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VOLUME (1813)



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**BULLETINS**  
**OF THE**  
**CAMPAIGN 1813.**

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# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT.

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 9th,  
1813.

No. I.

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## DECLARATION.

**T**HE earnest endeavours of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the United States of America having unfortunately failed, His Royal Highness, Acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes, and origin of the war, in which the Government of the United States has compelled Him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain: That her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American Government will not deny.

His Royal Highness does not however mean to  
1813. B rest

rest on the favourable presumption, to which He is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America, with a spirit of amity, forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable Object of the Ruler of France, to destroy the power and independence of the British Empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs.

He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the Channel as, combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark in England an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country; and through the conquest of Great Britain he hoped to realize his project of universal empire.

By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the valour of His Majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the ocean.

An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means: a System was brought forward, by which the Ruler of France hoped to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public Credit, and to destroy her Revenue; to render useless her maritime Superiority, and so to avail himself of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself in a great measure the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.

With this view, by the Decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories

ritories to be in a state of blockade; and that all Commerce or even correspondence with Great Britain was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the Mother Country or from her colonies, subject to confiscation: he further declared to be denationalized, the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his Decrees: and he gave to this project of universal Tyranny, the name of the Continental System.

For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the clearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of His Majesty's Government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, His Majesty had abstained from any measure, which the ordinary rules of the Law of Nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a Belligerent over his enemy, more complete and decided. Never was the opposite Belligerent so formidably dangerous in his power, and in his policy to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of Neutral Powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint: and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the Ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority, than his own arbitrary will.

The pretexts for these Decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships and goods ; as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a State, or as if the Edicts, and the Courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar rigour ; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers ; and thirdly that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact ; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American Government, are utterly groundless in point of law.

Against these Decrees, His Majesty protested and appealed ; He called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked ; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel, which should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, His Majesty, having previously issued the Order of January 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the continued acquiescence of Neutral Powers, to revisit, upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice ; by declaring, in an Order in Council, bearing date the 11th of November 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France or to any of the countries from which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time His Majesty intimated His readiness to repeal the Orders in Council, whenever



whenever France should rescind her Decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of His Majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, His defensive measures to the convenience of Neutral Powers, the operation of the Orders in Council was, by an order issued in April 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subjected to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the Power against which such injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation: or, if the measures of the retaliating Power, are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression, and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission, or complacency.

The Government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the Orders in Council of Great Britain. Although they knew, that these Orders would be revoked, if the Decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both Belligerents, instead of requiring France in the first instance to rescind her Decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor, and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance, which, however varied in the successive Acts of Embargo, Non-Intercourse, or Non-Importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior commerce, and maritime power of Great Britain.

The same partiality towards France was observable, in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.

Application was made to both Belligerents for

a revocation of their respective edicts; but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.

Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States had been promulgated by that Power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form be reestablished: and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation, the American Government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if Great Britain did not immediately rescind her Orders. —Whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the Orders in Council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May 1806, should be also abandoned. This blockade established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were on the contrary represented by the American Minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed, as to afford in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British Cabinet towards the United States.

Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights; by acknowledging the Order of blockade in question, to be one of the edicts, which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negotiations; — and although the President of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the Non-Intercourse Act, on the sole condition of the Orders in Council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these orders to be the only edicts, which fell within  
the

the contemplation of the law, under which he acted.

A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not but be proportionably encouraging to the pretensions of the enemy. As by thus alledging that the blockade of May 1806, was illegal, the American Government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French Decrees.

After this proposition had been made, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, if not in concert with that Government, at least in conformity with its views, in a dispatch, dated the 5th of August 1810, and addressed to the American Minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the 1st day of November following, provided His Majesty would revoke his Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the United States would cause their rights to be respected; meaning thereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.

Although the repeal of the French Decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain, (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could not submit,) or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America; the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the Non-Importation Act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war, and merchant ships of the enemy were received into the harbours of America.

The American Government, assuming the repeal of the French Decrees to be absolute, and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her Orders in Council. The British Government denied that the repeal, which was announced

in the letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the Government of the United States was called upon to produce the Instrument, by which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees had been effected. If these Decrees were really revoked, such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.

At length, on the 21st of May 1812, and not before, the American Minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy of such an instrument.

It professed to bear date the 28th of April 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 5th of August 1810, or even the day named therein viz. the 1st November following, when the operation of the French Decrees was to cease. This instrument expressly declared that these French Decrees were repealed in consequence of the American Legislature having, by their Act of the 1st March 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandisc should be excluded from the ports and harbours of the United States.

By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French Decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil, that the alledged repeal of the French Decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America: that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American Government: that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition, simultaneously made to both Belligerents, but in consequence of a previous Act on the part of the American Government, in favour of one Belligerent, to the prejudice of the other: that the American Government having  
adopted

adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both Belligerents, in consequence of Edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures, as they affected that Power, which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved; although the Edicts of both powers continued in force; and lastly that they excluded the ships of war, belonging to one Belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and harbours the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest, and most essential duties of a Neutral Nation.

Although the Instrument thus produced was by no means that general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this Instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authenticity; yet as the Minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the Instrument of revocation, the Government of Great Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of Maritime War, determined upon revoking conditionally the Orders in Council. Accordingly in the month of June last, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare in Council, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that the Orders in Council should be revoked, as far as respected the ships and property of the United States from the 1st of August following. This revocation was to continue in force provided the Government of the United States should, within a time to be limited, repeal their Restrictive Laws against British commerce. His Majesty's Minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the Government of the United States, that "this measure had been adopted by the Prince  
" Regent

“ Regent in the earnest wish and hope, either that  
 “ the Government of France, by further relaxations  
 “ of its system, might render perseverance on the  
 “ part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures un-  
 “ necessary, or if this hope should prove delusive,  
 “ that His Majesty’s Government might be enabled,  
 “ in the absence of all irritating and restrictive re-  
 “ gulations on either side, to enter with the Go-  
 “ vernment of the United States into amicable ex-  
 “ planations, for the purpose of ascertaining  
 “ whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures  
 “ should unfortunately continue to operate, the  
 “ particular measures to be acted upon by Great  
 “ Britain, could be rendered more acceptable to the  
 “ American Government, than those hitherto pur-  
 “ sued.”

In order to provide for the contingency of a  
 Declaration of War on the part of the United  
 States, previous to the arrival in America of the  
 said Order of Revocation, Instructions were sent to  
 His Majesty’s Minister Plenipotentiary accredited  
 to the United States (the execution of which in-  
 structions, in consequence of the discontinuance of  
 Mr. Foster’s functions, were at a subsequent period  
 entrusted to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren),  
 directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities,  
 should they have commenced; and further to offer  
 a simultaneous repeal of the Orders in Council  
 on the one side, and of the Restrictive Laws on  
 British ships and commerce on the other.

They were also respectively empowered to acquaint  
 the American Government, in reply to any inqui-  
 ries with respect to the blockade of May 1806,  
 whilst the British Government must continue to  
 maintain its legality, “ that in point of fact this  
 “ particular Blockade had been discontinued for a  
 “ length of time, having been merged in the gene-  
 “ ral retaliatory blockade of the enemy’s ports  
 “ under the Orders in Council, and that His Ma-  
 “ jesty’s



“ jesty’s Government had no intention of recurring  
 “ to this, or to any other of the blockades of the  
 “ enemy’s ports, founded upon the ordinary and  
 “ accustomed principles of Maritime Law, which  
 “ were in force previous to the Orders in Council,  
 “ without a new notice to Neutral Powers in the  
 “ usual form.”

The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing “ Letters of Marque,” notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the Report of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all States. From the penalties of this Code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a Manifesto, accompanying their Declaration of Hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the Orders in Council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such, as were ever before alleged by the American Government to be grounds for war.

As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenor, as deprived the Executive Government, according to the President’s own construction of that Act, of all power of restoring the  
 relations

relations of friendly intercourse between the two States, so far at least as concerned their commercial Interchange, until Congress should re-assemble.

The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an Armistice; not, however, on the admission, that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of His Majesty; and this concession was required upon a mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a Foreign State, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the Agent who was charged with this Overture, either as to the main principles, upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain.

This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an Armistice, provided the British Government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a Treaty of Peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise, as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, secretly to abandon, what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been by  
other



other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights, on which those Orders and Blockades were founded.

Had the American Government been sincere in representing the Orders in Council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States, calculated to lead to hostilities; it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those Orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their “letters of marque,” and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the Two Powers.

But the conduct of the Government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations.

The Order in Council of the 23d of June being officially communicated in America, the Government of the United States, saw nothing in the Repeal of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore Peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American Merchant Ships.

The proposal of an Armistice, and of a simultaneous Repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of His Majesty’s naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities;

ties : Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this Right, and also without any Armistice being concluded ; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative Regulations of a foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that Right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce ; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, Regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those, on which the two States might have to negotiate : It has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government : It has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships :—But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found, to be attended with great difficulties ; such difficulties, as the British  
Com-

Commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the Commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British Government in this country. The Agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself, to sign an agreement on the part of his Government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment : This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized.

His Royal Highness can never admit that Great Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary

cessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any Neutral State as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a Sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey: it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.

If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this Right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practiced towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.

But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate Sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory, as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the  
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Government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the United States, the System, by which a commercial Intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of Licences; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France with real impartiality.

The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of His Majesty, and accepted by the Government of the United States.

It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of His Majesty's Government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow.

The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government.

Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has long unhappily actuated the Councils of the United States: their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous  
 1813. C conduct



conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils, that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the Government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in every harbour subject to the controul of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnations under the Rambouillet Decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French Decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the Government of the United States, only such complaints as end in acquiescence, and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France, to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.

This disposition of the Government of the United States—this complete subserviency to the Ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French Government.

Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, His Royal Highness was entitled to look  
for

For a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interest—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the United States were the last Power, in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument, and abettor of French Tyranny.

Disappointed in this His just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy, which the British Government has so long, and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favour of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, His Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which He has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

*Westminster, January 9, 1813.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
JANUARY 17th, 1813.

No. II.

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*Foreign-Office, January 17, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 12, 1812.*

**I** NOW avail myself of a Swedish courier to forward translations of two bulletins, viz. one from Major-General Kutusoff, Aide-de-Camp-General, of the 2d December, and one from General Count Wittgenstein, of the 4th December.

Your Lordship will perceive by their reports, that the passage of the Berezyna has cost the French upwards of twenty thousand men, killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, and that the remains of Buonaparte's army, with which he is still present, are endeavouring to proceed towards Veleika, while General Wittgenstein's corps is moving upon its right,



right, and with every expectation of getting before it; the Moldavian army upon the left, is moving upon Molodetchno, and the main army, under Count Torinazoff, is moving in a parallel direction to that of the Moldavian army, at no great distance from it, while Count Platoff, with a strong detachment of Cossacks, light cavalry, and light artillery, with the infantry, under General Ermaloff, is understood to be in front of the French, in the very line they are pursuing.

The French force, as stated by the Admiral, is evidently much over-rated.

The last place named by Count Wittgenstein (Nementchina) is one or two stages north from Wilna.

The Russian patriotic levies continue to come forward with unabated zeal, and a new army of fifty thousand infantry and twenty thousand cavalry, from some of the southern provinces, is reported ready for service and assembled.

The French march at night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares; surrounded as they are by Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious, and numbers are said to be found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits.

The Field-Marshal is with the Moldavian Army.

Marshal Macdonald is reported, by the Commandant at Riga, to occupy an arc, cutting off the angle formed by the Dwina with the Baltic; his right at Fredericksham, his left at Tukuma, and his centre at Eskay.

He menaces Riga, but probably with intention to prevent interruption to the supplies he wishes to send to meet the French army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

*Aide-de-Camp-General Gobetnistschoff Kutusoff's  
Report to His Imperial Majesty, dated Beresyna,  
December 2.*

BY my last report, I had the satisfaction to acquaint your Imperial Majesty of my arrival, together with my corps, at Babinowitseby. I there received the first intelligence which reached me of Count Wittgenstein's corps, who was establishing the communication between himself and our grand army. In the mean time, I not only did not cease to act on the enemy's flank during his retreat, but obliged his advanced guard to keep on a regular defensive from Orsha to Boryssoff. On account of the continued attacks of my detachments, the enemy every where met the Cossacks on his road; and the corps under my command took, in the different skirmishes I had with him, three generals, seventy-three staff and other officers, and five thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine privates. At least as many more have been killed.

Not far from Boryssoff I united myself to the corps under Count Wittgenstein, in conformity to whose orders I am directed to protect his right flank; and in order that there may be no obstacle in the passage of the Beresyna, and to get the start of the enemy on the road to Wileyka, I wheeled my corps to the right towards Beresyna, from whence I am in hopes to be the better enabled to cut him off. Arrived at Lepel, I was there informed by the inhabitants that a considerable corps of the enemy, under General Wrede, was at Doktschitzas. I immediately ordered there a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tetsenborn, who has reported to me, that no sooner had he been perceived by the enemy, than they retreated by the Wileyka road, probably in the intention of uniting with their  
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main body. I am now going in pursuit of the enemy, and shall continue to remain under the command of Count Wittgenstein, conformably to the orders I received to that effect, from the Commander in Chief of the Armies.

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*Report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein to His Imperial Majesty, dated En Bivouac, near Kamen, 4th December.*

IMMEDIATELY after Napoleon had effected his passage over the Berezyna, near Stoudenzie, I sent off the Aide-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, who had just arrived, with the whole of his corps of light cavalry to Lepel, in order that, after having crossed the river, he might be enabled to act on the enemy's flank, and at the same time keep observing the remains of the Bavarians, under Gen. Wrede, and who were at Doktschitze. Arrived at Lepel, he learned that these Bavarians had already quitted the place, and were marching by Dolginoff and Wileyka, and endeavouring to unite themselves with the main body of the army at Smorgonia. In consequence of this information, he sent after them a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Testenborn. The latter reports to me, on the 2d instant, that having overtaken their rear guard at Dolginoff, it had been beaten, and twenty-six officers and one thousand privates had been taken prisoners ; and that in consequence of the occupation of Dolginoff by our troops, the intended junction of this corps had been entirely prevented.

Admiral Tchitchagoff being in pursuit of the enemy by the road to Molodetschno, and in order that our troops should not press one another on the same road, and by that means retard our movements, I am taking the direction of Kostenewitsch,

Narotsch, and Nestawischky, thus acting on the flank of the enemy, and endeavouring, particularly with my Cossacks, even to cut him off entirely.

At Nomenschin I shall be enabled to act in concert with Admiral Tchitschagoff; and at the same time to keep in check Macdonald's army.

The enemy's loss, during the three days I have pursued him, and from the difficulties I opposed to him in crossing the Berezyna, must be above twenty thousand men; as I have already sent off as prisoners thirteen thousand, and his loss in killed, wounded, and drowned, must amount to more than seven thousand. Independently of the twelve pieces of cannon taken from the enemy, and of which I have already most humbly made my report, he has lost three others, besides one eagle, which I have hereby the honour to lay at the feet of your Imperial Majesty.

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MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 17, 1812.*

IN my dispatch of the 12th instant your Lordship would find bulletins, containing reports of Major-General Kutusoff of the 2d December, and of Count Wittgenstein of the 4th December. These reports described Buonaparte, with the remains of his army, as marching from Zembine upon Wilna, through Vileika; the Admiral and General Count Wittgenstein moving upon the same point of Wilna, the former through Molodetchno, the latter by Narotch and Nementchina.

In this part of the pursuit, the Russian corps have stuck very close to the enemy; but the light troops which got before him, were not of sufficient force to stop him.

His course was altered in consequence of some of the flank attacks, and he arrived at Molodetchno instead of Vileika; and having gained some time  
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by destroying the bridge, he continued his march through Sinorgono to Wilna, which place he appears to have reached on the 10th December.

The advanced guards of the several Russian columns arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of Wilna nearly at the same time, and the retiring army was compelled to continue its retreat from that town, almost without a halt.

It is said, that an Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust was sent to order the rear guard to defend itself before Wilna as long as possible; but instead of the French rear guard, this officer found the Russian advanced guard, which made him prisoner, having already demolished, or sent to the rear, the whole of the French rear guard.

Thanksgiving and Te Deum will form part of the church service to-morrow, (being the festival of Saint Nicholas) for the defeat of the French army, the capture of one hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance, and several general officers, together with the occupation of Wilna.

I have the honour to inclose three reports, being the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 26th of November old style; Marshal Prince Kutusoff's report of the 25th of November, from Badaschkewich, and his intermediate report of the occupation of Wilna, and continuation of the pursuit of the enemy.

The further report is not yet arrived, but I understand the magazines of all sorts to have been well stored, the quantity of ordnance to have been considerable, and that among the prisoners (not less than twenty thousand, many of whom are sick or wounded) there are several general officers, or officers of distinction, who were under cure, and could not be moved.

Two general officers were taken in activity. The one, I understand to be General Le Fevre, who was  
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a prisoner of war in England on parole, the other an old Polish general.

The apparent direction of the enemy's retreat is towards Kovno ; perhaps a column may take the road of Olita.

From the state of the weather, it is possible the Niemen may not be passable, in consequence of floating ice.

The Commanding Officer at Riga reports, on the 12th December, that Marshal Macdonald has made no variation in his position.

I am not sure that the number of pieces of ordnance, mentioned in the notification of the Te Deum to foreign ministers, refers to what was taken at Wilna exclusively, or whether it does not include what has been taken since the last general statement that was published.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

*Continuation of the Journal of the Military Operations from 2d to 8th December.*

Lieutenant General Schepeseff reports on the 2d December, that Count Goudovitch, was marching with the militia under his orders, seventy thousand men strong, upon Mohelew.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports on the 1st December, that he was pursuing the enemy in the direction of Sembini and Viamen to Plestschenitza, while the detachment which he had sent in advance to destroy the bridges, annoyed him in flank.—The enemy lost on the 30th November, seven pieces of cannon, and on the 1st December two pieces ; besides a great many prisoners, which are hourly augmenting.

Head-



Head-quarters of the army at Mawenitza. December 3d.

General Count Platoff reports on the 1st December, that in pursuing the enemy he had taken one cannon, and made three hundred prisoners, and some officers.

The Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky was on the 2d December, with his detachment at Logoiski.—The general of infantry arrived this day with the advanced guard at Kosino.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports on the 2d December, that Major-General Lanskoj, whom he had sent with a detachment by Jourieff to Plestschenitza, on the 29th November, had fallen in with a detachment of the enemy, occupying quarters for the Emperor Napoleon, and had made prisoners General Kaminsky, thirty officers belonging to the staff, with others, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The approach of the enemy's column compelled him to quit this spot, and to move to the left, in order to impede the enemy, and to put as many obstacles as he could, to the continuation of their march. Admiral Tchitschagoff having surrounded the enemy on the 1st December, entered with him into Chotinisschi, took five pieces of cannon, seven officers, and above five hundred prisoners. The road by which the enemy is retreating, is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, and we have found there thirty artillery tumbrils and many waggons.

The main army halted at Ravenitza December the 4th. Major-General Toutschakoff reports, on the 2d, that he arrived with his corps from Bobruisk on that day, at Golinki. General Field-Marshal Prince G. Kutusoff Smolensko, wishing to approach the army under Admiral Tchitschagoff, has removed, to day, his Head-quarters to Kosino.

December 5th.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 1st, that he had joined the advanced-guard  
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of Admiral Tchitschagoff, and was at Chotinitsehe. Having the same day pursued the enemy, he took one piece of cannon, and about one thousand prisoners. The French officers who have been made prisoners, confirm, that, on the 28th of November, Generals Oudinot, Dombrowski, Sayontschick, and several other Brigade Generals, were dangerously wounded.

Head-quarters at Belorontschic.

*December 6.*—Head-quarters at Modaschkowitsch.

*December 7.*—Admiral Tchitschagoff reports, on the 4th, that the advanced guard, while pursuing the enemy as far as Latigal, Major-General Orourka's detachment took from the Guards two pair of colours, one piece of cannon, and without reckoning the invalids and the wounded, made one thousand five hundred prisoners, amongst whom were a great many officers of all ranks, and General Preysing. In this affair Count Platoff himself headed his regiment of Cossacks.

The commander of a party, Colonel Sesslavin, reports, that having made a successful attack upon Sabress, he made General Dorgeusal prisoner, and eleven officers of different ranks, and that he was marching direct upon Wilna, in order to overtake the enemy upon his march, and attack him at the head of his columns.

General Count Platoff reports, on the 5th December, that during his pursuit of the enemy, and upon driving him from Molodetschina, he took six pieces of cannon, and five hundred prisoners, and that Colonel Kaysaroff, whom he had detached with a strong party, had attacked the enemy's cavalry of guards, who were escorting the baggage of Napoleon, killed about five hundred of them, took one standard, and a part of the baggage, together with some papers of great importance. The head-quarters is with the advanced guard of General Miloradowitsch,



loradowitsch, in order to be near the centre of the military operations.

Colonel Koussiny reports, that he found at Minsk, besides a considerable quantity of bread, about three thousand excellent French muskets, fabricated at Liege.

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*Report of the Commander in Chief of the Army, General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to His Imperial Majesty, dated Head-Quarters at Radaschkewitsch, the 7th December 1812.*

THE French army having passed the Berezyna, that of Admiral Tchichagoff pursued it without intermission, and gained repeated advantages over the enemy, who retired by Pletschenitza, Molodetschno, and Smorgoni, to Wilna. Major-General Lanskoj, who had been sent on the 26th November by Fourieff to Pletschenitza, after having gone twelve miles by cross roads, on the morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced guard of the enemy at Pletschenitza, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were the capture of General Kaminsky, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, twenty-four officers of different ranks, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, in vigorously pursuing the enemy to Chotinitschi, took from them five cannons, one colonel, six officers, and above five hundred prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on our side, Major-General Grekoff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head.

The enemy, still pursued by the advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, was, on the 3d December, overtaken at Latigal, and vigorously attacked by Major-General Count Ozouzka, when two Saxon standards were taken (which I have now the honour to lay at your Imperial Majesty's feet by the

the hands of the Sub-Lieutenant of the Guards Feutsch), and one cannon, and more than fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom are several officers, and one general, of whose name I have not yet been informed. The troops of General Count Platoff took a very active part in this affair.

The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff having approached Molodetschno on the 4th December, found the bridge destroyed by the enemy; who having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgoni. Major-General Count Ozouzka continued his pursuit, took five hundred prisoners and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetschno.

By the report of Admiral Tchichagoff, of Lieutenant-General Saeken's engagement with the corps of General Regnier, which forms the rear guard of Prince Schwartzenberg, the Austrian troops which were advancing to Slonim, are again returned to Isabeline, to reinforce General Regnier. This movement induced Lieutenant-General Sacken to retire upon Scheremioff, in order to be always in the rear of the enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna. By this movement your Imperial Majesty will perceive, that the Prince of Schwartzenberg retires from, rather than approaches towards Wilna. However, in order to be quite certain of the direction which he takes, I have ordered the corps of Count Oscharoffky to manœuvre on the side of Slonim.

I this instant received a report from Count Platoff, accompanied with a Polish standard, which I have the honour to send with this report to your Imperial Majesty.

*Report of the Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to His Imperial Majesty, of the 12th December 1812.*

AFTER a slight resistance the enemy was obliged yesterday to abandon the city of Wilna, which the troops of your Imperial Majesty under the command of Admiral Tchitchagoff immediately took possession of. The enemy had not had time to destroy the considerable magazines which he had prepared there; we have taken from him a quantity of cannon. The advanced guard and all the army under Admiral Tchitchagoff are in pursuit of him. I am myself at the distance of twenty versts from Wilna; but I will not fail to transmit to your Imperial Majesty a detailed report, as soon as I shall arrive there.

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*Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, December 22, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith translations of the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 8th to the 13th December, and of Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko's report, dated 14th December.

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*Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations from the 8th to the 13th December.*

December 8.—Admiral Tchichagoff, in his first report of the 5th, states, that Major-General Count Orourka had pursued the enemy to Molodetschno, taking five hundred prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. By his second report of the 7th December, it appears that his van guard, under the orders  
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of Major-General Tchablitz, had pressed so close upon the enemy's rear, as to carry off his piquets, and subsequently entirely to destroy that corps near Smorgoni, at which place their main body halted, and were not a little surprised to see our Cossacks appear, when they immediately fled with such precipitation as to leave all their magazines. The enemy's loss on this occasion amounted to twenty-five pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners.

Head-quarters, Molodetsehno, 9th December.

The enemy was pursued from this place on the 7th by Count Orouarka as far as Belitzi, with a loss of nine pieces of cannon, and above one thousand prisoners, a great number of tumbrils and other carriages. In consequence of the extreme cold, and the great want of provisions, the numbers of persons perishing along the high roads have considerably increased, amongst whom are noticed many of Napoleon's guard.

Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky reports, under date Woloschna, 7th December, that on that day he arrived there, and proposed following the grand army in a parallel line, endeavouring at the same time to cover its left flank, and to observe the movements of the corps under Prince Schwartzenberg. Admiral Tehitchagoff reports on the 8th, that his van guard, commanded by Major-General Tchaplitz continuing to pursue the enemy and to press him closely, had compelled him to abandon sixty-one pieces of cannon. Colonel Mordegnasse, Aide-de-Camp-General of the Staff, the Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust, and two thousand men were made prisoners in this affair. The whole of the road from Smorgoni to Oselnisany was so completely strewn with dead bodies, and dead horses, and so covered with artillery waggon, tumbrils, and carriages, that it was rendered almost impassable.

The dissatisfaction amongst Napoleon's troops, has increased to such a pitch, that they with one voice charge him as the author of all their misery.

Head - quarters, Smorgonie, December 10.— Colonel Knorring reports, under date of the 8th, that he detached some squadrons to watch the enemy's motions on the side of Novaswerskena and Stalbzeff.

General Count Wittgenstein states, that keeping with his corps to the right of Tchitchagoff's army in a parallel line ; he was on the 9th at Nestawischkach. His van guard at Swiranke, and his cavalry under the command of Aide-de-Camp General Kutusoff, and Major-General Borosdin at Nementschina.

9th December.—The partizan colonel of the guard, Sesslavin, reports, that having come up with the enemy's cavalry, he immediately attacked them, —they were overthrown, and he entered Wilna as it were on their very shoulders. In this attack he took six pieces of cannon and one eagle. Having afterwards joined the detachment under Major General Landskoy, an attempt was made to carry the town itself ; but finding themselves too weak for the enemy's infantry, dispersed throughout the houses, they were under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the advanced guard of Tchichagoff's army.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, on the 10th of December, that Major-General Tschablitz, regardless of all obstacles, and profiting of the disorderly flight of the enemy, had pursued them into Wilna, taking thirty-one pieces of cannon ; and that the suburbs had been occupied, and piquets posted round the body of the town, under the orders of Major-Generals Orourka and Laskine.

Head-quarters, Oschnisani, 11th December.— Major-General Ignatseff detached, on the 6th of 1813. D December,

December, eight battalions from Bobrouisk to Minsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports that Major-General Tschablitz dislodged the enemy from Wilna, on the 10th December, where they left a great number of cannon, and very considerable magazines, but time did not permit to furnish the details.

Head-quarters Wilna, 12th December.—Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 10th December, that having sent out several detachments of cavalry in pursuit, one of these, commanded by Aide-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, had taken a corps of Bavarians prisoners, consisting of one hundred and twenty six officers, and two thousand and twenty four men, part of which consisted of an entire battalion, which having been surrounded by the able manœuvres of Lieutenant Colonel Tettenbach, had laid down their arms without firing a shot.—The requisitions of every description which the enemy had levied upon the inhabitants were recovered—and with these all the means of subsistence for their troops. On the 9th, Lieutenant-Colonel Tettenbach entered the suburbs of Wilna, notwithstanding the enemy were in possession of the body of the place. Major-General Borosdia, who commanded the other detachment, made many prisoners at Nementchina, took also a considerable number of baggage waggons.

December 11.—General Count Platoff reports, that in passing near Wilna, he had driven the enemy back five versts, as they were defiling in column by Pogoixlanka, and having allowed the first column to pass (with which Count Orloff Denisoff had already been engaged), he had directed Major-General Nachmanoff and Count Orloff to attack the enemy with spirit from our right flank — and Prince Kasatkin Rostoffsky, with some regiments of hussars and dragoons, from our



our left. The column of the enemy was divided into two, and entirely destroyed. General Lauzan was made prisoner ; thirty other officers, and upwards of one thousand men, and we took two pair of colours and two standards. The remainder of the enemy was pursued, by the horse-artillery, to the Mountains of Ponary, near which another column was nearly destroyed by the sabre and bayonet ; twenty-eight pieces of cannon, as many tumbrils, with their train complete, fell into our hands near this spot.

Head-quarters of Field-Marshal Kutusoff, at Wilna.

On the evening of the 5th December, the partizan Sesslavin penetrated into the town of Osh-nisani, where the enemy, consisting of nine battalions of infantry, and above one thousand horse, were preparing quarters for that night. The infantry had already piled their arms, when the hussars of Achtersky fell upon them, sword in hand, from all quarters. The whole of the Commandant's guard was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his safety to the darkness of the night. The magazines were at the same moment set on fire by shells ; the enemy, dismayed and in confusion, fled to the outside of the town, where his infantry was drawn up in order of battle ; but being pursued by our cavalry, they retired with the greatest precipitation to Tabarseliki. The inhabitants of this town unanimously declare that Napoleon was there in person ; but that having been informed of his danger by some of those who were devoted to him, he had changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards Wilna.

The enemy has lost in prisoners within the space of five days, viz. from the 8th to the 13th December, as follows, one general, one hundred and fifty-six officers, and nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four soldiers, independent of wounded and



sick, of whom great numbers were found in the villages near the high road. One hundred and sixty-eight pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, two standards, and an eagle, have likewise fallen into our hands.

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*Reports of the Commander in Chief of the Armies, General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to His Imperial Majesty, Dec. 14, 1812.*

AT the time of the capture of Wilna by our troops on the 10th of December, the enemy defiled through the streets, whilst Count Platoff, in order to cut off his retreat by the road to Kowno, occupied it with all his cossack regiments, as well as with those of the Hussars of Olviopole, and the dragoons of Shitomir and Arsamas. Having let pass the first of the enemy's columns, Count Platoff ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to attack it with spirit, at the same time he himself attacked with impetuosity the other columns; the artillery under Colonel Prince Koudascheff kept up an incessant fire. Count Platoff afterwards ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to pass in the rear of the enemy, to post detachments on his flanks, and to prevent his arriving at the Mountains of Ponary. The large columns were completely routed by the well directed fire of our artillery, and afterwards entirely destroyed. One general, thirty officers, and more than a thousand soldiers were made prisoners; twenty-eight pieces of cannon were taken, and a number of waggons and carriages. The loss on our side was very inconsiderable. Colonel Flowaisky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bibikoff, were dangerously wounded.

After the capture of Wilna, I employed every possible means to re-establish order, and to inform myself of every thing: but the shortness of the time does not permit me to present to your Imperial Majesty

Majesty with this report, a detailed inventory of all we have found here, especially as the quantity of provisions of every sort, as well as the number of prisoners, is so great, that it will take a considerable time to make an exact account.

During my stay here, the Chief of the staff, General Stawrakoff, and Major-General Besrodni, have collected from the different magazines of the town, fourteen thousand tshetwert of rye, five thousand tshetwert of biseuit and flour, an immense number of uniforms, muskets, pouches, saddles, great-coats, and other articles of equipment.

We have made prisoners seven Generals, viz. Vivier, Goussé, Normand, Gouliot, Le Fevre, Fwanofsky, and Sajontschik; eighteen staff officers, two hundred and twenty-four superior officers, nine thousand five hundred and seventeen soldiers, and five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine sick, were found in the hospitals.

A great number of prisoners continue to be made in the neighbourhood; and several magazines have been taken, which we have not had time to certify. As soon as the reports shall be drawn up, I shall have the happiness to submit them to your Imperial Majesty.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
JANUARY 20th, 1813.

No. III.

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*Foreign-Office, January 19, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

MY LORD,     *St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, 1812.*

**T**HE military reports addressed to the Emperor at St. Petersburg, and which followed His Imperial Majesty, are not yet returned to be made public; but I have now the honour to inclose herewith a translation of a journal of military operations from the 13th to the 25th instant inclusive.

From these reports your Lordship will observe, that the pursuit from Wilna has been carried on in separate routes upon Kouno, by Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff. But the former having taken and destroyed many of the enemy in his line  
of

of march, had proceeded down to the Niemen to Younbourg, and thence towards Tilsit, which place his advanced guard had occupied before the 23d instant.

Count Platoff found a considerable part of the remaining force of the enemy at Kouno; which force, I understand, to have comprised conscripts and convalescents which had been stationed at that place and at Wilna. This corps made considerable resistance, but the Don Cossacs having passed the river on the ice, and got into the rear of the position, the enemy abandoned it in the night, with the loss of twenty-one pieces of cannon, and about six thousand prisoners.

The remains of this corps, being dispersed and pursued by the Cossacs, fled partly in the direction of Tilsit, and partly in that of Wilcovitch, many of them being killed and taken in the pursuit to the latter place.

Admiral Tchichagoff had pursued in the direction of Ghezno, and by detachments had cleared both banks of the river; General Lanskoj, with part of the advanced guard, having marched upon Colvary and Wilcovitch, to connect with General Platoff upon Gumbinnen.

General Formazoff, with the column which had been led by the Field Marshal in person, was moving upon Grodno, and your Lordship will observe, that Count Ogeroffsky had by his detachment, taken possession of that place, in which Colonel Davidoff had established himself on the 20th instant. The Austrians had detached towards Grodno, but retired every where on the advance of the Russian troops, and one Russian detachment was ordered to move upon Bialystock.

Lieutenant General Baron Sachén was following the retreat of the principal Austrian corps through Pinsk and Slonim, and expected to be at Rugana on the 24th.

The corps lately under General Ertle, was commanded by General Toutschkoff, to which another detachment has been joined, having passed through Minsk, was on the 21st at Candanoff, on the road from the latter place to Slonim.

All the towns upon the right bank of the Niemen appeared to be full of magazines, and the country on the left bank is full of resources.

His Imperial Majesty has expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the army, and of the great exertions they have made, and in which the greater part are still engaged.

His Imperial Majesty has invested the Field-Marshal with the Grand Cross of St. George, and was present at a ball given by the Field-Marshal, in celebration of His Imperial Majesty's birth-day.

The prisoners of war that have been forwarded into the different Governments, since the battle of Borodino, are stated to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand men; many of these may have become the victims of climate and fatigue, but His Imperial Majesty has directed every possible care and attention to be shewn to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

*Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations  
from the 13th to the 19th December.*

*December 13.*—General Tormassoff reports on the 11th, that the different parties, detached by the Aide-de-Camp General Wasiltschikoff had discovered at Bielieza an Austrian corps of 3000 men, whose advanced posts of cavalry occupied Novogrodeck and Gavion; but that a detachment of the enemy, who were retreating with rapidity, had been defeated by the Cossacs under the Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky.

*December*

*December 14.*—Major-General Toutschkoff arrived on the 10th, with his corps at Minsk, and immediately sent two regiments of Cossacs, under the command of Colonel Grekoff, towards Novoswerschena, in search of the enemy, and in order to form a communication with the detachment under Count Oscharoffsky.

*December 15.*—Count Oscharoffsky reports, on the 14th, that he entered on the 13th instant, with his detachment into the town of Lida, having pushed his advanced posts even as far as under the walls of Bielieza; but having been informed that the Austrian troops had quitted that place, and had moved towards Grodno, he immediately ordered two regiments of Cossacs, under the command of Colonel Andrianoff, to occupy it, and to send parties on the roads to Grodno and to Slonim.

*December 16.*—He also reports on the 15th, that the Austrian General Moore, was on the 14th with his detachment at Rouschany, and that being watched by the Cossacs, he was continuing his march towards Grodno.

*December 17.*—General Count Platoff reports, on the 15th, that, continuing to pursue the enemy closely, he arrived on the 14th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Kowno; and that the enemy, uniting with the troops in the town, which was surrounded with entrenchments, having redoubts upon its heights, maintained and defended himself with obstinacy, opening at the same time a very considerable fire. The cannonade continued on both sides till dark. In the mean time, Count Platoff ordered his regiments of Don Cossacs to pass the Niemen upon the ice, to menace the enemy upon the left bank of the river, and to force him, by that means, either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender. Towards night, two columns, one after the other, made a sortie from the town, but they had hardly passed the river,

river, when the Cossacs vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number of killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit, another took the road to Wilkowisk being pursued by the *élite* of the Cossacs. Amongst the killed was found a General of rank, as was proved by his being decorated with the chief order of the legion of honour. Many say, that it was Marshal Ney, as commander of these troops. In this attack Major Karatschkowitsch took a *hausse col*, two standards were also taken, At the capture of Kouno were made prisoners eighty staff, and other officers, and above five hundred privates, without reckoning the invalids that were found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the enemy for three days, and upon his defeat on the Niemen, five thousand were made prisoners, amongst whom were two colonels, and above one hundred and sixty staff and other officers, and twenty-one pieces of cannon, were taken. Even in this town were found seven hundred and seventy-nine artillery tumbrils complete, and with all their ammunition, and in the magazines three thousand tschetwert of rye and corn.

Major General Toutschkoff reports, that having united his corps with the detachment of Colonel Knorring, he will quit Minsk on the 13th of this month to go to Novoswerschenne.

General Tormassoff reports on the 13th, that the fourth, sixth, and eighth corps, and the van-guard of the Aide-de-Camp General Wasiltschikoff, take up their cantonments in the districts of Wilna, Lida, Oschoniani, and Wilkomirsk, having stationed the advanced posts of cavalry of the latter place, at the village of Bocksti, upon the Berezina, and at Doudi, as well as strong pickets of Cossacs at Nikolaeff, upon the Niemen.——To day the regiments of horse guards, and the *chevalier gardes*, as well as the regiments of infantry, have entered  
Wilna,



Wilna under the command of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine.—In defiling before the Field Marshal General Prince de Smolensko, each man expressed his joy by three hurrahs.

All the troops of the guards have taken up their quarters in the town and in the suburbs, as well as their cantonments in the neighbourhood.

*December 18.*—The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal at Wilna.

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*Journal of the Military Operations from the 19th to the 25th Dec. 1812.*

*December 19.*—The Aide-de-Camp, General Wasiltschikoff, arrived to-day with his detachment at Mosty.

*December 20.*—The Lieutenant-General Schepeleff reports, that on the 10th December he detached 1000 men of the militia of Kulouga, to Bobrouisk.

The Aide-de-Camp, General Count Oscharoffsky, reports on the 19th December, that Major Schamscheff, whom he had sent with a regiment of Cossacs to Lounna, having learnt that a party of Russian prisoners, under an Austrian escort, were on the Grodno road, immediately detached l'Esaoul Markow, with a party of Cossacks, who, having overtaken the enemy at ten versts from Grodno, attacked him, and delivered the prisoners, viz. four officers five sub-officers, and forty-two soldiers, and also took from him one officer of Gens d'Armes and one hundred soldiers. He further states, that he had ordered his detachment, consisting of the 19th regiment of Chasseurs, the Hussars of Marienpot, and a company of flying artillery, to advance to Grodno, in order to repose after its long and fatiguing marches; and that he was himself going with the Cossacs to Bialystock.

*December*

*December 21.*—Major-General Toutschkoff arrived with his corps, the detachment of Colonel Knorring having been added to it at Kaidanow, on the 2d. Colonel Grekoff being with two regiments of Cossacks at Holbzach, made prisoners, by a party which he had detached, four men of an enemy's patrol of the Hussars of Kiennmayer.

*December 22.*—Lieutenant-General Sacken reports, on the 12th of December, that he should march, on the 13th of December, with his corps to Pinsk, from thence to Slonim; and that after the battles, which took place on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, at Gornostaitz and Wilkowisk, his right flank occupied Kowle and Kolka, and his left flank Loubomté.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, on the 18th, that he is arrived with his army at Jeszno, and that Major-General Landskoy, whom he had sent with a detachment of light troops from Jeszno to Prenn, fell in with the enemy at this last place, attacked him on two sides, repulsed him, and made prisoners five officers and one hundred and eighty soldiers. Another party, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Danizoff, having been detached along the right bank of the Niemen, attacked the enemy near Pouny with the bayonet, and made two hundred and seventeen prisoners. This same party having afterwards passed the Niemen, occupied the position of Balberschick. In the mean time Major-General Landskoy opened the road to Wilkovich, in order to establish a communication with the troops of General Platoff, at Kalwary, and entirely cleared the country of the enemy between the frontier and the line marked. In these operations he made fourteen officers and six hundred soldiers prisoners.

The Partizan Colonel Davidoff reports on the 21st December, that on the 20th he occupied the city of Grodno, and found there the enemy's magazines

gazines and hospitals, of which he will send a detailed report: that he likewise found a magazine at Mcretch, and that he left it under the protection of the Moscow regiment of dragoons, which had just arrived there.

The Austrian General Froelich, who occupied Grodno, retired.

General Count Wittgenstein reports on the 21st, that the Aide-de-Camp General Gonenistscheff Kutousoff, in pursuing the enemy from Wilna to several miles beyond Kowno, made prisoners one hundred and sixty nine staff and other officers, and one thousand nine hundred and seventy soldiers, and took one colour; and that on the 17th, a party of his detachment, going to Furburg, overtook a small column of the enemy, completely defeated it, and took one staff officer, seven superior officers, and two hundred men prisoners. This detachment afterwards occupied the town of Furburg.

The colonel of the guards Souchosaneff, having been detached from the advanced guard of Major General Diebitsch, found some small magazines at Kaidanow and Datkoff, took several prisoners, and one hospital with eighty sick. Another party under the orders of the Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery Kostomaroff, discovered the enemy on the 23d at Grinkischki, and having attacked him in the evening, made prisoners two officers and thirty soldiers, and also took two hundred new muskets.

His Imperial Majesty arrived this day in good health at his army at Wilna.

*December 23.*—General Platoff reports on the 21st, that since his report of the capture of Kowno, several magazines have been discovered, and one hundred and seventy tonnelets of brandy; that thirty thousand new muskets with bayonets were found in one of the churches; and that a like number had been burnt at the arsenal, of which nothing remained but the iron.

*December*

*December 24.*—General Platoff also reports on the 23d, that two hundred barrels of flour, one hundred and fifty of rye, five hundred of oats, and fifty quintals of hay, were found at Kalwary; and five hundred muids of flour, and two hundred of flour at Wilkovich.—The inhabitants of the neighbourhood had also engaged to furnish rations, every three days, of bread and grain for fifty thousand men, and also oats and hay for fifteen thousand horses. They were ordered to provide this quantity for the use of the enemy, and they now voluntarily offer to supply our troops with it.

During the pursuit from the passage of the Niemen to Wilkovich, the enemy has lost, independent of the privates, of which one thousand are daily brought in, more than two hundred officers and four pieces of cannon.

General Count Wittgenstein reports on the 23d, that the detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Testenborn, sent by the Aide-de-Camp General Gotschischew Kutusoff, fell in with two squadrons of Prussian hussars before Tilsit, immediately repulsed them, and pursued them through that town, and a mile beyond. The enemy lost forty men in prisoners, and one cannon was taken at the village of Dobrowski.

Considerable magazines were found at Tilsitt and Raguit.

Lieutenant-General Sacken reports on the 21st, that he is passing with his corps by Chomsk and Pesky, and hopes to arrive at Rouschany on the 24th.

Head-quarters at Wilna.

*State of Captures made by the Russians up to the  
26th December.*

Up to the 20th December were taken,  
 33 generals.  
 900 officers.  
 143,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers.  
 746 pieces of cannon.

From the 20th to the 25th December,  
 1 general.  
 156 officers.  
 9,754 non-commissioned officers and soldiers,  
 168 pieces of cannon.

Besides these were taken at Wilna,  
 7 generals.  
 242 officers.  
 14,756 non-commissioned officers and soldiers.  
 217 pieces of cannon.

TOTAL.

41 generals.  
 1,298 officers.  
 167,510 non-commissioned officers and soldiers.  
 1,131 pieces of cannon.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, 1812.*

IT is with deep affliction that I am to announce to your Lordship the death of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

His Lordship served with the army under Admiral Tchichagoff, and his zeal and desire to see every transaction of that army led him to expose himself to cold and fatigue beyond his strength, especially during the pursuit of the French from the Berezina to Wilna.

It appears that a pulmonic complaint had already made a considerable progress, and these exertions brought

brought on the fatal effects of that disease with great rapidity.

He first stated himself to be ill on the 11th December, the day of his arrival at Wilna, where he expired on the morning of the 20th December.

His Lordship had the best medical attendance, with every care and attention that could be procured.

Field-Marshal Prince Kututoff Smolensko ordered all military honours to be paid to his remains, and has directed a monument to be erected in the church of the reformed religion.

It is but justice to the memory of Lord Tyrconnel to say, that in every situation in which he has been placed since he has been employed under this embassy, he has conducted himself with the utmost zeal and propriety, and had gained the esteem of every body to whom he was known in Sweden and in Russia.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHICART.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 23d,  
1813.

No. IV.

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*Foreign-Office, January 23, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Jan. 2, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.

No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last.

Private letters of the 30th, from Liebau, mention, that the French troops stationed at that place marched, on the 22d of December, for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should

1813.

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not



not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Königsberg.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

## DECLARATION.

AT the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, His Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These His Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of His Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that His Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under  
such

such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time, must result from their occupation.

(Signed) The Marshal Commander in  
Chief of the Armies,  
**PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.**

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### PROCLAMATION.

WHEN the Emperor of All the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, His Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs; and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should

have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians), who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their Governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

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*List of Generals taken.*

1. St. Genies, General of Brigade.
2. Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff.
3. Bonami, General of Brigade.
4. Alinciras, General of Division.

5. Barth,

5. Burth, General of Brigade.
6. Meriage, Ditto.
7. Klingel, Ditto.
8. Preussing, Ditto.
9. Camus, Ditto.
10. Billiard, Ditto.
11. Partono, General of Division.
12. Delitre, Chief of the Staff.
13. Tyszkiewicz, General of Brigade.
14. Wasilewski.
15. Augereau, General of Brigade.
16. Kamenski, Ditto.
17. L'Enfantin, Ditto.
18. D'Orsan, Ditto.
19. Sanson.
20. Pelletier, General of Division.
21. Freir Pego, General of Brigade.
22. Matuszewicz, General of Artillery.
23. Konopka, General of Brigade.
24. Eliser.
25. Blammont, General of Brigade.
26. Cordelier, Ditto.
27. Pouget, Ditto.
28. Prowbask, Ditto.
29. Gauthrise, Ditto.
30. Dziwanowski, Ditto.
31. Lefebvre, Ditto.
32. Zajonczell, General of Division.
33. Guillaume, Ditto.
34. Vrede, Ditto.
35. Seran, Ditto.
36. Vivier, Ditto.
37. Gussaint, Ditto.
38. Norman, Ditto.
39. Jwanowski, Ditto.
40. Roeder, Ditto.
41. Troussaint, Ditto.
42. Valencin, Ditto.
43. Borstell, Ditto.

Admiralty-Office, January 23, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's Ship the Eagle, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew.*

SIR, . *Eagle, off Ancona, Sept. 23, 1812.*

I HAVE to acquaint you, that having anchored this ship on the 16th instant, in consequence of calms, off Cape Maistro, I directed the first lieutenant, during the night, to lie off the Cape with the three barges, to intercept the enemy's coasting trade; and that on the following day I weighed and anchored off the Po, where I was joined by the barges, with two gun-boats, and fifteen vessels laden with oil, each vessel carrying from a six to an eight pounder, which had been captured by the boats that day: the particulars of this gallant affair reflect the greatest honour on the officers and men employed in it.

In the morning, a convoy of twenty-three sail, with two gun-boats, were perceived standing towards Goro, which, on the barges approaching, drew up in line of battle, under cover of a four-gun battery, and the beach lined with armed people, with the two gun-boats advanced in their front.

Lieutenant Cannon, with the whole of his small force, instantly attacked, and carried the largest gun-boat, and turned her guns upon the convoy, whilst he performed the same manœuvre, with equal success, on the second, and then directed his attention to the convoy, which, after some resistance, struck their colours, excepting two who made their escape. Not being able to man all of them, six were burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

When

When I consider, Sir, the strong position the enemy were in, each vessel carrying a heavy gun, besides musketry, under the protection of two gun-boats, flanked by a fort, and that the shallowness of the channel occasioned our boats to be frequently aground, while rowing up to make the attack, I feel I should neither be doing my duty or justice to my own feeling, were I not to recommend most strongly to your notice the officers employed on this service; and sorry am I that this recommendation can no longer benefit Lieut. Cannon, who died of his wounds on the 22d.

In the death of this gallant young man the country has lost one of its most promising officers, and I have deeply to regret the loss of a most valuable, and tried first Lieutenant.

He has left two brothers, midshipmen on board the ship, one of whom has served his time, and passed his examination for a Lieutenant, and has also frequently distinguished himself in action.

A list of the killed and wounded I have the honour of enclosing.

Lieutenant Festing, on whom the command devolved, on Lieutenant Cannon's being wounded, deserves much credit in continuing the attack, and conducting the captured vessels out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed).

C. ROWLEY, Captain.

*Rear-Admiral Fremantle, &c.*

*A List of Killed and Wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Eagle, Charles Rowley, Esq. Captain, at the Capture by them of two Gun-Boats, and an armed Convoy of the Enemy's, near the Port of Goro, on the 17th September 1812.*

Augustus Cannon, First Lieutenant, severely wounded (since dead).

Thomas Wharton, ordinary seaman, killed.

William Slater, landman, dangerously wounded (since dead).

Edward Jones, able, slightly wounded.

Charles Trith, ditto, ditto.

George Watson, ditto, ditto.

(Signed) C. ROWLEY, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, January 23, 1813.

*Copies of two Letters from Captain Hoste, of His Majesty's Ship the Bacchante, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew.*

*His Majesty's Ship Bacchante, at Anchor  
SIR, off Rovigno, Sept. 1, 1812.*

**H**AVING received information that several vessels were lading with ship timber for the Venetian Government, at Port Lema, on the coast of Istria, I yesterday evening detached the boats of this ship, under the direction of Lieutenant O'Brien, First Lieutenant, to bring them out, which I am happy to say he completely effected, though they were lying under the protection of one French xebec of three guns and two French gun-boats.

Lieutenant O'Brien received information of this unexpected force of the enemy from two merchant vessels



vessels he captured at the entrance of the port, and who stated their force to be very superior to his own; notwithstanding this he proceeded to the attack, and very gallantly carried them by boarding, as well as the timber vessels. At daylight I had the pleasure of seeing the whole of this division of the enemy, and their convoy of seven vessels, coming towards the ship.

I am happy to say this service has been executed without any loss on our parts, which I consider as chiefly owing to the arrangements of Lieutenant O'Brien, the gallantry and promptitude with which he led the boats to the attack, and the brave, determined support he received from those under his command. He speaks in high terms of Lieutenant Gostling, Third Lieutenant, Lieutenant Haig, of the Royal Marines, and the officers and men under his orders in the different boats, for their gallantry and coolness.

The enemy's force consisted of *La Tisiphone*, French national xebec, of three guns, one six-pounder and two three-pounders, and twenty-eight men; gun-boat No. 1, one nine-pounder, two three-pounders, and twenty-four men; gun-boat No. 2, one nine-pounder and twenty men; intended for the protection of the trade on the coast of Istria from Pola to Trieste.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

*Rear-Admiral Fremantle, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Bacchante,  
September 18, 1812.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, this morning, at daybreak, I discovered an enemy's convoy between Tremite and Vasto, on the coast of Apulia, standing along-shore to the N. W.  
Calm

Calm and baffling winds prevented my closing with them in the ship, and I therefore detached the boats, under the command of Lieutenant O'Brien, First of this ship, to endeavour to intercept them, which, I am happy to say, he completely succeeded in.

I had an opportunity from the ship of seeing the nature of this service, and the gallantry displayed in the execution of it. The merchant vessels, on the approach of the boats, anchored, and hauled their vessels aground, leaving eight armed vessels to protect them outside, who took up an excellent position for that purpose. The crews of the convoy quitted their vessels, and lined a thick wood astern of them, well adapted for their defence, and bush-fighting, and which completely commanded the coast.

In this situation they awaited our boats, which were led to the attack by Lieutenant O'Brien with his accustomed gallantry, and I want words, Sir, to convey to you my admiration of the determined manner in which this service was performed: the boats pushing through a very heavy fire of grape and musquetry, carried every thing before them, boarding and driving the enemy from their vessels in every direction: the Marines at the same time landing, forced them from their position in the wood, leaving our brave men in quiet possession of this valuable convoy, consisting of twenty-six vessels, laden chiefly with oil and almonds from Barri, bound to Venice, a list of which I inclose herewith, with a statement of their armed force.

Lieutenant O'Brien was most ably seconded by Lieutenant Hood, second of this ship, Lieutenant Haig, of the Royal Marines (who lets no opportunity escape him of distinguishing himself), and speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the whole of the petty officers and seamen employed with him.

It is with additional pleasure I have to state, that our loss has been but trifling, two seamen wounded only, and those not dangerously.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

*Rear-Admiral Fremantle, &c.*

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*List of Vessels captured by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Bacchante, between Tremite and Vasto, on the Coast of Apulia, on the 18th September 1812.*

Audre Roguing, of one twelve-pounder, three swivels, and sixteen men.

Vincenzo del Mondo, of one twelve-pounder, three swivels, and sixteen men.

Nicolo Pascolicio, of one twelve-pounder and sixteen men.

Vessel, name unknown, one twelve-pounder and twelve men.

Vessel, name unknown, one twelve-pounder and twelve men.

Vessel, name unknown, one twelve-pounder, and twelve men.

Vessel, name unknown, one twelve-pounder, and twelve men.

Vessel, name unknown, one twelve-pounder, and twelve men.

Together with a convoy of eighteen vessels, laden with oil, almonds, &c. bound from Barri to Venice.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 9th,  
1813.

No. V.

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*Admiralty-Office, February 9, 1813:*

**A**DMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Scriven, commanding His Majesty's schooner the Arrow, giving an account of his having, on the 30th of last month, successfully attacked a French coasting convoy near Noirmoustier, of which he captured and brought out seven vessels, and ran three on shore, where they bilged.

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*Admiralty-Office, February 9, 1813.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Crawford, of His Majesty's Ship Modeste, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 7th instant.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Saturday morning last, off Scilly, a large French schooner privateer was forced  
to

to leeward on the *Modeste*, by being chased by His Majesty's sloop *Wasp*, and I am glad to say the *Modeste* captured her. The privateer, so confident of her superior sailing, would not bring to, until her rigging and sails were much damaged by the shot of the *Modeste*, and three of her men wounded. I am happy in making this capture, as she is a remarkably fine vessel, has run two years, and has done much mischief to our trade ; her name is *Le Furet*, of St. Maloes, commanded by Louis Marancourt, one hundred and seventy tons, fourteen guns, and had on board ninety-eight men ; she had left Abbeville the day before, and had not made any capture.

I am, &c.

J. C. CRAWFORD, Captain.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 13th,*  
1813.

No. VI.

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*Office of Commissioners for the Affairs of India,*  
*February 11, 1813.*

**C**OPY of a dispatch from Colonel Gillespie, commander of the forces in Java, to the Honourable T. S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of that island, dated Djocjocarta, June 25th, 1812.

HONOURABLE SIR,

**W**ITHOUT entering upon any of the political points on which you did me the honour to consult with me, previous to the adoption of hostilities against the Sultan of Djocjocarta, I shall proceed to report to you the various operations of our small force, and the measures adopted under my authority for bringing this insolent and refractory Sovereign to a sense of what was due to the supremacy of the British Government upon Java.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant, you did me the honour to acquaint me, that the Sultan of Djocjocarta, had refused his acquiescence to those terms, which in your wisdom you had been pleased to offer; that confident of the strength of his fortified.

fied position, he had determined to brave the consequences our power might inflict, and that he had assembled his army from all parts of the kingdom, who were prepared and determined on resistance. The troops I had collected at this period of the service, though few in numbers, were formidable in gallantry; they consisted altogether of about six hundred firelocks, a proportion of artillery, and two troops of His Majesty's 22d dragoons. The remainder of our force, with our principal supply of ordnance, were coming forward under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, and were expected to join my head-quarters during the course of that night. Hostilities had in some measure commenced upon the previous evening. On our arrival at Djocjocarta, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson reported, that a considerable body of the Sultan's troops had left the Krattan, through the east gate, and had proceeded upon some offensive or predatory excursion, which I thought it my duty immediately to prevent. I accordingly desired a detachment of fifty dragoons to escort me on a reconnoitering party, and I proceeded with my staff along the east wall of the Krattan, and pursued them on a road to the eastward, which the people of the country reported they had taken; after a very circuitous route, we arrived again upon the environs of the town, where we found large bodies of the enemy collected, who were well armed, and evidently prepared for resistance. At this period, you had not communicated to me any final determination with respect to the Sultan of Djocjocarta, and I was therefore withheld by sentiments of honour, from dispersing those people by force of arms, which I had afterwards reason to regret. Mr. Crawford, the resident, who accompanied me on the excursion, endeavoured, by every possible means in his power, to induce them to return. His solicitations and threats were equally unavailing, and we were at length



length so insulted by stones from the houses, and one of our dragoons was so severely wounded by a spear in the side, that we were compelled to act upon the defensive, and in a short time they were dispersed. In this affair I regret to say, that one serjeant, and four dragoons were wounded, the serjeant and one of the privates dangerously, and in another part of the town, a serjeant's patrol of twenty-five dragoons, was fiercely attacked by a considerable number of the Sultan's troops, whom they cut their way through, with the loss of one man killed, and one wounded.

I shall now return to the afternoon of the 18th, where every thing was prepared for offensive operations, as well as our scanty supply of ammunition would admit. I am always an advocate for promptness and decision, and I am aware, that any measure of a contrary nature, would not only weaken the confidence of our troops, but increase the insolence of the enemy. I therefore directed Major Butler to open a fire from our fort, which was immediately returned by the Sultan, but with inconsiderable effect. Captain Teesdale, of the royal navy, was wounded, and a magazine in the battery having accidentally blown up, I lost the services of two active Officers, Captain Young, and Lieutenant Hunter, who were severely burnt by the explosion. Light parties were detached to scour the villages on the right and left, and a body of the Sultan's troops kept Major Dalton, and part of his battalion, on the alert during the night; they were attacked four successive times with great spirit, but they repulsed the enemy with steadiness and good conduct.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon, I became exceedingly anxious for the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod and his party. I had received no report whatever of his progress, and I was apprehensive that he had encountered some difficulty upon the road, which might retard the service. I there-

fore

fore detached Lieutenant Hale with twenty-five dragoons, to obtain some information respecting him, and I afterwards supported him with a further reinforcement of forty men, under the command of Lieutenant Keir, of the same regiment. The first detachment under Lieutenant Hale, was repeatedly attacked by large bodies of the Sultan's infantry, in situations where cavalry were unable to act. The promptitude and celerity of this Officer's advance, excited my warmest approbation; he was severely wounded himself, and lost five of his dragoons in the conflict; but notwithstanding his perils and hampered situation, he executed his important trust by joining Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod. On the following forenoon, the whole of this party arrived, consisting of a detachment of the royal artillery, the grenadiers of His Majesty's 59th regiment, and the flank companies and rifle company of His Majesty's 78th. This reinforcement determined me upon my plan of operations.

The palace or Krattan of the Sultan, is surrounded by regular works about three miles in circumference; at each corner there is a formidable bastion, enfilading the curtain, and the principal entrance in front is strongly defended by cannon. The whole of the fortification is surrounded by a wet ditch, and the gate-ways are all provided with draw bridges, to prevent the passage across. With all these obstacles to our success, I relied upon the gallantry of my troops, and determined upon the assault on the morning of the 20th instant. In all the preparation necessary, I experienced much assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, who procured every information that could possibly be obtained, and with whom in concert I arranged the plan of attack.

The principal part of the force was divided into two columns; the leading one commanded by Lieu-  
 1813. F tenant-

tenant-Colonel Watson, of His Majesty's 14th foot, and the other by Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, of His Majesty's 59th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar, of the 3d Bengal Native Infantry, commanded a smaller party, and made a detour towards the rear of the Krattan. Major Grant conducted a central attack in front. At half an hour before day, the columns under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, moved forward to the east curtain, under cover of the fire from our fort. They were, however, discovered by the enemy, before the scaling ladders were planted. The alarm was instantly given along the works, which only increased the activity and emulation of our troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson advanced in the most gallant stile, and soon obtained possession of the rampart. Part of Major Dalton's battalion crossed the ditch at the N. E. bastion, under Captain Leys, and running along the berm, admitted Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod with the second column, who blew open the Prince's gate and entered. The action then became general. Major Dalton, with part of the light infantry battalion, led in a spirited stile to the south gate, where they admitted Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar, and saved the life of the Prince Regent. The gallant 14th proceeded to scour the ramparts, and the capture of the Sultan rendered the victory complete. I have the honour to report to you, that during this arduous conflict, the Toomogong Semood Deningrat was killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar had the good fortune to encounter his party, and as he was known to be the most powerful Chieftain in the interest of the Sultan, and his instigator in every hostile proceeding against the British Government, I consider this event as of the greatest political importance.

About the conclusion of the assault, I was myself severely wounded in the arm.

Thus,

Thus, with less than one thousand firelocks actually engaged, we have defeated upwards of seventeen thousand men, and afforded a lasting proof of our superiority and power. I shall refrain from entering into further particulars, as you were present upon the spot, and our cordial communications with each other have rendered them unnecessary.

I have the honour to inclose you the copy of a General Order, issued upon the occasion, together with returns of killed and wounded, and ordnance captured.

I have the honour to solicit your particular attention to the valuable services of Mr. Crawford, resident. It is impossible I can convey to you, how deeply I am impressed with a sense of his talents and exertions. From the period of my arrival, until the conquest of the Krattan, he was uniformly active and assiduous, and his personal exposure in the assault of the works, merit equally my thanks and commendation.

Mr. Robinson, of the civil service, and Mr. Hardie, were also volunteers upon the occasion. I cannot speak too highly of their eagerness and zeal. Mr. Deans, assistant to the resident, was essentially useful in conducting Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar's party to the south gate.

I have the honour to be, &c  
(Signed) R. R. GILLESPIE, Colonel.

# GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

*Head-quarters, Djocjocarta, June 21, 1812.*

THE Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops, he had the honour personally to command, upon the late glorious result of their arduous and honourable enterprize. It confirms him in the opinion he had so justly entertained of their discipline,

pline, firmness, and gallantry, and it affords a memorable proof to the enemies of the English Government, that British soldiers, when united by these valuable qualities, must not only conquer but be irresistible. It was the conviction of their supereminence that determined him in a measure where nothing but bravery could succeed, and it was the assurance of their intrepidity, that urged him to an assault where multitudes of men were prepared for resistance. The event has proved, that his confidence was by no means misplaced. The enemy has been routed from a regularly fortified position, and seventeen thousand armed men have been conquered and dispersed. The person of the Sultan has been safely secured, and the circumstances attending his seizure, reflect so much credit upon the troops in general, that the Commander of the Forces cannot sufficiently express his admiration and applause. In the heat of the storm his person was respected, his family was placed in security and protection, and no part of the property was either pillaged or molested.

This remarkable instance of steadiness and discipline shall be brought to the notice of higher authority, and it will be the duty of Colonel Gillespie, to obtain for this force the approbation they have so justly earned.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, who commanded the leading column, the Commander of the Forces cannot convey the sense he entertains of his distinguished bravery, and of the quickness and celerity with which he conceived and executed the attack.

The animated stile in which Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Hunter crossed the ditch, and, at the head of the 14th Grenadiers, escalated the rampart, under the fire of the East bastion, could only be equalled by the ardour and zeal of their gallant followers.

The prompt and decisive movement of Lieutenant-

nant-Colonel M'Cleod, to force his passage by the Prince's Gate, and support the leading column, was equally daring and meritorious. The long detour of Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar and his battalion, towards the Southern Gate, and his well-timed entrance through that passage, contributed materially to the success of the day, and indeed the whole of the officers and soldiers employed upon this spirited assault, have distinguished themselves so equally, that it will be difficult for the Commander of the Forces to discover what part was more conspicuous than another. It is right, however, to specify Captain Leys, and part of the Light Infantry Battalion, who crossed the ditch at a fordable part, and climbed to an embrasure upon each others shoulders.

It is also just to mention the conduct of Major Forbes, who attacked the right of the Sultan's Square, and detached Lieutenant Douglas, with a small party of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, to cover the guns that were directed, with so much spirit and effect, by Lieutenant Cameron, of the Bengal Artillery. It would also be wrong to omit mentioning the spirited conduct of Major Dalton, and his battalion, who scoured the ramparts to the left, and admitted Lieutenant Colonel Dewar at the South gate, after preserving the life of the Prince Regent. He, therefore, requests that these Officers will accept his best thanks for their valuable services, and communicate them to the troops under their several commands. It appears that Lieutenant Douglas had the honour of capturing the person of the Sultan, with his small detachment of the 78th Light Company.

Major Butler and the Foot Artillery, Captain Byers and the Royal Artillery, Captain Rudyard and the Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant Dudley and the Hussars, were all conspicuous for the same gallantry and zeal, and the Commander of the



Forces communicates his thanks to Captain Byers, for his active exertions in joining Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod's detachment, with the ordnance stores; and the same approbation is also due to Captain Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery, whose activity has more than once been noticed. Captain Byers and Lieutenant Black rendered effectual assistance to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, in blowing open the Prince's Gate, with one of the Horse Artillery guns—This valuable corps is always conspicuous when its services are required.

It now remains for the Commander of the Forces to particularize instances of personal intrepidity; and amongst these may be classed the conduct of Lieutenant Hill, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, who with a Havildar of the 4th Vol. Batt. reconnoitred the Fort, before the advance of the troops, ascertained the depth of the water in the ditch, and furnished a most correct report for the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson. The behaviour of this officer will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in chief of India, where just claims to distinction are never disregarded.

It is also reported to the Commander of the Forces, that the conduct of Private John O'Brien, of the Horse Artillery, was particularly conspicuous, in having performed an important point of duty, under circumstances of the greatest personal hazard, and he therefore merits public approbation.

The conduct of Lieutenant Hale, and his party, has already been mentioned in terms of just applause, but the Commander of the Forces cannot refrain from again testifying his sense of the activity and exertion that has been manifested by Captain Dawes, and the officers and men of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons during the progress of the service.

The central attack was conducted by Major Grant,



Grant, of the 4th Vol. Batt. whose well established gallantry is acknowledged and recorded. He therefore requests that this Officer will receive his warmest thanks for his active exertions, and communicate the same to the officers and men placed under his immediate command.

The Commander of the Forces performs a pleasing task in recognizing the valuable services of Major Butler, commanding the artillery, who has uniformly displayed the same unwearied zeal and indefatigable exertion. The Commander of the Forces is therefore happy in the opportunity of bearing public testimony to the professional superiority, and valuable acquirements of this excellent officer.

Major Butler, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Captain Hanson, Military Secretary, Captains Parsons and Tailor, who were acting as Aides-de-Camp, and all of the Staff, with the Troops, continue to deserve the approbation and praise already bestowed upon former occasions; he therefore requests that these officers will accept of his warmest acknowledgments for their assiduity, activity, and attention. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, whose gallantry and conduct have been always conspicuous, were exceedingly serviceable in arranging the plan of attack. The former of these officers having been detained upon the Island, on professional duties, the Commander of the Forces was particularly fortunate in the opportunity of benefitting by his valuable talents and exertions.

Lieutenants Harris and Baker, of the Bengal Army, have manifested great anxiety to forward the benefit of the service.

Majors Johnson and Campbell, Captains Jones,  
F 4 Bethune,

Bethune, and the Officers of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor's Staff, attended the Commander of the Forces during the action, and he is much indebted to these, as well as to many others, for their active assistance and exertion.

It would be injustice to omit the name of Captain Teesdale, of the Royal Navy, who accompanied the Commander of the Forces, and acted as an Aide-de-Camp, in which situation, he displayed all the energy and zeal so common to those of his honourable profession, and the Commander of the Forces regrets that he was wounded so early in the service.

The conduct of Lieutenant McLean, of His Majesty's 14th Rifle Company, of Lieutenant Robinson, of His Majesty's 78th, and of Lieutenant Paul, of the Bengal Native Infantry, has also been reported zealous and meritorious.

They were wounded in the assault, and although the Commander of the Forces cannot help deploring the loss, however small, that we have sustained during the progress of the service, he cannot help reverting to the ardour and rapidity of the attack, which ensured to the gallant troops a most complete victory, and lessened those bitter feelings of regret which the loss of a brother soldier must always produce.

Russan Khan, Havildar, of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, and Marwan Sing, Sepoy in the Light Infantry Battalion, are promoted to the rank of Jemidars; and Roop Narain Sing, of the Light Infantry Battalion, is promoted to the rank of Havildar, for their distinguished and conspicuous gallantry. These appointments to be considered as having taken place during the action, and they will also be liable to the confirmation of Government.

The exertions and assistance that were afforded by Mr. Craufurd, resident, Mr. Robinson, Mr.  
Deans,

Deans, and Mr. Hardy, shall be brought to the attention of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Signed)

RICHARD BUTLER,  
Deputy Adj.-Gen.

(A true copy.)

THO. OTHO. TRAVERS,  
Ast. Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

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*Return of Killed and Wounded.*

Killed, 23. Wounded, 76.—Total, 99.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 20<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. VII.

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## PROCLAMATION

*Published by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island  
of Java, dated Djocjocarta, June 18, 1812.*

**T**HE Sultan Hamangkubwana the Second has, by his crimes and violation of treaty, shewn himself unworthy of the confidence of the British Government, and unfit to be farther entrusted with the administration delegated to him.

But a few months have elapsed since the Sultan experienced the utmost measure of forbearance, clemency, and generosity of the British Government. He had violently seized upon the Government from which his want of faith towards his late Sovereign had removed him, and in the execution of his purpose, put to death the First Minister of his Government, an officer, whose office and person were solemnly protected in all the existing engagements, and, until his time, had been held inviolate.

The British Government, with a tender respect for his advanced age, his high rank and supposed misfortunes,

misfortunes, were willing to make a new trial of his conduct, and on his expressing a contrition for his past offences, even confirmed him in the throne he had presumed to usurp.

Scarcely however was he restored to power, when he caused to be assassinated the father of that Minister with whose blood he had recently stained his hands, a blameless and inoffensive old man. He shortly thereafter ordered to be strangled, seven of the highest and most respectable chiefs of the country, without even an alleged offence; men, whose persons were, by the existing engagements, under the immediate protection of the British Government. He degraded and affronted the Hereditary Prince, lost to all sense of the dutiful respect with which he himself, during his prior degradation, had been treated by him; nay, he even publicly threatened the life of the Prince, and was hindered from putting his threats into execution, only by the direct interference of the British Government. He has refused to deliver over the lands and districts ceded to the late Government, and confirmed to the British by the last treaty. He has entirely neglected and overlooked every minor stipulation of that treaty; and lastly, he has been detected in intriguing with the Court of the Soosoonan, in violation of the most solemn and most important engagement of all the treaties, with the avowed object of undermining and subverting the British supremacy in Java.

By such conduct, inimical to the peace, good government, and general tranquillity of the country at large, the Sultan has displayed to the world, how unworthy he is of the high and important trust which the British Government reposed in him. He has forfeited all claim to the future confidence of that Government, and entirely lost the love and affection of his people, reducing the country to a state bordering upon anarchy.

The

The Princes, the Chiefs, and the people of Djoc-jocarta at large, are therefore hereby informed, that the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the whole island of Java and its dependencies, is hereby pleased, in the name and on behalf of the British Government, to depose the present Sultan, and in reassuming the administration of the one half of the high lands of Java, known by the name of the kingdom of Mataram, again to delegate the same to the present Pangeran Adipati, who is hereby proclaimed Sultan of Mataram, under the title of Hamangkubwana the Third.

All persons are therefore required to obey him as their lawful Sovereign; and it is hereby declared, that all who presume to abet the dethroned Prince in his pretensions to the Government, will be considered as traitors to their country, and dealt with accordingly.

That no person may plead ignorance of this proclamation, the same is directed to be translated into the Javanese language, and affixed at the gates of the Craton, at the British Fort and Residentiary-House, and in such other public places as proclamations and publications are usually affixed.

Dated at Djocjocarta this 18th day of June 1812,

By me, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island  
of Java and its dependencies,

(Signed) THO. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. CRAUFURD, Resident at Mataram.

(A true copy.)

J. ECKFORD, Assist. Sec. to Govt.

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In pursuance of the above proclamation, the Pangeran Adipati has been raised to the throne, under the title of Hamangkubwana the Third, and publicly

publicly installed in that station by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, on the evening of the 22d instant, the whole of the Princes and Chieftains having submitted, and the country being in a perfect state of tranquillity.

J. ECKFORD, Assist. Sec. to Govt.  
Samarang, June 28, 1812.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 27<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. VIII.

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*Foreign-Office, February 27, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saint Petersburg.

MY LORD,      *St. Petersburg, Jan. 8, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that Count Heller arrived here last night from his uncle Count Wittgenstein, with accounts of the surrender of the Prussian corps which served in Courland under General York. And this officer states, that the French Marshal, Macdonald, has written to Count Wittgenstein to treat for capitulation, apparently not aware how completely he was surrounded.

Count Wittgenstein had sent Prince Repnin to settle this business.

Accounts were received last Sunday of the capitulation

capitulation of the garrison of Memel; and I saw in the hands of Field-Marshal Count Soltykoff, the copy of the capitulation. The Prussian Commandant was a Major, and the garrison consisted of two Prussian battalions, but there was no return of their strength, or of the ordnance and stores in the place.

Your Lordship will observe, that Gumbinnen and Insterburg are occupied, and that detachments are sent to Allanberg, Kreutzburg, and Braunsberg, between Dantzic and Königsberg, so that I have no doubt but that the latter place is occupied by the Russian troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

*Journal of Military Operations from the 25th to the 30th December.*

*December 25.*—General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 24th, that parties of the detachment of Colonel Gerngross have discovered the enemy between Schawle and Kelna, proceeding in the greatest haste towards Nemockstam.

Major-General Tutchkoff writes, under date of the 22d, that, on the 26th instant he hopes to be with his corps at Slonim. The enemy, on their precipitate retreat, have left there convoys of provisions.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff was, on the 22d, with the vanguard, at Malor Brestovitzé.

*December 26.*—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 24th, that Major-General Landskoy, in pursuing the enemy into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, had, on the 18th taken prisoners two generals, sixty-one officers of the état-major and others, two thousand one hundred and seventy-six soldiers, and twelve surgeons; and that besides, different parties of the vanguard have taken sixty officers

officers of all ranks, and seven hundred soldiers. Lieutenant-General Sachin informs him also, that Lieutenant-General Mussin-Pushkin, in marching with his detachment to Rubeshoft, had, in the night of the 3d December, vigorously attacked the enemy, had beaten him, and taken prisoners one colonel, three officers, and two hundred soldiers.

General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 24th, that when Tilsit was taken possession of by the detachment of Adjutant-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff, they found there in the hospitals thirty-three officers and eight hundred and thirty-five men, among whom three officers and thirty-seven soldiers belonged to our army. In the magazines were found two thousand bushels of rye and wheat, from eight to ten thousand bushels of oats, about five hundred quintals of hay, two hundred barrels of flour, thirteen boats laden with cannon shot and various implements of pioneers, fifty-eight head of cattle, eighty barrels of brandy, and two hundred quintals of gunpowder. Another party of this detachment had also made prisoners two officers and 100 men, and had taken thirty-five waggons laden with gunpowder.

Adjutant-General the Marquis of Paulucci reports, that he, at the head of his troops, entered Mitau on the 21st.

Lieutenant-General Rath passed, on the 24th instant, with eight battalions, from Minsk to Novoswerschenno.

*December 27.*—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 26th, that when Major-General Laskin, on passing by the city of Wilna with his detachment, attacked the enemy's cavalry, Palamarenko, a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of Mariopol Hussars, took the standard of honour belonging to the 9th regiment of cuirassiers.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff writes, under date of the 25th December, that on that day he had detached

attached three regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Andrianovitch, to Tikoezin, and that likewise on that day the Austrian corps under Prince Schwartzenberg had left the government of Bialistock, which was to be entered by our troops on the 27th.

*December 28.*—The partisan Colonel Davidoff reports, under date of the 26th, that on the taking of Grodno he rescued the following Russians, who had been wounded and taken prisoners, viz. fourteen officers and 467 men, and that six hundred and sixty-one men were taken prisoners from the enemy; that there were also taken very considerable magazines full of corn of different kinds, as well as of brandy, all which he had delivered to Adjutant-General Korf, who was just then arriving there with his detachment.

General Count Platoff reports, under date of the 27th, that he is proceeding with his regiments to Insterberg, after detaching considerable parties to Braunsberg, by the way of Allenburg and Kreutzburg, in order to prevent the enemy from having any communication between Elbing and Königsberg.

*December 29.*—General Count Wittgenstein writes, under date of the 27th, that, on the 26th, the towns of Insterburg and Gumbinnen were occupied by parties from the detachment of Adjutant-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff. In the former of these places, forty-two of our prisoners were rescued, and the enemy lost two hundred and twenty men in prisoners. There were also taken from him, four stands of colours. In the hospitals were found one colonel, twenty officers, and twelve hundred men; and in the magazines, twelve hundred bushels of oats, two thousand ditto of flour, three hundred quintals of buck wheat, thirty bushels of peeled barley, two thousand ditto of rye, two hundred ditto of wheat, fifteen barrels of salt,

thirty ditto of brandy, and four hundred and fifty muskets. At Gumbinnen they took prisoners the French Commandant, a commissary of war, one colonel, forty-two officers, and fifteen hundred men. The infantry of this detachment and the artillery are at Raudihren, while the cavalry is observing the enemy's movements in the direction of Taurrogen.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff writes, that on the 27th the whole principality of Bialystock was occupied by our troops.

Thus then the frontiers of the Russian empire are entirely cleared of the enemy's troops, with the exception of a few remains of Macdonald's corps, which are likewise making their escape beyond our frontiers.

The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal are at Wilna.

MY LORD,      *St. Petersburg, Jan. 16, 1813.*

IN a former dispatch I had the honour to enclose a journal of reports, received at head-quarters, to the 30th ultimo, with the addition of the important news of the capitulation of Memel, and convention of the Prussian part of the corps under Marshal Macdonald. The particulars of this transaction have not been published, but nothing can exceed the joy manifested by the Prussians on finding themselves at liberty to embrace the Russians, and to renew their former habits as companions in arms; of this there is the most certain evidence. The terms granted to the Prussians are extremely liberal. A detached corps, under General Mussenbach, was included, in the event that orders could reach him: these orders were in time, and, with the addition of the corps in question, the Prussian troops included in the convention, it is stated to me, amount to fifteen thousand men.

Marshal

Marshal Macdonald, however, availed himself successfully of stratagem, and, while treating for conference, had made progress in removing the remainder of his force in the direction of Labiau. He was closely pursued during the night from the 1st to the 2d instant, and lost six hundred prisoners; but reports being received of a French corps in force at Wehlau, it became necessary to direct the attention of the principal part of the pursuers to an attack upon that post.

The occupation of Königsberg by the Russian army is detailed in two short bulletins, which have been published, and which I have the honour herewith to enclose.

His Imperial Majesty has been occupied in forming a new distribution of his army, which is divided into several corps, which are advancing in different columns.

I learn with satisfaction, though not officially, that a very considerable corps is entrusted to Baron Wintzingerode, and that he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

The Emperor moved in the night of the 7th January from Wilna, to join the division which comprehends the guards, and the head-quarters of the whole army were at Merez on the 10th January: it was thought they would continue there for a day or two.

The Austrians under Prince Schwartzemberg had retired from Bielestock, and were near Warsaw; but not in force to render it probable that they would contend with the superiority that might be opposed to them.

Zambrow is said to be fortified and garrisoned; but I do not conceive that any disposable force upon the Vistula can be adequate to the defence of the *têtes-du-pont* and fortresses on that river, especially where active operations can take place upon both banks.



The Emperor remained sixteen or seventeen days at Wilna, where His Imperial Majesty issued many regulations and decrees, for the restoration of order in various provinces which have suffered, and for prevention of disease from the infection of prisoners, and from the number of dead bodies and quantity of carrion still above ground. In the neighbourhood of Wilna sixteen thousand corpses are piled up in heaps, for the purpose of being consumed by fire, when sufficient wood can be procured ; but numbers still remain uncollected in the roads and villages ; and the mortality in the hospitals at Wilna continued to be very great.

The Emperor himself repeatedly visited all the hospitals.

Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral, in presence of the Court, on New Year's Day (O.S.), in thanksgiving for the expulsion of the French from the Russian territory, on which occasion the proclamation, of which the inclosed is a translation, was read ; to which I have also added, the general order given out to the army at Wilna the 2d January, by Prince Kutusoff Smolensko.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

P. S. I add the states, found at Wilna, of two regiments of the French guard, by which the condition of the others may be inferred. C.

The Commander in Chief of the Armies, Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, has reported as follows to His Imperial Majesty from his head-quarters at Orana, January 9 :

**KONIGSBERG**, the ancient capital of Prussia, is subject to your Imperial Majesty. This city was occupied on the 6th of January by Count Wittgenstein's advanced guard, under the orders of Major-General



General Schepeleff. Marshal Macdonald occupied the town with a corp d'armée, composed of the old French guards, and some troops who had escaped the general destruction of the enemy's grand army.

The wreck of his particular corps, constituting part of this total, was reduced to two thousand five hundred men ; after the Prussians separated from them, there remained to him in all but about seven thousand men.

At the approach of the advanced guard, which briskly pursued the enemy without halting, he passed by Königsberg, and abandoned it to Major-General Schepeleff, who entered it without meeting any resistance.

This astonishing facility in giving up the possession of this city is a consequence of the victories with which the arms of your Imperial Majesty have been crowned during the last two months. Macdonald's corps is pursued by Wittgenstein's, and Admiral Tchichagoff's army, by diagonal routes.

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*Report of the Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from the Town of Mereleh, dated January 10, 1813.*

I HAVE the happiness to announce to your Imperial Majesty, that, previous to the occupation of Königsberg, the General Schepeleff, commanding the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein, continued to follow the enemy from Tilsit, and came up with him on the 23d, near Labiau ; notwithstanding the favourable position which the enemy had taken, he was beaten at all points, with the loss of three cannon and three hundred soldiers. The General Schepeleff profited by his advantage to follow the enemy with vigour to the distance of thirty miles, and to enter Königsberg along with them. Our troops entered the town two hours after midnight.

We have made thirteen hundred prisoners in the town itself, and eight thousand in the environs, who fell into our hands exhausted from fatigue.

We have found a considerable quantity of provisions and forage in Königsberg. The inhabitants are recovering thirty pieces of cannon which the enemy have thrown into the river.

The General Count Wittgenstein renders justice to the courage and wise dispositions of General Sehepeleff.

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By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

GOD and all the world are witness with what objects and what forces the enemy has entered our dear country. - Nothing could avert his malevolent and obstinate intentions. Proudly calculating on his own forces, and on those which he had embodied against us from almost all the European powers, and hurried on by desire of conquest and thirst for blood, he hastened to penetrate even into the bosom of our great empire, to spread amongst us the horrors and all the misery of a war of devastation, and to come upon us by surprise, but for which he had long been preparing. Having foreseen, by former proofs of his unmeasured ambition and the violence of his proceedings, what bitter sufferings he was about to inflict upon us, and seeing him already pass our frontiers with a fury which nothing could arrest, we have been compelled, though with a sorrowful and wounded heart in invoking the aid of God, to draw the sword; and to promise to our empire, that we will not return it to the scabbard so long as a single enemy remains in arms on our territory. We fixed firmly in our hearts this determination, relying on the valour of the people whom God has confided to us; and we have not been deceived. What proofs of courage, of bravery, of piety, of patience, and  
of

of fortitude, has not Russia shewn? The enemy, who penetrated into her bosom with all his characteristic ferocity and rage, has not been able to draw from her a single sigh by the severe wounds he has inflicted. It would seem that with the blood which flowed, her spirit of bravery increased; that the burning villages animated her patriotism, and the destruction and profanation of the temples of God strengthened her faith, and nourished in her the sentiment of implacable revenge. The army, the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, the merchants, the people, in a word, all classes, all estates of the empire, neither sparing their property nor their lives, have breathed the same spirit—a spirit of courage and of piety, a love equally ardent for their God and for their country. This unanimity, this universal zeal, have produced effects hardly credible, such as have scarcely existed in any age. Let us contemplate the enormous force collected from twenty kingdoms and nations, united under the same standard, with an ambitious and atrocious enemy, flushed with success, which entered our country; half a million of soldiers, infantry and cavalry, accompanied by fifteen hundred pieces of cannon. With forces so powerful he pierces into the heart of Russia, extends himself, and begins to spread fire and devastation. But six months have scarcely elapsed since he passed our frontiers, and what is become of him? Let us here cite the words of the Holy Psalmist—

I myself have seen the ungodly in great power : and flourishing like a green bay-tree.

I went by, and lo, he was gone : I sought him, but his place could no where be found. PSALM xxxvii. v. 36, 37.

This sublime sentence is accomplished in all its force, on our arrogant and impious enemy. Where are his armies, like a mass of black clouds, which the wind has drawn together? They are dispersed as rain. A great part wetting the earth with their

blood, cover the fields of the Governments of Moscow, Kalouga, Smolensko, White Russia, and Lithuania. Another part equally great has been taken in the frequent battles, with many generals and commanders. In fine, after numerous bloody combats, in the end whole regiments, imploring the magnanimity of their conquerors, have laid down their arms before them. The rest, composing a number equally great, pursued in their precipitate flight by our victorious troops, overtaken by cold and hunger, have strewed the road from Moscow to the frontiers of Russia with carcasses, cannons, waggons, and baggage; so that, of those numerous forces, a very inconsiderable part of the soldiers, exhausted and without arms, can with difficulty, and almost lifeless, return to their country, to serve as a terrible example to their countrymen of the dreadful sufferings which must overtake those rash men, who dare to carry their hostile designs into the bosom of powerful Russia. To-day we inform our well beloved and faithful subjects, with a lively joy, and grateful acknowledgments towards God, that the reality has surpassed even our hopes, and that what we announced at the commencement of this war, is accomplished beyond all measure; there is no longer a single enemy on the face of our territory, or, rather, there they all remain, but in what state? Dead, wounded, and prisoners. Even their proud Chief himself, has, with the utmost difficulty, escaped, with his principal officers, leaving his army dispersed, and abandoning his cannon, of which there are more than a thousand pieces, exclusive of those buried or thrown into the water, which have been recovered, and are now in our hands: the scene of the destruction of his armies surpasses all belief. One almost imagines that our eyes deceive us. Who has been able to effect this? Without derogating from the merited glory of the Commander

mander in Chief of our armies, this distinguished General, who has rendered to his country services for ever memorable, and without detracting from the merits of other valiant and able commanders who have distinguished themselves by their zeal and ardour, nor from the general bravery of the troops, we must confess that what they have accomplished surpasses human power. Acknowledge then Divine Providence in this wonderful event. Let us prostrate ourselves before His sacred throne, and evidently seeing His hand chastising pride and impiety, instead of boasting and glorying in our victories, learn from this great and terrible example to be modest and peaceable executors of His law and His will ; to resemble not those impious profanators of the temples of God, whose carcasses, without number, now serve as food for dogs and crows. God is mighty in His kindness and in His anger. Let us be guided by the justice of our actions, and the purity of our sentiments, as the only path which leads to Him. Let us proceed to the temple of His sanctity, and there, crowned with His hand, thank Him for the benefits which He has bestowed upon us ; addressing to Him our ardent supplications, that He will continue to extend to us His favour, and to put an end to the war ; granting us victory on victory, and the wished-for peace and tranquillity.

Given at Wilna, the 6th January, in the year  
of our Lord 1813, and the 12th of our reign.

ALEXANDER.

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By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, &c.

THE deliverance of Russia from its numerous enemies, equally savage and atrocious in intentions and actions, their destruction complete in six months, so that notwithstanding their precipitate flight,

flight, only a very small part has been able to re-pass our frontiers, is evidently a divine favour especially bestowed on Russia; is an event so remarkable, that no time will efface it from the annals of the world. In eternal remembrance of the unexampled zeal, of the fidelity, patriotism, and love for religion, by which the Russian nation has distinguished itself in the time of calamity, and to witness our gratitude towards Divine Providence, who has preserved Russia from the ruin which menaced her, we propose to build in our first capital a church, under the name of the Saviour Jesus Christ, of which the particulars shall be published in due time. May God bless our enterprise! May God permit it to be accomplished. May this temple exist for many ages, and may there be burnt before the holy altar of God, the incense of gratitude of the most distant ages, at the same time with the love and imitation of the actions of their ancestors.

ALEXANDER.

Wilna, the 6th January 1813.

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*Order of the Day, issued by the Marshal General Kutusoff Smolensko to the Troops.*

BRAVE and victorious troops! you are at last upon the frontier of the empire. Each of you have been the preserver of the country: Russia has bestowed upon you this title. The rapid pursuit of the enemy, and the extraordinary difficulties that you have supported in this campaign, astonish all nations, and have acquired for you immortal glory. Such brilliant victories are without example. During two whole months your hand has daily punished the miscreants. The road that they have pursued is strewed with dead bodies. Their Chief, in his flight, sought for his personal safety alone. Death has raged in their ranks; thousands fell together  
and



and perished. Thus has the wrath of the Almighty burst over them, and thus hath He protected His people.

Not resting ourselves in the midst of our heroic actions—we must still proceed farther: we must pass our frontiers, and endeavour to accomplish the defeat of the enemy in the face of their allies. But we will not follow the example of their rage and frenzy, which disgrace the soldier. They have burnt our habitations—have violated our sanctuaries; but you have beheld in what manner the arm of the Almighty has punished their impiety! Let us be liberal, and make a distinction between the enemy and the peaceable inhabitants! Justice and clemency towards the latter will manifest most certainly, that we do not seek to enslave them, nor aspire to a vain glory; but that our object is to free from misery and destruction even those who have taken arms against Russia. The constant desire of His Majesty the Emperor is, that the tranquillity of the inhabitants be not disturbed, and that their property may remain in perfect safety. At the same time that he makes known this his sacred desire, he firmly relies that each soldier will pay the utmost attention thereto, and that not one of them will dare to forget it; and I call upon the Commanders of Corps and Divisions, in the name of His Imperial Majesty, in order that they may accordingly strictly adhere to this instruction.

*Wilna, January 2.*



*Imperial Guard.—4th Regiment of Voltigeurs.**State of the said Regiment on the 16th December 1812.*

Present under arms at the departure from Smolensko—32 officers, 427 privates.

Loss since the departure from Smolensko.

Killed on the field of battle—3 officers, 26 privates.

Wounded, and who being unable to follow, fell into the hands of the enemy—2 officers, 69 privates.

Dead of cold and misery—103 privates.

Remained behind, either frozen or from sickness and fatigue, supposed to have fallen into the enemy's hands—1 officer, 204 privates.

Total loss—6 officers, 398 privates.

Remained under arms—10 officers, 29 privates.

Certified authentic,

(Signed) The Lieut. Col. commanding the Reg.  
Chevalier FALTE.

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*Imperial Guard.—6th Regiment of Tirailleurs.**State of the said Regiment on the 31st of December 1812.*

Present under arms at the departure from Smolensko—31 officers, 300 privates.

Loss since the departure from Smolensko.

Remained on the field of battle—11 officers, 13 privates.

Wounded, and who being unable to follow, fell into the hands of the enemy—4 officers, 52 privates.

Dead of cold and misery—11 officers, 24 privates.

Remained behind, either frozen or from sickness, supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy—13 officers, 201 privates.

Total

Total loss—17 officers, 290 privates.

Remained under arms—14 officers, 10 privates.

(Signed) The Colonel Major Commandant of  
the said Reg. CARY (or CARRE).

The other regiments are more or less in the same  
state.

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MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Jan. 29, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose a journal of the movements made by the several corps of His Imperial Majesty's army, from the 4th January to the 20th January.

Your Lordship will observe that, by the rapid advance of the corps on the right, the enemy has been driven beyond the Vistula. The Russian troops being in possession of Elbing, Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Neuenberg.

The corps from Elbing and Marienberg, being drawn from the Nogat, attempted to make a stand at the tête-du-pont at Derschag, but were soon compelled to abandon it, and retired, part upon Dantzic and the remainder upon Stargardt, still pursued by the Russians.

It appears that the troops stationed in Dantzic, advanced to the Pregel, to favour Marshal Macdonald's retreat, and that they made no resistance at Elbing, having abandoned their artillery before their arrival at that place.

The attack upon Marienwerder seems to have been nearly a surprise; and Beauharnois is said narrowly to have escaped being made prisoner.

There is no report of the surrender of Pillau.

On the 13th January, the Emperor crossed the Niemen near Moretz, amid the acclamations of his brave troops, and has continued to march with a division of his army, in a western direction, through Berjunki, Krasnople, and Subalki to Lique, whence the last dispatches are dated.

Generals

Generals Millaradovitch and Dokteroff, with the troops which crossed the frontier at Grodno, move in a line parallel to that of the Emperor, on his left, and General Sacken's column is still farther to the left. There are also intermediate corps to keep up the communication between each of these columns.

The Austrians remained upon the Bug, probably with a view to create a diversion in favour of the army retiring upon Dantzic, as long as their own line of retreat may remain open.

Graudentz has a Prussian garrison.

The Russians have uniformly been received by the inhabitants of the Prussian dominions as friends and deliverers, of which there is ample testimony in all private letters from the army, as well as in public reports.

The retreat of the French through Prussia, has, like that from Moscow, been marked by the abandonment of magazines, tumbrils, and other stores.

Berthier, Victor, Macdonald, Daru, and Beaumont, are named among the Generals who are gone to Dantzic. The precise force in that place does not appear to be clearly ascertained; but, cannot easily be estimated at more than half the number of an adequate garrison.

The intercepted courier from Bonaparte to Berthier, is said to have carried orders to complete the provisions of Dantzic for a long siege.

The service upon the Vistula appears to have been very ably performed, and I have enclosed a copy of the thanks that have been given to General Count Platoff, and the officers and troops under his command, in general orders.

The intense cold has continued, and the marches of all the columns have been long and severe.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

THE Commander in Chief of the Armies, Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, has presented to His Imperial Majesty the continuation of the journal of the military operations from the 4th to the 20th of January, containing what follows :

*January 4.*—General Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 31st ultimo, that, in the direction which he had taken towards Prussia, to act against the corps of Marshal Macdonald, he had overcome all the difficulties occasioned by cross-roads, so as to come up with the enemy already at Tilsit. His cavalry immediately surrounded the most advanced troops of Macdonald, and separated him from the Prussian troops, under the command of General D'York, by the detachment of Major-General Diebitsch, whom he at the same time directed to enter into a negotiation with that General.

On the 30th Dec. Lieut.-General D'York signed a convention, by which he engaged to continue neuter with his troops, composed of thirty battalions of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry, with thirty pieces of artillery.

Aide-de-Camp-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff, under date of the 31st, informed General Count Wittgenstein, that, in consequence of a similar agreement, the remainder of the Prussian troops had also separated themselves from Macdonald.

Thus the latter has only remaining with him five thousand men, with twenty pieces of artillery.

Aide-de-Camp-General Wassiltschikoff reports, under date of the 31st, that the Austrian troops were pursuing their retreat, in three columns, upon Warsaw, and that he, with his detachment, is at Mengenne.

General Count Platoff marches with his troops from the Don upon Insterbourg.

Admiral Tchichagoff has sent in three reports.

ports. In the first he states, that he has detached from his van Major-General Lanskoi with the regiments of hussars, from Alexandria and White Russia, the dragoons of Livonia, and the third regiment of Ural, directing him to march upon Augustor. In the second he announces his arrival on the 2d Jan. at Verhalin, from whence he intends pursuing his route to Insterburg, in three marches, preceded by General Count Platoff, with his regiments.

The third report mentions, that the inhabitants of Prussia testify every where much joy at the approach of the Russian troops, and give them the best reception.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Sachen reports, under date of the 2d, that he has pursued the corps of General Regnier as far as the river Bug ; and that the enemy have lost, during their retreat, upwards of a thousand men in prisoners, and almost as great a number of sick, whom they have been obliged to abandon in different places.

General Baron de Sachen is at present with his corps between Grannay and Turno, his left being in the latter place.

*January 5.*—General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 3d, that after the Prussian troops, to the number of eighteen thousand men, with sixty pieces of cannon, had been compelled to conclude an agreement of remaining neutral, Macdonald, finding himself separated from the Prussians, resolved on a precipitate retreat with the remainder of his troops. Our cavalry is in pursuit of him ; on the very first day they took some officers and eight hundred men prisoners.

Count Wittgenstein having in the mean time learnt, that the enemy's troops which had been in Dantzic were marching to Taplaken and Welau, probably with a view of reinforcing Macdonald, or covering his retreat, took himself that direction  
with

with his troops, and Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil was, on January 3, already in Taplaken and Welau. In order to deprive the enemy of the means of subsistence, he detached a strong party of horse towards the low country behind Königsberg and Elbing, where intelligence had been received that the enemy were collecting various kinds of corn.

Admiral Tchichagoff writes, that his headmost troops took possession of Insterburg on the 3d, and that Lieutenant-General Tchaplitz was at Gumbinnen, and Major-General Count Woronzow at Nemersdorf.

Lieutenant-General Tchaplitz observes, that when Major-General Count Orurk entered Stalupenen, he was received by the inhabitants with undissembled joy and enthusiasm: every one exclaimed, "May the Emperor Alexander be the protector of an innocently suffering people!" and immediately the inhabitants busied themselves in providing our troops with food and forage.

*January 6.*—Aide-de-Camp-General Wassiltchikoff reports, under date of the 2d, that the Austrian troops are posted at Ostrolenka, Ostrow, and Broki, and that their outposts were extending to Kour.

*January 7.*—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 5th, that, according to credible accounts of the inhabitants, the whole French army has passed, on its retreat, through Insterburg; and that the French guards amounted, at that time, to no more than fifteen hundred men.

*January 8.*—General Count Wittgenstein states, in a report dated the 6th, that his vanguard, under the command of Major-General Schepeleff, on the 4th, came up with the enemy near Labiau, where the latter had taken an advantageous position, which he obstinately defended. The battle continued till noon; and the enemy being driven

from their position, retreated towards Königsberg, into which city Major-General Schepeleff's vanguard was carried on their shoulders. During this engagement, the enemy lost three pieces of cannon and three hundred prisoners, some of whom were officers. Major-General Schepeleff took possession of Königsberg, with the vanguard of the army, on the night of the 4th.

His Majesty the Emperor's head-quarters, and those of the Marshal, were on that day in the village of Orany.

*January 9.*—General Count Wittgenstein reports, in completion of his former statement concerning the taking of the city of Königsberg, that the enemy were driven out of that city by the four regiments of Cossacks, viz. that of Major-General Radionoff (2), of Lieutenant-Colonels Tschernosouboff (8) and Lostchiline, and of Major Seliwanoff, all under the command of Colonel Rudiger, who had observed the enemy's movements from the commencement of the evening, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, had taken advantage of every step they made for their retreat. On the 6th, at two o'clock after midnight, Colonel Rudiger, with the Cossacks before mentioned, pushed vigorously forward, and, after an obstinate fire of musketry, entered on the enemy's shoulders into the city, in which about thirteen hundred men were made prisoners. The rapidity with which our troops forced their way into the city, obliged the enemy, besides this, to leave about eight thousand of his exhausted troops behind him, and to sink about thirty pieces of artillery, with the cartridge-boxes, which belonged to the besieging train that was in Courland, and which the inhabitants are now employed in getting out. Besides this, several Russian Staff and other Officers and privates, who had at different times been made prisoners, were again restored to liberty; and a considerable



siderable quantity of provisions and forage were likewise found in the magazines. After taking possession of the city, Colonel Rudiger again set out with the aforesaid cavalry, without making the least delay, in pursuit of the enemy. In the course of our pursuit of the enemy from Tilsit to Königsberg, and after taking possession of the city, he has lost fifty-one pieces of cannon in the whole.

Aide-de-Camp-General Wassiltschikoff states, under date of the 5th instant, that the Austrian troops, after strengthening their advanced posts, had drawn themselves towards Warsaw. The headquarters of His Majesty the Emperor, and of the Field-Marshal, arrived this day in the village of Meritsch.

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*Extracts from the Journal of Military Operations of the Russian Armies.*

GENERAL Platoff informs, under date of the 6th January, that the Prussians receive our troops in a friendly and open manner, and provide them willingly with provisions, and their horses with forage, for which we give them receipts. In return for their good conduct, the most rigorous discipline and subordination are observed, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

January 12.—The head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty, and of the General Field-Marshal, are at Meritsch.

January 13, 1813.—This day His Imperial Majesty, after having caused the Te Deum to be sung, entered the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and repaired, together with the whole of the head-quarters of His Highness the Field-Marshal, from Meritsch to Leypoussi.

January 14.—The head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty are at Posowgé.

*January 16.*—Head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty at Souwalky.

*January 17.*—Baron Winzingerode reports, that a party of the detachment of Colonel Davidoff has taken an Hungarian hussar, going with dispatches to Kolno.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of January 14, that the right bank of the Nogat is entirely freed from the enemy, and that the towns of Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Elbing are occupied by our troops, in the latter of which there were found considerable magazines of provisions.

General Platoff pursues the enemy on the road of Marienberg to Dantzic, while Major-General Schepeleff has crossed the Nogat at Sommeran, in order to harass his retreat by that road.

General Platoff entered Marienberg on the 13th, The enemy were vigorously pursued as far as Dirschau, where they made a stand at the tête-du-pont, but were repulsed, upon which they retreated by two roads; one party took that of Dantzic, the other went off towards Stargard. General Doctoroff pursues the latter.

When General Chernicheff entered Marienwerder, on the 12th January, the Viceroy of Italy and Marshal Victor were scarcely able to escape from the Cossacks. General La Pierre, four officers, and two hundred men, were made prisoners; likewise a courier, expedited by Napoleon to the Prince of Neufchatel, with dispatches.

On the road of Neuenberg Lieutenant-Colonel Adrianoff, in pursuing the enemy, met a squadron of Baden, destroyed it almost entirely, and took forty-seven prisoners.

The Emperor's head-quarters are at Souwalki (no date); on the 18th of January at Ratschky.

Head-quarters on the 19th January at Lyck.

## GENERAL ORDERS TO THE ARMIES.

*Head-Quarters, Town of Lyck,  
January 19, 1813.*

I HAVE uncommon satisfaction in returning to the General of Cavalry, Count Platoff, as well as to the Generals, the Officers of the Staff, and others, and to the soldiers of his corps, my best thanks for the rapidity with which they have occupied the towns of Marienberg, Maricnwerder, and Elbing, and for the military discipline and order, which on this occasion has been observed throughout. It is particularly agreeable to me to be able to carry this testimony of so distinguished and laudable a conduct, on the part of the Russian troops, to the throne of our august Monarch, who, with the tenderness of a father, interests himself in the happiness of the inhabitants of this country.

(Signed)

PRINCE KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 2d,  
1813.

No. IX.

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Admiralty-Office, March 2, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Galwey, of His Majesty's Ship Dryad, addressed to Commodore Malcolm, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR,                      *His Majesty's Ship Dryad, Basque-Roads, December 27, 1812.*

**I** BEG to acquaint you, that cruising, in the execution of your orders, between Belleisle and the Isle Dieu, on the morning of the 23d instant, we saw a large brig on the weather beam, in shore of us, which I immediately chased. The weather being thick and hazy, we soon lost sight; but clearing a little again about eleven o'clock, she was perceived on the weather bow working into the Isle Dieu. I continued standing after her by the help of the lead, the fog clearing at intervals, to push through the passage between the island and the main, should she have endeavoured to escape by that way; but getting closer in, we discovered her at an anchor under the battery of the island. I determined,

terminated, if possible in this situation, to lay her on board, and bore up for that purpose ; but the moment I did so she cut her cable, hoisted her jib and foretop-sail, and ran upon the rocks. The batteries then opened a heavy fire, and hulled us three or four times, and wounded the foremast badly, but without any other effect ; and in the course of that night and the following day, the brig went to pieces.

I have not been able to find out her name, or any other particular more than that she was a French national brig of war, mounting twenty-two guns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. GALWEY, Captain.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 6th,  
1813.

No. X.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, March 3, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America.

My LORD, *Head-Quarters, Chambly, November 21, 1812.*

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the efforts of the enemy at Sackett's Harbour, on Lake Ontario, enabled them to send out, on the 10th instant, seven sail of armed vessels, manned by the crew of one of the American frigates, and commanded by some of their naval officers, having on board a considerable detachment of troops for the purpose of carrying the port of Kingston by surprise, and of destroying His Majesty's ship Royal George, then lying there.

I have

I have much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship, that the vigilance and military skill of Colonel Vincent, who is in command at Kingston, frustrated their designs, and after many hours of ineffectual cannonade the American flotilla hauled off, and on the following day returned into port; I have also the honour to report to your Lordship, that, having received information of the advance of the enemy with their whole force of regulars and militia encamped at Plattsburgh, from that place to the village at Champlain, about six miles from the province line, with the avowed purpose of penetrating into this frontier, I directed the brigade of troops at Montreal, consisting of two companies of the royals, seven companies of the 8th, or King's, four companies of the Montreal volunteer militia, and the 5th battalion of the embodied Canadian militia, with one troop of volunteer cavalry, and a brigade of light artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel Baynes, to cross the St. Lawrence and advance to the support of Major-General De Rottenburgh, whose front was threatened by this movement of the enemy; the troops crossed with uncommon expedition on the evening of Thursday last, the 19th instant, and reached La Prairie that night.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that, immediately upon the alarm being given that the enemy were advancing, the sedentary militia flocked in from all quarters with a zeal and alacrity which I cannot too much praise, and which assures me that I shall derive essential assistance from them when the occasion shall require it.

The enemy, since the advance to Champlain, have made several reconnoissances beyond the lines into the province; one in particular, on the night of the 19th, with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of about one thousand of their regular infantry, the whole



whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pike, who is esteemed in the United States an able officer, but falling in unexpectedly with a small party of Voyageurs and Indians, one of our advanced pickets, by whom they were fired upon, they were thrown into the greatest confusion, and commenced a fire upon each other, which was attended with a loss of about fifty of their men in killed and wounded, when they dispersed. Our picket made good their retreat unmolested, and without a man being hurt; by several deserters who have since come in to us, and some of whom were of the reconnoitring party, we have ascertained their loss, and that but a small proportion of the militia accompanied them that night to the lines; the others having wavered respecting advancing beyond them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

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*Head-Quarters, La Prairie,*

*November 28, 1812.*

MY LORD,

SINCE my last report to your Lordship from Chambly, the vigour of the enemy's operations against Lower Canada has gradually declined, and terminated on the 22d, at noon, in a complete retreat, which was effected in two divisions on that and the following day, upon Plattsburgh, Burlington, and Albany; at which places, I am informed, they propose to take up their winter-quarters.

I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship copies of the General Orders I have issued to the militia of Lower Canada upon this occasion, as I cannot more properly bring their active loyalty and their desire to maintain the rights of their Sovereign before

fore your Lordship, for the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

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*Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-Quarters,  
La Prairie, Nov. 26, 1812.*

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces cannot dispense with the services of the detachments of sedentary militia, which have come forward to join their brethren in arms, without paying a just tribute to the animated zeal and spirited loyalty which have been so universally displayed on this occasion.

His Excellency has witnessed with the highest satisfaction the enthusiasm and ardent courage with which all classes of His Majesty's subjects have eagerly pressed forward to rescue their happy soil from the pollution of threatened invasion, zealous to sacrifice their lives in defence of the rights and dignity of a revered and beloved Sovereign.

Such genuine pledges of loyalty are as honourable to the subject as they are gratifying to the Monarch ; and, when combined with the tried valour and discipline of British troops, cannot fail of commanding that brilliant and glorious success, which has crowned His Majesty's arms in every quarter of the globe.

His Excellency, in the most assured confidence that none will fail at the first summons again to fly in arms to the defence of their country, should the temerity of the foe a second time threaten to disturb the peace of our frontiers, is pleased to order, that the detachments of sedentary militia be relieved  
from

from permanent service, and be permitted to return to the social enjoyment of their peaceful homes.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

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*Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-Quarters,  
La Prairie, Nov. 27, 1812.*

G. O.—Major-General de Rottenburgh will be pleased to give the necessary orders respecting the winter-quarters to be occupied by the troops in the Montreal district.

G. O.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of expressing to Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry his entire approbation of his conduct in the management of the advance, as well as the high sense he entertains of the alacrity with which the corps of voltigeurs, voyageurs, the battalions of embodied militia, Captain Platt's troop of light cavalry, and the Montreal battalion of volunteers and flank companies, and 2d and 3d battalions Montreal militia, repaired to their different posts to repel the threatened invasion; and which, had it taken place, His Excellency feels confident, from the tried valour and discipline of His Majesty's regular forces, and from the enthusiastic loyalty and courage of all classes of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, would have terminated in the defeat and disgrace of the enemy.

The extraordinary exertions which have been made upon this occasion, and which thus call forth His Excellency's notice and commendation, cannot fail of producing the most happy consequences to the future tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

The General Orders of this day and those of the 26th instant to be entered in the General Orderly Books, and read at the head of all corps on parade.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

*Head-*

*Head-Quarters, Quebec, De-  
cember 17, 1812.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of dispatches I have just received express from Major-General Sheaffe, commanding in Upper Canada, containing a report of another attack made by the enemy, on the 28th ultimo, upon the Niagara frontier, between the posts of Chippawa and Fort Erie, which I have the satisfaction of announcing to have been repulsed in a manner highly creditable to His Majesty's arms, and the militia employed upon the occasion, with trifling loss.

The enemy has suffered considerably in killed and wounded ; and one captain (King) and thirty-eight men were taken prisoners.

The particulars of this affair are detailed in General Sheaffe's dispatches, and the report accompanying them from Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who, with the force under his orders, was more immediately engaged with the enemy, and to which I beg leave to refer your Lordship.

I have to lament that Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Lamont, of the 49th regiment, have been wounded severely ; the former fell into the hands of the enemy, but, I trust, will have been released.

I annex, for your Lordship's further information, a copy of the General Order which I have in consequence directed to be published to the army under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,  
&c. &c. &c.*

*Chippawa,*

SIR,

*Chippawa, November 30, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that very early in the morning on the 28th an attack was made on our batteries opposite Black Rock; they were wrested from us for a time by superior numbers, but Major Ormsby, of the 49th regiment, with a body of troops from Fort Erie, having formed a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp, who had moved up with great celerity from Chippawa with reinforcements; those of the enemy who had not retired to their own shore, amounting to nearly forty, were made prisoners, with Captain King, who had commanded in the attack.

On receiving information of the attack I went up, having previously ordered a movement of some troops, to strengthen those posts from which reinforcements had been detached to the right flank. On my arrival there I found the enemy in great force, of which he seemed to make an ostentatious display, some on shore, some in boats, and, perhaps, with the hope of its giving effect to a summons which Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp had received to surrender Fort Erie. When I approached the ground opposite the Black Rock several large bodies of the enemy were seen moving downwards; I suspected their intention to be, either to advance from the bottom of Squaw Island, in aid of a direct attack above it, in front of Black Rock, or that a design against this post, or some lower point, was in contemplation: I therefore caused some detachments that I had passed on the road to be halted opposite the foot of Squaw Island, and I remained there till night approached, when I set off for this post. I continue here as being a central situation, in which I can quickly receive

receive intelligence from either extremity of the line.

It appears, that in the affair of the 28th the loss on our part, (if not the early success of the enemy) was chiefly owing to its having been mistaken for friendly succour, coming from some neighbouring quarter. Captain Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment, was employed to carry to Black Rock Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp's answer to the summons he received; he saw Brigadier-General Smyth, who desired him to survey his force; he counted fifty-six large boats with men in them, and there was a great number of troops on shore, in all he thought about five thousand; and he saw six scows with a field-piece in each, and horses, with every appurtenance for field movement.

I have not yet received Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp's official report, nor the return of the killed, wounded, and missing; I wait for them to dispatch an express. Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp deserves high commendation for the spirit and alacrity he displayed; and great credit is due to the officers and men who acted under his orders. It was unfortunate for the service that those valuable officers, (Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Lamont, of the 49th regiment,) were so early disabled, otherwise the most beneficial effects might have been expected from their exertions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,

Major-General, commanding, &c. &c.

(True copy.)

NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

*His Excellency Sir George Prevost,*

*Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

*Fort*

SIR, *Fort George, December 4, 1812.*

SOME circumstances rendering my presence here necessary, I came down yesterday from Chippawa. I have the honour of transmitting Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp's report of the operations of the 28th November, with a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, which I received yesterday evening: I also enclose sundry other documents, among them is a Proclamation by Brigadier-General Smith; its character is such as reflects the greatest discredit on those who could authorise its publication: it has not answered its purpose.

From the information in some of the accompanying papers, your Excellency will perceive that a want of mutual confidence existed between the General and his troops; this is confirmed by intelligence I received this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp, that Assistant-Surgeon Steele, who had been taken prisoner on the 28th, had returned, bringing the information that Brigadier-General Smyth had been forced to leave Buffalo, because he had declined moving his troops across the river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,  
Major-Gen. commanding, &c. &c.

(True copy.)

NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

*His Excellency Sir George Prevost,  
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*



*Frenchman's Creek, near Fort Erie,*

SIR,

*December 1, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, between four and five o'clock, a firing was heard at Chippawa, on the right of the line under my command: I proceeded instantly in that direction, having given orders for Captain Kirby, of the militia artillery, with a light six-pounder, Captain Saunders's detachment of the 41st regiment, and Captain Hamilton's company of the 2d Lincoln regiment, to march, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clark, to reinforce the right: on my arrival within six miles of Fort Erie, I overtook Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln regiment, with the militia under his command, intending to march to oppose the enemy, the 49th regiment, and the light company of the 41st regiment, under the command of Lieutenant M'Intyre, having retreated to this position.

Major Ormsby informs me, that about two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, consisting of about four hundred men, many of which were sailors, effected a landing at the Red House, opposite the quarters of Lieutenant Lamont, 49th regiment, and succeeded in gaining possession of the batteries, after having been most gallantly and warmly opposed by Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, commanding two field-pieces, and Lieutenant Lamont with a party, consisting of about thirty men only, the remainder of his detachment being stationed at the two batteries on his right: both these officers were severely wounded, the former taken prisoner; Captain Postwick, commanding the Norfolk militia, stationed at the ferry, on hearing the report of musketry, immediately ordered the men under his command to form, and marched to the point of attack; after having exchanged a few rounds with the enemy,

1813.

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and

and finding he was of superior force, he retired. Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia artillery, finding the enemy gaining possession of the batteries, and being unable to defend himself against such a superior force, immediately spiked the twenty-four-pounder in the half-moon battery, prior to its falling into the hands of the enemy. The sentries at Fort Erie hearing a firing in the direction of the batteries, Major Ormsby marched at two o'clock, with the detachment of the 49th regiment, consisting of eighty men, to meet the enemy and to support the batteries; leaving Captain Whelan, according to directions I had before given in case of an attack, with the light company of the Newfoundland regiment, to defend that fortress: Major Ormsby advanced towards the batteries, by the back road, to support Lieutenant Lamont, but having met with Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia artillery, who informed him, that the enemy were in possession of the batteries, it being then dark, he changed his direction, and moved to the right along the front road, below the batteries, with a view of falling in with some part of Lieutenant Lamont's detachment, and likewise another party on the left, consisting of thirty-five men, stationed opposite to the end of Squaw Island, commanded by Lieutenant Bartley, but who it appears had moved from thence, early in the morning, to the left, where the enemy had likewise landed their troops; opposite to this place.

Lieutenant Bartley attacked the enemy, consisting of about two hundred and fifty men, and kept up a fire upon the boats for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when he observed a party coming towards him, which he took to be our militia; but finding them to be a party of the enemy, and a number of his men being killed, wounded, or missing, he retired, crossing Frenchman's Creek at the mill, a little above which he joined Major Ormsby, having  
only

only sixteen or seventeen men left. Major Ormsby, whose detachment continued their march to Frenchman's Creek, was fired on from a house above the bridge by a party of the enemy, and having returned their fire with two or three rounds from his detachment, he succeeded in passing the bridge, although partly destroyed by the enemy. He here halted to ascertain the force opposed to him; but as it still continued very dark, he could neither see the enemy, nor discover his movements. He then proceeded about a mile further on the road downward, where he was joined by Lieutenant M'Intyre, of the light infantry 41st regiment, and remained there until daylight, where I arrived, and immediately advanced with the whole of the force here, concentrated under Major Ormsby and Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln militia, having under his command the different companies of militia on this line, consisting of about three hundred men, towards this place, with a light six-pounder, where we took Captain King, of the United States infantry, and about thirty rank and file, prisoners. The enemy at this time were crossing the river with a considerable number of boats, having about thirty men in each, making towards the land. I ordered the six-pounder to open upon them, which was ably directed by Bombardier Jackson, of the royal artillery, and acted with much execution. I formed the line on the bank, Major Ormsby and the 49th being on the right: after a few rounds from our musketry, the enemy retired to the American shore behind Squaw Island, having sustained considerable loss. The Indian warriors under Major Givens having heard the report of our fire, immediately joined us; I then marched with the light company of the 41st to ascertain the number and position of the enemy in our front, in which movement I received the greatest assistance from Major Givens, and the Indians under his command; the enemy had dis-

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mounted

mounted the guns and left the batteries : I ordered the line to advance, and took up a position in their rear, waiting his further operations ; I had been joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, and his detachment from Chippawa ; Captain Whelan still continued in Fort Erie, and had not been attacked during the absence of Major Ormsby and his detachment ; the enemy kept up a strong fire on our lines from their batteries, till one o'clock, when a flag of truce came over, to summons Fort Erie, and to demand the surrender of that post to the American army. A copy of General Smyth's letter accompanies this dispatch : I sent Captain Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment, with my answer, which was, " that the troops under my command being sufficient to repulse any attack from the enemy, and having received reinforcements from below, I should not agree to his request." The six-pounder taken by the enemy in the morning, as likewise the three-pounders, were found without having sustained the least injury. Great credit is due to Captain Kirby and the artillery, for their exertions in getting up the guns on the batteries, which by the morning of the 30th we succeeded in, and have been ever since in expectation of an attack, but which the enemy do not think proper to make : to Captain Kirby, Lieutenants Bryson and Ball, of the militia artillery, and Bombardier Jackson, of the royal artillery, the greatest credit is due, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol, Quarter-Master-General of militia, and Lieutenant Bernard, Acting Staff-Adjutant : I have also derived the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, commanding the militia, Major Ormsby, commanding a detachment of the 49th regiment, and Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln militia, and all officers in command of corps and companies under my orders. The Norfolk militia, under Captain Bostwick, gave a strong proof of the valour which has uniformly distinguished the militia

of

of this country when called into action. I must likewise mention the names of Captain Whelan, of the Newfoundland regiment, Captains Chambers and Saunders, of the 41st, Captain Fitzgerald, 49th, and Captain Hamilton, of the 2d Lincoln militia, who first apprised me of the enemy's movement.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing. I have not been able to ascertain the loss of the enemy; but from the numbers left on the field, and the boats there were sunk, it must have been very great.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CECIL BISSHOPP,

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

(True copy.)

NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the following Corps of the Division of the Army serving in Upper Canada, under the Command of Major-General Sheaffe, in an Affair with the Enemy on the 21st and 28th November 1812.*

*21st November.*

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

49th Foot—1 rank and file killed.

*28th November.*

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

49th Foot—12 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 22 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file, missing.

Militia Artillery—1 serjeant wounded.

1st Regiment Norfolk Militia—1 serjeant killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

2d Regiment Norfolk Militia—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Total loss—14 rank and file (line), 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file (militia), killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file (line), 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file (militia), wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file (line), 11 rank and file (militia), missing.

General total—1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 32 rank and file, missing.

*Officers wounded.*

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant King, severely, and taken prisoner.

49th Foot—Lieutenant Lamont, severely.

1st Norfolk Militia—Captain Bostwick, slightly; Lieutenant Ryerson, severely.

(Signed)

THOMAS EVANS,  
Major of Brigade.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adj. Gen. N. A.

(True copy.)

NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.



*Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-Quarters,  
Quebec, December 17, 1812.*

GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has received a report from Major-General Sheaffe, communicating the detail of a partial action with the main body of the enemy's army, under the command of Brigadier-General Smyth, on the 28th of November, on the Niagara frontier, between Chippawa and Fort Erie, which terminated with distinguished honour to a very small division of the British army under Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who, in a most spirited and gallant manner, defeated and repulsed an invading enemy, so vain glorious in the great superiority of his force, that he had with an ostentatious pretence of humanity, proposed the surrender of Fort Erie, to avoid an useless effusion of British blood, and which was instantly rejected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp with the contempt it merited.

The enemy was gallantly opposed in landing, at two o'clock in the morning, by the parties under Lieutenant King of the royal artillery, and Lieutenants Bartley and Lamont, commanding detachments of thirty and thirty-five men each, of the 49th regiment. Lieutenant Bartley prevented for a considerable time, the landing of a force more than ten times his number, and did not relinquish the contest, until his party, reduced to seventeen effective men, was threatened by a strong detachment of the enemy, who had landed on his flank; he made good his retreat, and joined Major Ormsby. Lieutenant King and Lieutenant Lamont resisted with spirit the advance of the enemy, until both those officers being severely wounded, and a number of their men killed and wounded, they were



under the necessity of giving way to an overwhelming force; the wounded officers fell into the enemy's hands.

Major-General Sheaffe expresses in the strongest terms, his entire approbation of the celerity and decision evinced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who moved with reinforcements from Chippawa, and met Major Ormsby, who had marched with the detachment of the 49th regiment from Fort Erie, and also detachments of the 41st regiment and of militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Hatt. At daybreak this force advanced to meet the enemy, and made prisoners a captain and thirty-eight men of the enemy's artillery, and recovered the guns which had fallen into their hands, and remounted them on the batteries. This force formed to receive the threatened attack, but the enemy being much galled by the musketry, and suffering considerably from a six-pounder, most ably served by Bombardier Jackson of the royal artillery, turned their boats to their own shore, after a vain display for several hours of their numerous armament. From the numbers left on the field, and the boats that were sunk, the enemy's loss must have been very great.

A heavy cannonade was kept up from all the enemy's batteries during the day, but with little effect.

His Excellency cannot express in sufficiently strong terms, his approbation of the steady discipline, and intrepid firmness, displayed by the troops on this occasion, who, undaunted by the superior force of the enemy in numbers, have evinced a brilliant and glorious example of the pre-eminence of British discipline. Major-General Sheaffe reports the assistance rendered by Major Ormsby and the officers of the 49th regiment and 41st regiment, and the light infantry company of the royal Newfoundland regiment under Captain Whelan,

Whelan, and of the militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Hatt, and Captain Kirby of the artillery, and of the Indian warriors under Major Givens, as having been gallantly and judiciously displayed, reflecting the highest honour on every individual engaged.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N.A.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 16th,  
1813.

No. XI.

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*Foreign-Office, March 16, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

MY LORD,      *St. Petersburg, Feb. 6, 1813.*

BY the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 28th of January, it appears, that on the 20th of January, Prince Schwartzberg's head-quarters were at Pultusk, and his advanced posts, which had been drawn in from Snyacloff and Novogrodek, were established in Ostrolenka.

I have no details of the movements of General Sacken's column on the left, but I have reason to believe that it advanced near the line of the Bug upon Warsaw, observing Regnier's corps on the left

left bank of that river, which corps in a former report was stated to have formed a support to the right of the Austrian auxiliary force.

General Milloradowitch's column has continued to move from Augustoff by Radziloff and Little Plozk, in the direction of Hudek, a small village west of Novogrodek, meeting near Lomsa, with General Vassizchikoff's corps, which had continued to follow the Austrian advanced posts, and this movement obliged the latter to retire to Ostrolenka.

The Field-Marshal's column, with which the Emperor was present in person, moved from Ligne to Johanisberg, and from thence to Willenbourg, combining its movements, so as to reach the last named place by the time General Milloradowitch's corps could arrive near Pyatnitz on the 27th January.

General Wintzingerode, with a strong corps of light troops, formed an advanced guard to both these columns, marching by Muschinitz upon Corchell, and covering the country round that place. These movements have driven in the advanced posts of the Austrians.

As the Russian army was expected again to move on the 30th, apparently in the direction of the Vistula, it seems probable that the Austrian corps will continue its march, and pass that river.

General Regnier was on the 19th at Okunieff, to the eastward of Warsaw.

The French head-quarters being established at Posen, it is possible that Regnier, since that date, may have marched down the Vistula in that direction, passing behind the rear of the Austrians, but if he should have united with Prince Schwartzenberg, the reinforcement would not place their united force in a situation to resist the troops opposed to them.

Meanwhile

• Meanwhile the advanced corps on the right, which drove the enemy from Marienbourg, Elbing, and Dorschau, have continued their operations, and have invested Dantzic, General Count Platoff's headquarters being within a few English miles of that city, in a western direction. General Count Wittgenstein has resumed the command of the right column; and as part, at least, of the ordnance intended for the siege of Riga has been secured, it is probable his usual success may attend him in reducing Dantzic.

Count Michael Woronzow has succeeded in taking possession of Bromberg, with its valuable magazines on the left bank of the Vistula, between Thorn and Graudentz, and Admiral Tchichagoff is moving in that direction, with the remainder of the force under his command.

The garrison of Graudentz is exclusively Prussian, and it appears by these reports, that, upon the next movement of the head-quarters, every thing on the right bank of the Vistula will be in the occupation of the Russian forces, except the garrisons of Graudentz and Thorn, no mention being made of any garrison left by the enemy at any other post on the Vistula.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, March 14, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. dated, Freneda, February 24, 1813.

**A**FTER the enemy had retired across the Tormes, and their troops had taken up their cantonments, those on the Upper Tormes collected again on the 19th instant from Piedrahita, Congosta, El Barco, and Avila; and on the morning of the 20th a body of about fifteen hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the General of Division Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attacked Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's post at Bejar, consisting of the 50th regiment and 6th Portuguese Caçadores, which troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, of the 50th. The surprise did not succeed; and the enemy were repulsed with loss, and were pursued for some distance by the 6th Caçadores, under Major Mitchell.

I enclose Colonel Harrison's report, from which your Lordship will observe that the Colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores.

The enemy have lately collected at Benavente about five or six thousand men from their garrisons on the Douro; and made last week an incursion beyond the Escla towards Puebla de Sanabria.

There has been no other movement that I have heard of.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, dated Bejar, 20th February 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that a little before day-break this morning, our picquets were attacked, and after some smart firing were obliged to fall back ; but, on being reinforced by some companies of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores, the enemy were driven back, leaving some dead ; they retired across the bridge on the road to Congosto, and were for some time followed by Major Mitchell with the 6th Caçadores, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he has afforded me on this occasion.

I beg leave also to mention Captain Moraz, of the 6th Caçadores, who particularly distinguished himself in checking the progress of the enemy's advance, and was slightly wounded

I have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers and men of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores, who compose the garrison of this place.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 20th,  
1813.

No. XII.

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*Admiralty-Office, March 20, 1813.*

**A**DMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from the Honourable Captain Blackwood, of His Majesty's ship the Warspite, dated the 12th and 14th instant :

The former reporting the capture, by the Warspite and Pheasant, of the William Bayard American letter of marque schooner, of four guns and thirty men :

And the latter stating the capture, by the Warspite, of the Cannonier, American ship letter of marque, of eight guns and twenty-eight men :

And also a return of the following American vessels, taken by the Warspite, viz.

Brig Mars, of 178 tons, from Baltimore to Bourdeaux.

Schooner Pert, of 104 tons, from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia.

Ship Charlotte, of 360 tons, from Charlestown to Bourdeaux.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, March 20, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the American Station, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Bermuda, 25th February 1813.*

SIR,

**E**NCLOSED herewith, I beg leave to transmit the following letters, reporting the captures of the vessels therein mentioned :

Letter dated 9th January 1813, from Captain Sir John Poo Beresford, of the Poictiers, reporting the capture of the American schooner privateer High-flyer, of five guns and seventy-two men.

Letter dated 17th January 1813, from Captain Lamley, of the Narcissus, reporting the capture of the United States brig of war Viper, of twelve guns and ninety-three men.

Letter dated 6th February 1813, from Captain Kippen, of the Peruvian, reporting the capture of the American privateer ship John, of sixteen guns and one hundred men.

Letter dated 9th February 1813, from Captain Burdett, of the Maidstone, reporting the capture of the American armed schooner Lottery, of six guns and twenty-eight men, laden with coffee, sugar, and logwood.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*His Majesty's Ship Poictiers, at Sea,*  
SIR, *January 9, 1813.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that His Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the *Acasta*, captured this day the American schooner privateer *Highflyer*, mounting five guns, and having on board a complement of seventy-two men: she was on her return from the West Indies, where she had made several captures, is a particularly fine vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and sails remarkably fast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. BERESFORD, Captain.

*Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and K. B.*

&c. &c. &c.

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*His Majesty's Ship Narcissus, at Sea,*  
SIR, *January 17, 1813.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that His Majesty's ship under my command captured this day the United States brig of war *Viper*, mounting twelve guns, and having on board ninety-three men; she had been cruising seven weeks off the Havanna, and had made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RICHARD LUMLEY,  
Captain.

*Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.*

&c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Sloop Peruvian, at Sea,*  
SIR, February 6, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in beating up to my station from St. Thomas's, Sombrero bearing W. by S. distant seventy-nine miles, I this morning fell in with, and, after an anxious chase of fifteen hours, captured the American privateer ship John, mounting sixteen guns, with a complement of one hundred men. For the last two hours of the chase, the privateer had an opportunity of keeping up a fire on us from her after guns, but on the breeze freshening, we got within pistol-range of her, and, after the exchange of a fire of the bow guns and small arms from the marines, she rounded too and surrendered to His Majesty's brig under my command.

I have, &c.

GEORGE KIPPEN, Commander.

*Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. Rear-Admiral, &c.*

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*His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, Lyn-Haven-Bay, Chesapeake, 9th February 1813.*  
SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you of a very gallant achievement that was performed by the boats of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, for the blockade of this port and its rivers.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock A. M. a schooner was observed in the N. W. standing down the Chesapeake Bay ; at the same time I made the Belvidera and Statira's signal, No. 239, with the north-west compass signal. As the stranger approached the squadron, I perceived her to be a vessel of considerable force ; Captain Byron at the same

saine time made the signal for her being superior to the boats in chace, but not to those of the squadron united. I immediately made the signal for all barges, cutters, &c. &c. to proceed in the same direction; upon which the schooner made all sail in the direction from whence she came, and I had the satisfaction to see she was quite becalmed. At one o'clock P. M. the stranger opened a well-directed fire upon the headmost of our boats from his stern-chase guns, and I was happy to find the boats in advance rested on their oars until they all formed up, when a vigorous and gallant attack was made by all the boats, nine in number, under the orders of Lieutenant Nazen, Second Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship under my command, who happened to be senior officer, through a very heavy fire from all the enemy's guns, when he was boarded, and carried, sword in hand, after a most obstinate resistance, which was maintained upon the deck of the enemy for a few minutes. She proves to be the American armed schooner Lottery, of two hundred and ten tons, mounting six twelve-pound carronades (but pierced for sixteen), with a complement of twenty-eight men, from Baltimore bound to Bourdeaux, with a cargo of coffee, sugar, and logwood: she is coppered and copper fastened.

I also have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded in the different boats of the squadron, which, I am happy to add, is trifling, when compared to the obstinate resistance made by the enemy, whose loss was very great, the captain and eighteen men dangerously wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BURDETT, Captain.

*To the Right Honourable Sir J. B. Warren,*

*Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

*A Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Boats of the Squadron under the Command of George Burdett, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, on the 8th February 1813, in Chesapeake Bay.*

Maidstone—2 wounded (1 severely).

Belvidera—None.

Junon—2 wounded (1 severely).

Statira—2 wounded (both dangerously, 1 since dead).

(Signed)      GEORGE BURDETT, Captain.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 23d,  
1813.

No. XIII.

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Admiralty-Office, March 23, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the American Station, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Bermuda the 26th February 1813.*

**E**NCLOSED herewith, I beg leave to transmit a list of vessels captured and destroyed between the 16th of September last and this date.

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*A List of Ships and Vessels captured and detained by the Squadron under the Orders of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the American and West India Station, between the 16th of September 1812 and the 26th February 1813.*

Brig Federal, from Prince's Island, bound to Boston, captured by the Acasta, September 17, 1812.



Schooner Sally Ann, from New London, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the Statira, same date.

Ship Melantho, from Vel Paraso, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Spartan, same date.

Brig Pitt, from Martinique, bound to Newfoundland, recaptured by the Nymphic, October 5, 1812.

Brig Ambition, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, captured by the Emulous, September 21, 1812.

Schooner Wilcy Reynard, from Boston, bound on a cruise, captured by the Shannon, October 11, 1812.

Brig Elijah, from Bath, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the Æolus, October 1, 1812.

Schooner Rumney, from Baltimore, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the Rattler, September 17, 1812.

Schooner Santa Maria (late Polly), from Boston, bound to Havannah, captured by the Rattler, September 24, 1812.

Brig Armisted, from Philadelphia, bound to Havannah, captured by the Rattler (the Caledonia cutter privateer in sight), September 25, 1812.

Schooner Josepha, from Baltimore, bound to Havannah, captured by the Rattler and Sappho, September 26, 1812.

Sloop Polly, from Philadelphia, bound to Havannah, captured by the Rattler and Sappho, September 27, 1812.

Schooner Blonde, from Martinique, bound to Newfoundland, recaptured by the Acasta, October 17, 1812.

Brig Rayo, from Baltimore, bound to Porto Rico, captured by the Maidstone, October 5, 1812.

Brig Rapid, from Portland, bound on a cruise, captured by the Maidstone, October 17, 1812.

Schooner Union, from Labrador, bound to Cape Henry,

Henry, captured by the Maidstone, October 19, 1812.

Brig (name unknown), captured by the Maidstone, September 21, 1812.

Brig Thorn, from Marble Head, bound on a cruize, captured by the Shannon, Nymphe, Tenedos, and Curlew, October 31, 1812.

Brig Friendship, from Quebec, bound to Teneriffe, recaptured by the Shannon, Nymphic, Tenedos, and Curlew, November 6, 1812.

Ship Ranger, from the Pacific Ocean, bound to Nantucket, captured by the Goree, October 2, 1812.

Brig Factor, from Monte Video, bound to Salem, captured by the Tartarus, same date.

Brig Hero, from Portsmouth (New Hampshire) bound to Madeira, captured by the Tartarus, same date.

Brig Little William, from the Isle of Mayo, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the Poictiers, October 29, 1812.

Ship Wasp, from Philadelphia, bound on a cruize, captured by the Poictiers, November 3, 1812.

Brig Frolic, captured by the Poictiers, same date.

Brig Fly, captured by the Maidstone, same date.

Ship James, captured by the Tartarus, same date.

Brig Isabella, from New York, bound to Porto Rico, captured by the Childers, same date.

Schooner Snapper, from Philadelphia, bound on a cruize, captured by the Acasta, Maidstone, Æolus, and Childers, same date.

Brig Friendship, from Quebec, bound to Teneriffe, recaptured by the Shannon, Nymphic, Tenedos, and Curlew, same date.

Brig Logan, from Boston, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Poictiers, same date.

Brig Experience, from Rio de Janeiro, bound to Boston,

Boston, captured by the Sophie, November 25, 1812.

Ship Eliza, from Sumatra, bound to Boston, captured by the Tartarus, same date.

Ship Rebecca, from Philadelphia, bound to Madeira, captured by the Poictiers, same date.

Sloop Mary Ann, from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston, captured by the Maidstone and Sophie, December, 1812.

Brig Adventure, from Baltimore, bound to Bermuda, captured by the Childers, December 16, 1812.

Ship Nancy, from Norfolk, bound to La Guira, captured by the Tartarus, Goree, and Childers, December 11, 1812.

Schooner Farmer's Fancy, from Charleston, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the Acasta, December 11, 1812.

Schooner Fanny and Maria, from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston, captured by the Sophie, same date.

Schooner Betsy, from Providence (Rhode Island), bound to Norfolk, captured by the Poictiers, same date.

Schooner Morning Star, from Plymouth (North Carolina), bound to Lisbon, captured by the Tartarus, same date.

Ship Cyrus, from Newfoundland, bound to Jamaica, captured by the Sophie, same date.

Brig St. Augustine, from Madeira, bound to New York, captured by the San Domingo, December 16, 1812.

Schooner Enterprize, from Ocrecoke bound to Portugal, captured by the Tartarus, December 1812

Crown Prince, same date.

Ship Pekin, from Boston, bound to Alexandria, captured by the Poictiers and Acasta, same date.

Schooner Delecalia, from Alexandria, bound to St. Jago

- St. Jago de Cuba, captured by the Sylph, December 1812.
- Sloop Windward Planter, from Martinique, bound to Para, captured by the Belvidera, same date.
- Brig Rizing Hope, from Charleston, bound to Cadiz, captured by the Wanderer, same date.
- Brig Herald, from Bourdeaux, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Poictiers, Acasta, and Maidstone, same date.
- Ship Virginia, captured by the Junon, same date.
- Dolphin, captured by the Æolus, same date.
- Schooner Eagle, from St. Bartholomew, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Sophie, same date.
- Brig Nocton, from Rio Janeiro, bound to England, recaptured by the Belvidera, same date.
- Schooner Independence, from Boston, bound to Washington (North Carolina), captured by the Tartarus, same date.
- Brig Little Arnold, from Baltimore, bound to Bourdeaux, captured by the Sophie, same date.
- Brig Trinidad, from Bristol (Rhode Island), bound to Porto Rico and Trinidad, in Cuba, captured by the Sylph, same date.
- Brig Fernando, captured by the Tartarus, same date.
- Dolphin, captured by the Nimrod, same date.
- Schooner Highflyer, captured by the Poictiers and Acasta, January, 1813.
- Schooner Polly Merrick, from Norfolk, bound to New York, captured by the Sophie, same date.
- Schooner Tropic, from New York, bound to Charleston, captured by the San Domingo, January 17, 1813.
- Schooner Saloma, captured by the Tartarus, same date.
- Schooner Lady Hamilton, from Charleston, bound to New York, captured by the San Domingo, same date.
- Schooner American Eagle, from Cadiz, bound to New

New York, captured by the San Domingo, January 18, 1813.

Brig Caroline, from Charleston, bound to New York, captured by the San Domingo, January 17, 1813.

Ship Lydia, from Rhode Island, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Poictiers, Acasta, and Maidstone, January 17, 1813.

Ship Eliza, from Madeira, bound to the West Indies, captured by the Maidstone, Junon, and Laurestinus, same date.

Schooner George Washington, from Windsou, bound to New York, captured by the Sophie, same date.

Schooner Teazer, from New York, on a cruize, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Schooner Gustaf Adolph, from New York, bound to St. Bartholemew, captured by the Ramillies and Victorious, same date.

Schooner Rhoda, captured by the Poictiers and Acasta, January, 1813.

Ship Republican, from Hayti, bound to New York, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Brig Resolution, captured by the Ramillies and Victorious, same date.

Brig Savannah Packet, from New York, bound to Savannah, captured by the Poictiers, same date.

Brig Polly, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Schooner James, captured by the Junon, same date.

Sloop Columbia, captured by the Belvidera, same date.

Schooner Bellona, from Beaufort (South Carolina), bound to Bourdeaux, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Schooner Herkimer, from New York, bound to Norfolk, captured by the San Domingo, February 1, 1813.

Schooner

Schooner Hope, captured by the Laurestinus, February 1, 1813.

Schooner Unity, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Brig Viper, captured by the Nareissus, same date.

Schooner Shepherd, captured by the Nareissus, same date.

Schooner Elizabeth, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Ship Hebe, from Smyrna, bound to London, captured by the Shannon, Nymphie, and Curlew, same date.

Brig Governor Ankerheim, captured by the Ramillies and Victorious, same date.

Schooner Spencer, captured by the Belvidere, Junon, Maidstone, Laurestinus, and Sophie, same date.

Bedford, captured by the Tartarus, December 19, 1813.

Brig Hazard, from Boston, bound to New Orleans, captured by the Sylph, December 27, 1812.

Schooner Luey, from Plymouth, bound to Virginia, captured by the Sylph, December 28, 1812.

Sloop (name unknown), from Savannah, captured by the San Domingo; February, 1813.

Bark Leander, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Brig (name unknown), captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Schooner Mary, from Havannah, captured by the San Domingo, same date.

Brig Gubbem, from Baltimore, bound to Havannah, captured by the Maidstone, February 6, 1813.

Schooner Lucretia, from Boston, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Maidstone, February 7, 1813.

Sloop Henry, from Charleston, bound to Alexandria, captured by the Maidstone, February 7, 1813.

Schooner Hannah and Sally, wrecked in a gale of wind,

wind, captured by the Maidstone, February 8, 1813.

Schooner Lottery, from Baltimore, bound to Bourdeaux, captured by the Maidstone, same date.

Schooner Philip, from Charleston, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Maidstone, same date.

*The undermentioned Vessels taken by the Ships on the Jamaica Station.*

Schooner Whim, from Baltimore, bound to St. Bartholomew, captured by the Cyane, September 18, 1812.

Brig Hamilton, from Port au Prince, bound to Portland, captured by the Cyane, September 28, 1812.

Brig Del Carmen, seized for illicit trade, captured by the Cyane, October 4, 1812.

Brig Dominicano, captured by the Liberty, October 2, 1812.

Schooner Josepha, from Baltimore, bound to Havannah, captured by the Sappho, September 26, 1812.

Sloop Molly, from Philadelphia, bound to Havannah, captured by the Sappho, September 27, 1812.

Schooner Blanche, captured by the Sappho, October 31, 1812.

Schooner Flora, from St. Domingo, bound to Turk's Island, captured by the Sappho, November 13, 1812.

Schooner Mary, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Alexandria, captured by the Sappho, November 26, 1812.

Schooner St. Nicholas, from Boston, bound to Havannah, captured by the Moselle, September 19, 1812.

Schooner Experiment, from Boston, bound to Havannah, captured by the Rhodian and Variable, September 23, 1812.

Schooner Clifton, from George Town, bound to Charleston,



- Charleston, captured by the Rhodian and Variable, October 14, 1812.
- Ship La Venus, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, captured by the Moselle, same date.
- Schooner Magnolia, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Havannah, captured by the Moselle, November 4, 1812.
- Schooner Rising Sun, from New York, bound to Charleston, captured by the Rhodian and Southampton, October 17, 1812.
- Schooner Ellinor Ann, from Alexandria, bound to Charleston, captured by the Rhodian and Southampton, November 7, 1812.
- Ship George and Mary, from Charleston, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Rhodian, Southampton, and Variable, November 12, 1812.
- Brig Venus, from Charleston, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Rhodian, Southampton, and Variable, same date.
- Brig Helen, from Charleston, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Rhodian, Southampton, and Variable, same date.
- Brig Vixen, captured by the Southampton, November 22, 1812.
- Schooner Louisa, from St. Domingo, bound to Port Royal, captured by the Shark, November 22, 1812.
- Schooner St. Anna, from St. Domingo, bound to Port Royal, captured by the Shark, same date.
- Schooner James and Richard, seized for illicit trade, captured by the Sapphire, November 8, 1812.
- Schooner Joseph and Mary, from Baltimore, on a cruize, captured by the Narcissus, November 24, 1812.
- Ship Perthshire, from St. John's (New Brunswick), bound to Jamaica, recaptured by the Fawn, December 4, 1812.

Brig Raehael, from Greenock, bound to La Guira, recaptured by the Fawn, December 19, 1812.

Brig San Pedro, from New Orleans, bound to St. Domingo, captured by the Garland, December 4, 1812.

Schooner Racehorse, captured by the Rhodian, January 2, 1813.

Brig El Cubina, recaptured by the Rhodian, same date.

Schooner Montserrate, from Port au Prince, bound to Nassau, captured by the Rhodian, same date.

Schooner Wilhelmina, captured by the Rhodian, same date.

Brig Cyrus, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the Rhodian, same date.

Brig Osprey, from Rio Grande, bound to Havannah, captured by the Moselle, December 30, 1812.

Brig Lord Wellington, from Halifax, bound to Jamaica, recaptured by the Moselle, January 16, 1813.

Schooner Three Friends, from Philadelphia, bound to Madeira, captured by the Circe, December 3, 1812.

Ship Philip, from Bristol, bound to Jamaica, recaptured by the Morgiana, January 28, 1813.

*The undermentioned Vessels taken by the Ships on the Leeward Island Station.*

Brig Jane, captured by the Spider, September 18, 1812.

Schooner Diana, captured by the Spider, September 20, 1812.

Schooner Carolus (2), captured by the Spider, September 22, 1812.

Brig Anna Maria, captured by the Mereury, September 18, 1812.

Sloop Tigre, captured by the Mercury, October 2, 1812.

Ship

Ship Hope, captured by the Tribune, September 27, 1812.

Brig William Rathbone, captured by the Charybdis, October 8, 1812.

Schooner Blockade, captured by the Charybdis, October 31, 1812.

Sloop Prevoyante, captured by the Peruvian, October 12, 1812.

Schooner Yankee, captured by the Peruvian, October 24, 1812.

Schooner Shepherdess, captured by the Lightning, October 12, 1812.

Brig Brandy Wine, captured by the Lightning, November 17, 1812.

Schooner Carlos, captured by the Liberty, October 9, 1812.

Schooner Barbadoes, captured by the Liberty, October 16, 1812.

Brig Santa Dominica, captured by the Liberty, October 20, 1812.

Schooner Maria, captured by the Liberty, December 2, 1812.

Brig Nancy, captured by the Liberty, December 5, 1812.

Schooner Laura, captured by the Elizabeth, November 24, 1812.

Ship Venus, captured by the Herald, December 16, 1812.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

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*Admiralty-Office, March 23, 1813.*

**A**DMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Tobin, of His Majesty's ship the Andromache, reporting the capture, on the 14th instant, of the American letter of marque schooner Courier, of two hundred and fifty tons, six guns, and thirty-five men, bound from Nantes to Baltimore.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, March 23, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Irby, of His Majesty's ship the Amelia, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 22d instant.*

SIR,

**I** BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone River for England, in His Majesty's ship under my command, on the 29th January, Lieutenant Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of His Majesty's gun-brig Daring, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blew her up at Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss), in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in company with two other ships; apparently frigates: he reported having left them at anchor off the islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services), and on the 3d February he returned, having ascertained their force to be two frigates of the largest class (L'Arethuse and Le Rubis), and a Portuguese ship, their prize; that they had nearly completed their water; and, after unloading the Portuguese ship, intended to give her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward-bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruised off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them), I might be enabled to fall in with any of His Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, and also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence, I prepared to weigh, when a cartel arrived from the islands with the master and boat's crew of the Daring, and the  
master

master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating Lieutenant Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone River, and worked up to the islands: standing in at daylight on the 6th ultimo towards the island of Tamara, we joined the Princess Charlotte Government schooner, who informed me one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, which was apparently unloading the prize. I dispatched the schooner to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening, the frigate to the northward weighed, and stood out to sea; the other frigate had signals flying, and being observed at sunset with her topsails hoisted, I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates, (I believe L'Arethuse,) was just visible from the deck—it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort we continued standing out to sea till sunset, when not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, and the breeze failing, we shortened sail, wore and stood towards her. A little after seven the enemy observing us near him, tacked, and hoisted his colours. At 45 minutes past seven, P. M. being within pistol-shot on his weather-bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until twenty-one minutes past eleven, when she bore up, having the advantage of being able so to do, leaving us in an ungovernable state, with our sails, standing and running rigging cut to pieces, and masts injured. During the action we twice fell on board the enemy, in attempting to thwart his hawse, when he attempted to board, but was repulsed by the marines (which were commanded by Lieutenant Simpson,) and the boarders. Though I most sincerely lament the nu-

merous list of killed and wounded, which amounted to one hundred and forty-one, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, or the slightest accident occurred ; all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of the Senior and Second Lieutenants, John James Bates and John Pope, and Lieutenant Grainger, of Marines, among the slain ; they fell early in the action ; having been more than five years in the ship, I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention Lieutenant George Wills, the junior Lieutenant, who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it ; and also that of that good and zealous officer, Lieutenant Pascoe, late of the *Daring*, who commanded the midship guns, on the main deck ; Mr. John Bogue, late Purser of the *Thais*, (invalided) received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter-deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty ; I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the *Daring*, for their cool, steady, and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success ; but the superior force of the enemy, (she carrying on her main deck heavy French twenty-four pounders,) the considerable quantity of gold dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their Lordships, the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne, the Master,



ter, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action, and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to Lieutenant Simpson, of Marines, and John Collman the Purser, who exerted themselves to the utmost, as well as Mr. Saunders of the African corps. Having received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant Reeve, invalided from His Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first Lieutenant of the ship. Mr. Samuel Umfreville, Master's Mate, a deserving and valuable officer, as second, and Mr. Edward Robinson, Master's Mate, who has received a severe wound, as third.

The crippled state of the ship, and deplorable condition of the wounded, having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive, having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such, as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations, being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira or the Western Islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their Lordships the high sense I entertain of the humane and skilful attention of Mr. Williamson, Surgeon, and Mr. Burke, Assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late Assistant-Surgeon of the Daring, to the wounded, since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state, that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement fit for duty, and they much enervated.



Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded, and I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK PAUL IRBY, Captain.

*John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

&c. &c. &c.

*List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Amelia, Commodore the Honourable Frederick Paul Irby, on the 7th day of February 1813.*

KILLED.

John James Bates, lieutenant.

John Pope, ditto.

George Wills, ditto.

William R. Pascoe, ditto, late commander of the Daring gun-vessel.

John Bogue, late purser of the Thais.

Charles Kennicott, midshipman.

James Meddal, quarter-master.

George Cooper, able seaman.

John Wilson (1), ditto.

John Brown (3), ordinary seaman.

Samuel M'Kenza, ordinary seaman.

John Welch, ditto.

Roger Vivian, able seaman.

James Greig, caulker.

Saul Therre, ordinary seaman.

Michael Laughlin, ditto.

Thomas Gardner, ditto.

Charles Squires, quarter gunner.

Peter Blair, ditto.

Robert Shearer, able seaman.

James Laughton, ditto.

James White, ditto.

George Edwards, carpenter's crew.

William Matthews, landman.

John Dirks, ordinary seaman.

John

John Corlett, landman.  
 Alexander Finlessen, ordinary seaman.  
 Hugh Williams, ditto.  
 John Hayes, landman.  
 Thomas Crispin, ditto.  
 Abraham Tebball, able seaman.  
 William Hammond, supernumerary boy (3d class).  
 William Hall, ditto.  
 George Brown, deserter from the *Fisgard*.  
 William Scott, captain of the forecastle, late of the  
*Daring*.  
 John Lawless, landman, ditto.  
 Hugh Norton, ditto, ditto.  
 Anthony Newstub, supernumerary boy (3d class),  
 ditto.  
 R. G. Grainger, second lieutenant of marines.  
 Thomas Smith, serjeant of marines.  
 Thomas Shefton, private marine.  
 John Barber, ditto.  
 William Sneyd, ditto.  
 Louis Jones, ditto.  
 Richard Lang, ditto.  
 William Marshall, ditto, late of the *Daring*.

Total killed - - - 46

*Since dead.*

David Wells, landman - - - 1  
 Anthony Francisco, ordinary seaman - 1  
 Simon Carter, private marine - 1  
 Peter Bartlett, ditto, late of the *Daring* - 1  
 Robert Francis, serjeant of marines - - 1

Total killed, and since dead - 54

## WOUNDED.

*Dangerously.*

John Parkinson, boatswain.  
 Edward Robinson, master's mate.  
 George Albert Rix, midshipman.  
 John Newbury, able seaman.  
 Joseph Gower, ditto.  
 Patrick M'Evoy, landman.  
 Jeremiah Edwards, ordinary seaman.  
 Edward Cole, captain of the after guard.  
 Robert Dunning, able seaman.  
 Thomas Smith (1), landman.  
 John Hill (2), able seaman.  
 David Wells, landman.  
 William Francis, serjeant of marines.  
 Daniel Goodall, private.  
 Simon Carter, private.  
 Thomas Coleman, ditto.  
 Total 16.

*Severely.*

Honourable F. P. Irby, captain.  
 John Otto, quarter gunner.  
 John Watson, ship's corporal.  
 Robert Creer, landman.  
 Thomas Pearce, landman.  
 John Cooley, ordinary seaman.  
 Richard Poole, captain of the forecastle.  
 Thomas Hood, landman.  
 Robert Craid, ditto.  
 Benjamin Daniel Smith, able seaman.  
 John Brookman, landman.  
 John Bombay, able seaman.  
 Peter le Page, ditto.  
 William Rcuse, landman.  
 Man. Faibo, ordinary seaman.  
 Adam Watson, able seaman.  
 Joseph Saunders, ditto.  
 Antonio Francisco, ordinary seaman.

Jephtha Leech, quarter-master.  
 William Welch, landman.  
 John M'Manus, ordinary seaman.  
 James Cribbs, supernumerary boy (2d class).  
 John M'Leary, gunner's-mate, late of the *Daring*.  
 Samuel Hardy, landman, ditto.  
 Edward Roberts, able seaman, ditto.  
 Richard Smith, private marine.  
 William Smith, ditto.  
 Thomas Bobbett, ditto.  
 James Webb, ditto.  
 Edward Ward, ditto.  
 John M'Donald, ditto.  
 William Rambridge, corporal of marines, late of  
 the *Daring*.  
 William Higgetts, private marine, ditto.  
 William Jones, ditto, ditto.  
 Peter Bartlett, ditto, ditto.  
 Total 35.

*Slightly.*

William Reeve, lieutenant, late of the *Kangaroo*.  
 Anthony De Mayne, master.  
 John Collman, purser.  
 Thomas D. Buckle, midshipman.  
 George T. Gooch, ditto.  
 Arthur Beever, (1st class).  
 John Soames, able seaman.  
 Stephen Fyfe, ordinary seaman.  
 Thomas Thomas, ditto.  
 John William Bennett, landman.  
 Mig. Pinto, ditto.  
 Samuel M'Gregory, ordinary seaman.  
 Edward Thompson, able seaman.  
 William Newby, quarter-master.  
 John Brown (5), sail-maker's mate.  
 John Redhead, quarter-gunner.  
 Samuel Ely, landman.  
 Erasmus Anderson, quarter-master's-mate.

Michael Ayres, landman.  
 Wilmot Carr, quarter-gunner.  
 John Brown (2), ordinary seaman.  
 John Narrington, able seaman.  
 Joseph Hazlegrove, ordinary seaman.  
 James Mills, ordinary seaman.  
 James Perry, landman.  
 Daniel M'Manus, (3d class).  
 Henry Piper, ordinary seaman, late of the *Daring*.  
 William Higgins, ditto, 3d class, ditto.  
 John Simpson, first lieutenant of marines.  
 John Skinner, private ditto.  
 James Healey, ditto.  
 John Sidebottom, ditto.  
 David Hughes, ditto.  
 Richard Dauncey, ditto.  
 Patrick Clarke, ditto.  
 Mark M'Donald, ditto.  
 Nathaniel Warwick, ditto.  
 James Farrell, ditto.  
 William Tankard, carpenter's crew.  
 Robert Dickens, private marine.  
 William Griffiths, late of the *Daring*, ditto.  
 Steward Sutherland, supernumerary.  
 David Fulton, ditto.  
 Edward Garnish, ditto.  
 Total 44.

*Total wounded.*

Dangerously	16
Severely - -	35
Slightly - -	44
	<hr/>
	95
	<hr/>

(Signed) FRED. PAUL IRBY, Captain.  
 STEPHEN WILLIAMSON, Surgeon.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 27<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. XIV.

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*Foreign-Office, March 27, 1813.*

**T**HE following copy of a dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalish,*  
MY LORD, *March 6, 1813.*

**I**N answer to the communication of the vote of Parliament for the relief of sufferers by the late invasion, and of the liberal subscriptions for the same purpose, the Emperor has desired me to express to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the sympathy and cordiality manifested on this occasion by Great Britain towards his people, has made a deep and most satisfactory impression on his mind, which will never be effaced; and that with these sentiments he accepts for his people what has been so liberally offered, and will take care that the distribution

tribution shall be made conformably to the purpose for which it is intended.

The Emperor has charged me to take the most effectual means to communicate his thanks and sentiments on this occasion, and I therefore rely on your Lordship's good offices to give effect to this part of His Imperial Majesty's intentions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 30th,  
1813.

No. XV.

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*Downing-Street, March 29, 1813.*

**A** LETTER, of which the following are extracts, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, dated 23d March, 1813.

**I**N my letter dated 17th instant, I had the honour to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favourable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian Coast, I determined immediately to take every step, which the inconsiderable force at my disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.

Lieutenant Banks proceeded with two gun-brigs, reinforced by two serjeants and thirty veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun-boats, and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbour. On a summons from Lieutenant Banks,  
the

the Castle of Ritzebuttel, and Batteries at Cuxhaven, were surrendered to be at the disposal of His Majesty by the Burghers; and the British and Hamburgh flags were immediately displayed.

Major Kentzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission, was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible with the Russian General, and the Senate of Hamburgh; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by this garrison.

The loyal people of Hanover, who have been so long oppressed, display every where the British colours, and G. R. upon their habitations: In the Weser, the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works at Bremerlee; and a corps of about fifteen hundred French, having assembled in its vicinity, which threatened to retake the battery, application was made immediately to Major Kentzinger for assistance, who having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggons, was met by these brave and grateful men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence that the enemy had marched off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number.

Baron de Tettenborn, Colonel Commandant of a corps of that division of the Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein, entered Hamburgh on the 18th instant, amidst the acclamations and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens; in consequence of this happy event the ancient Government has been restored, and a mail from England is now dispatched from that city.

Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1813.

*Copies of two Letters from Lieutenant Francis Banks, Commanding His Majesty's Gun Vessel the Blazer, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off Cuxhaven, the 16th and 17th instant.*

*Blazer, at anchor off Cuxhaven,  
March 16, 1813.*

SIR,

**I** BEG to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that from the intelligence communicated to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, and what I otherwise learned by the arrival of vessels from the Continent, of the distressed state of the French forces at Cuxhaven, and of the entrance of a Russian army into Hamburgh, I judged it expedient to take the Brevdageren under my orders, and proceeded to the river Elbe, which I entered early this morning, with the hope of intercepting such of the enemy's vessels as might attempt to make their escape; two of the gun-vessels we found deserted in the entrance of this river, and were afterwards destroyed; on a nearer approach to this place I observed some were burning, others were sunk and drifting about in all directions; and I have the satisfaction to inform you of the total destruction of the French flotilla that was stationed at Cuxhaven, which were twenty large gun schuyts: the timely appearance of His Majesty's brig prevented the escape of two, and I firmly believe, led to the destruction of the rest by their own hands: the Hamburgh flag is displayed on the batteries and castle of Ritzbittel, and I intend to gain a communication with the shore.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. BANKS.

*Blazer,*

*Blazer, at anchor off Cuxhaven,  
March 17, 1813.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having had communication with the Civil Authorities of Ritzbuttel, they expressed a desire that I would take possession of the batteries that had been lately evacuated by the French. I accordingly this morning disembarked the small detachment of thirty-two of the Royal Veteran Battalion from Heligoland, and took possession of Cuxhaven battery. Fort Napoleon, which is half a mile higher up the river, I shall order to be destroyed. Every thing in these forts is in disorder, the guns dismounted, the carriages and stores destroyed. From what I have been able to observe this day, all is anarchy and confusion among the inhabitants, but they rejoiced much at a few English being landed. No Senate as yet is formed at Hamburgh, nor do I hear of the Russian army having entered that city; whenever that can be ascertained, I shall communicate this event to the commanding officer there.

The French withdrew from this place yesterday morning at five o'clock; their collective force was about twelve hundred; they made their retreat by Bederkesa to Bremen.

I enclose a copy of the articles concluded on between the Civil Authorities and myself; I shall forward a list of military and other stores the moment I am able.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) F. BANKS.

**ARTICLES** *concluded between the Civil Authorities of Ritzbittel, and Lieutenant F. Banks, commanding His Majesty's Forces in the River Elbe.*

**THE** Hamburg flag shall be hoisted in conjunction with the British, at the French batteries near Cuxhaven, until His Britannic Majesty's pleasure is known. All military and other stores belonging to the French shall be delivered up to the English.

The British troops shall take immediate possession of the batteries, and garrison the same.

**Executed** on board His Majesty's brig the Blazer; this 17th March 1813.

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Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated in Town the 29th instant.*

SIR,

**I** TRANSMIT, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter which I have received through Lieutenant Banks, commanding the Blazer gun-brig, off Cuxhaven, from Lieutenant Devon, of the Brevdageren, stating the capture of two Danish gun-boats in the River Elbe, in a very gallant manner, by two boats belonging to the Brevdageren and Blazer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. YOUNG.

SIR,

*His Majesty's Brig Bravdageren,  
River Elbe, March 21, 1813.*

AGREEABLY to your arrangement, I proceeded with the galley of the Bravdageren, and cutter of the Blazer, in search of the Danish privateer said to infest the upper part of the river. At day-light this morning we discovered two galliots, which were at first supposed to be merchant vessels; but on approaching them they hailed, and instantly opened a fire. In this critical situation there was no safety but in resolutely boarding, and I took advantage of the cheerful readiness of our people. We carried them under the smoke of their second discharge, without the loss of a man, and only two wounded on the part of the enemy; the galley boarding the first, and the Blazer's cutter, in the most gallant manner, the second. They proved to be the Danish gun-boats "Die Junge Troutman," commanded by Lieutenant Lutkin, and "Die Liebe," Lieutenant Witt, each mounting two long eighteen-pounders, and three twelve-pounder carronades, with a complement of twenty-five men each.

When you consider that each of these formidable vessels was carried by a single boat, one by a cutter with twelve men, and the other by a galley with nine, the conduct of the brave fellows under my orders needs no comment; and, I beg to return my sincere thanks to them, and to Mr. Dunbar, the Master of the Blazer.

These two vessels were sent, three days ago, from Gluckstadt, for the express purpose of intercepting the trade from Heligoland. I beg you to report the above proceeding to the Commander in Chief,  
who,



who, I trust, will approve of my conduct on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS BARKER DEVON.

Lieutenant and Commander.

*Lieutenant Banks, His Majesty's  
Gun-Vessel Blazer.*

*Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1813.*

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hoste, of His Majesty's ship the *Bacchante*, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and dated off Otranto the 6th of January, giving an account of the capture of the armed vessels mentioned in the margin,\* on that day, by the *Bacchante* and *Weazle* sloop, under Lieutenants O'Brien, Hood, and Gossling of the former, and Lieutenant Whaley, of the latter.

These vessels were bound from the island of Corfu to Otranto, for the purpose of conveying money for the payment of the troops on the island, and although the boats met with a spirited resistance, they were carried without any loss on our part.

Captain Hoste highly commends the conduct of all the officers and men employed in the boats, for the zeal and gallantry displayed by them on the occasion.

\* *L'Indomptable*, 1 fourteen-pounder, 1 six-pounder, and 36 men. Francis Effren, Enseigne de Vaisseau.

*La Diligente*, 1 fourteen-pounder, 1 six-pounder, and 36 men.

*L'Arrogante*, 1 fourteen-pounder, 1 six-pounder, and 40 men.

*La Salamine*, 1 nine-pounder, 1 six-pounder, and 36 men.

*La Calypso*, 1 twelve-pounder, and 30 men.

1813.

M

*Admi-*



*Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1813.*

**V**ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Mounsey, of His Majesty's ship *Furieuse*, giving an account of his having on the 10th of January, captured, off Monto Christo, *L'Argus* French brigantine privateer, pierced for twelve guns, but only four long twelve-pounders mounted, and eighty-five men, eight days from Leghorn, without making any capture.

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*Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1813.*

**T**HE following lists of vessels captured from the enemy (omitting such as have before been published) have been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by the respective Commanders in Chief.

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*A List of Vessels captured and recaptured by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, under the Command of Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. between the 31st July 1812, and the 25th March 1813, so far as Returns have been received.*

French sloop *Zephyr*, of 50 tons, from Landernau, laden with empty casks, &c. captured by the *Strenuous*, July 31, 1812.

French *chasse marée* *La Providence*, of 48 tons, 2 guns, and 7 men, from St. Martin's, bound to Nantes, laden with salt, captured by the *Insolent* and *Martial*, September 20, 1812.

English brig *Alicia Hill*, from Bristol, bound to Gibraltar, laden with beer and sundries, recaptured by the *Rotà*, same date.

American

- American ship *Asia*, of 251 tons, from St. Mary's, bound to Plymouth, laden with timber, captured by the *Royal Sovereign*, August 5, 1812.
- French sloop *Emelie*, of 56 tons, in ballast, captured by the *Strenuous*, August 29, 1812.
- American schooner *Baltimore*, of 240 tons, 8 guns, and 48 men, from Baltimore, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, sugar, and hides, captured by the squadron off the north coast of Spain, October 7, 1812.
- American schooner *Independence*, of 213 tons, 4 guns, and 23 men, from Bayonne, bound to New York, laden with brandy, silks, &c. captured by the *Medusa*, November 9, 1812.
- French chasse marée *La Providence*, of 70 tons and 5 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to L'Orient, laden with brandy, oil, prunes, &c. captured by the *Martial*, November 8, 1812 (retaken by the enemy).
- English ship *Racehorse*, from Havannah, bound to Guernsey, laden with tobacco, recaptured by the *Rota*, November 23, 1812.
- English ship *Mary*, from Honduras, bound to London, laden with mahogany, recaptured by the *Rota*, November 24, 1812.
- English brig *Concord*, from Newfoundland, bound to Teignmouth, laden with fish and oil, recaptured by the *Rota*, same date.
- French brig *Bonne Mere*, of 120 tons, from Nantes, bound to Belleisle, laden with salt, &c. captured by the *Strenuous*, same date.
- French schooner *Hazard*, of 97 tons, from Nantes, bound to Belleisle, laden with salt, &c. captured by the *Strenuous*, same date.
- French sloop *L'Aimable Julie*, of 80 tons, from Nantes, bound to Belleisle, laden with salt, &c. captured by the *Strenuous*, same date.
- American brig *Empress*, of 275 tons and 12 men,

from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, coffee, and sugar, captured by the Rover, November 30, 1812.

American brig *Leader*, of 215 tons and 12 men, from Boston, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with salt fish, captured by the *Andromache* and *Briton*, December 11, 1812.

American brig *Columbia*, of 213 tons, 2 guns, and 22 men, from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. captured by the *Briton* and *Andromache*, December 17, 1812.

French sloop *Medina*, of 91 tons, 1 gun, and 6 men; from Croisie, bound to Morlaix, laden with salt, captured by the *Strenuous*, December 12, 1812.

French schooner *Le Desirée*, of 120 tons and 4 men, from Nantes, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with staves and whitening, captured by the *Constant*, same date.

American schooner *Argus*, of 115 tons and 9 men, from New York, bound to Nantes, laden with coffee, potash, &c. captured by the *Faney*, December 19, 1812.

American brig *Stephen*, of 175 tons, 2 guns, and 11 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, potash, skins, &c. captured by the *Andromache* and *Briton*, December 17, 1812.

Portuguese brig *Calypso*, of 130 tons and 14 men, from St. Salvador, bound to Gibraltar, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. recaptured by the *Surveillante*, December 10, 1812.

American brig *Expectation*, of 210 tons and 18 men, from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, captured by the *Briton* and *Andromache*, December 20, 1812.

English brig *Sparkler*, of 250 tons and 12 men, from Cadiz, bound to London, laden with Spanish wool, recaptured by the *Nimrod*, December 23, 1812.

American

American schooner *Blue Bird*, of 104 tons and 8 men, from Charleston, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, rice, &c. captured by the *Andromache* and *Briton*, December 23, 1812.

French chasse marée *Civiltie*, of 39 tons and 5 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy, captured by the *Armide*, December 10, 1812.

French chasse marée *Colonic*, of 40 tons and 5 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy, captured by the *Armide*, same date (supposed to have foundered or been retaken by the enemy).

Spanish ship *San Francisca* alias *Constitution*, of 200 tons and 19 men, from Havannah, bound to Cadiz, laden with sugar, tobacco, &c. recaptured by the *Iris*, December 15, 1812.

American schooner *Mariner*, of 83 tons and 6 men, from Boston, bound to Bayonne, laden with salt fish, captured by the *Lyra* and *Iris*, same date.

Portuguese snow *Viagante* or *Voyager*, of 375 tons, 14 guns, and 30 men, from Bahia, bound to Gibraltar, laden with sugar, tobacco, &c. recaptured by the *Fairy*, December 25, 1812.

American ship *Ocean*, of 279 tons and 16 men, from New York, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour, recaptured by the *Surveillante*, December 20, 1812.

American schooner *Rossie*, of 208 tons, 1 gun, and 34 men, from Baltimore, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, captured by the squadron in Basque Roads, January 6, 1813.

American brig *Brutus*, of 210 tons and 16 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, coffee, and sugar, captured by the *Briton*, *Rota*, and *Andromache*, same date (supposed to have been retaken, or lost at sea).

American ship *Porcupine*, of 330 tons, 4 guns, and 13 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux,

laden with cotton and potash, captured by the Dryad, January 8, 1813.

English schooner Industry, of 84 tons and 5 men, from Halifax, bound to Madeira, laden with staves and salmon, recaptured by the squadron in Basque Roads, January 14, 1813.

French chasse marée L'Anne Jeanet, of 80 tons, laden with wine and brandy, captured by the Strenuous and a Jersey privateer, January 2, 1813.

English brig Louisa, of 175 tons and 7 men, from Quebec, bound to Madeira, laden with fish, staves, oil, &c. recaptured by the Andromache, January 11, 1813.

French brig La Velina, of 93 tons and 2 guns, in ballast, captured by the Growler, January 9, 1813.

French chasse marée Desirée, of 82 tons and 6 men, laden with firewood, captured by the Growler, January 13, 1813.

American schooner Governor M'Kean, of 112 tons, 1 gun, and 16 men, from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and bees'-wax, captured by the Rover, January 26, 1813.

French brig Les Trois Freres, of 47 tons and 9 men, from Nantes, bound to Rochelle, laden with timber, captured by the Insolent, January 23, 1813.

English brig Alexander, of 100 tons, from London, bound to Lisbon, laden with iron, steel, &c. recaptured by the Belle Poule, January 29, 1813.

American schooner Rolla, of 204 tons and 21 men, from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and potash, captured by the Medusa, Surveillante, and Iris, February 11, 1813.

English schooner Good Intent, of 120 tons and 10 men, from St. John's, bound to Viana, laden with cod fish, recaptured by the Rota, January 26, 1813.

American brig Mars, of 176 tons and 14 men, from Baltimore,

Baltimore, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and tobacco, captured by the Warspite and Belle Poule, February 26, 1813.

American schooner Pert, of 104 tons, 2 guns, and 13 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Philadelphia, laden with brandy, wine, silks, &c. captured by the Warspite and Strenuous, March 1, 1813.

English brig Margaret, of 153 tons and 11 men, from Newry, bound to London, laden with beef, pork, and butter, recaptured by the Nimrod, March 9, 1813.

English brig King George, of 100 tons and 5 men, from Dublin, bound to Newport, in ballast, recaptured by the Piercer, same date.

French chasse marée La Ninon, of 40 tons and 5 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to L'Orient, laden with salt, captured by the Martial, March 8, 1813.

American schooner Meteor, of 132 tons and 14 men, from Nantes, bound to New York, laden with brandy, wine, and silks, captured by the Briton and Rover, March 13, 1813.

American ship John and Francis, of 220 tons, 2 guns, and 16 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to New York, laden with brandy and wine, captured by the Belle Poule, and Earl St. Vincent privateer, March 11, 1813.

American schooner Virginia Planter, of 145 tons and 9 men, from Charleston, bound to Nantes, laden with cotton, captured by the Pyramus, March 18, 1813.

American schooner Messenger, of 156 tons, 2 guns, and 20 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Philadelphia, laden with brandy, wine, and silks, captured by the Iris, Medusa, and Helicon, March 10, 1813.

American schooner Independence, of 149 tons and 9 men, from Rochelle, bound to New York, laden

laden with brandy, captured by the Rover, March 17, 1813.

American schooner Enterprise, of 120 tons and 8 men, from Boston, bound to Bayonne, laden with fish, captured by the Lyra, March 12, 1813.

American schooner Goldcoiner, of 200 tons and 15 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, potash, and fish, captured by the Lyra, March 20, 1813.

American schooner Dick, of 210 tons and 18 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, sugar, pepper, &c. captured by the Dispatch, March 17, 1813.

KEITH, Admiral.

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*A List of American Vessels captured by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Commander in Chief at Portsmouth.*

Schooner letter of marque Antelope, of 270 tons, 10 guns, and 32 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, cotton, coffee, and ivory, captured by the Zephyr.

Schooner King of Rome, of 229 tons, 6 guns, and 24 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, cotton, and coffee, captured by the Wolverine.

Schooner Rachael, of 50 tons, 5 guns, and 6 men, from Boston, bound to Corunna, laden with salt fish, captured by the Heron.

(Signed) RICH. BICKERTON.



*A List of American Vessels captured by the Ships and Vessels under the Command of Admiral Sir Robert Calder, or sent into Plymouth by other Ships, from the 30th December 1812 to the 24th March 1813.*

Schooner Hope, of 122 tons and 8 men, from Oporto, bound to Alexandria, laden with salt, captured by the Pheasant, December 13, 1812.

Schooner Vengeance, of 180 tons and 15 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, coffee, sugar, and indigo, captured by the Phœbe, January 1, 1813.

Ship Orbit, of 390 tons, 6 guns, and 25 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, pearl, and potash, captured by the Achates, January 29, 1813.

Schooner Terrible, of 200 tons and 13 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and potash, captured by the Foxhound, February 8, 1813.

Brig Spitfire, of 270 tons, 4 guns, and 21 men, from Boston, bound to France, laden with cotton and tobacco, captured by the Achates, February 14, 1813.

Brig Hero, of 120 tons and 9 men, from Wilmington, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour and rice, captured by the Comet, February 10, 1813.

Schooner Amphitrite, of 164 tons and 12 men, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and potash, captured by the Gleaner hired ketch, February 27, 1813.

Brig Ducorow, of 262 tons, 4 guns, and 20 men, from L'Orient, bound to New York, laden with brandy, silks, broad cloth, wine, copper, and verdigrise, captured by the Pheasant, March 14, 1813.

(Signed)

ROBT. CALDER.

An

*An Account of an American Vessel captured and sent into Leith.*

Ship Calumet, of 187 tons, from Boston, bound to Marstrand, laden with tobacco, captured by the Nightingale, January 29, 1813.

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*A List of Vessels captured and detained by the Squadron under the Orders of Vice-Admiral Stirling, &c. &c. &c. Jamaica, between the 23d of June and 30th October 1812.*

Privateer Non Pareil, bound to Charleston, captured by the Decouverte, July 31, 1812.

Pirate Serene, bound to New Orleans, captured by the Cyane, July 11, 1812.

Resolution, bound to Havannah, laden with flour, rice, &c. captured by the Variable, July 26, 1812.

Hassan, bound to Havannah, laden with sundries, recaptured by the Garland, July 28, 1812.

Augusta, bound to Havannah, in ballast, captured by the Decouverte, August 2, 1812.

Olympus, bound to Charleston, in ballast, captured by the Decouverte, August 5, 1812.

Superb, bound to Boston, in ballast, captured by the Garland, August 2, 1812.

Antelope, bound to Havannah, laden with provisions, &c. captured by the Rhodian, August 8, 1812.

Maria, bound to Havannah, laden with lumber, &c. captured by the Rhodian, August 12, 1812.

Beaver, bound to Havannah, laden with sugar and coffee, captured by the Brazen, August 6, 1812.

Nelly, bound to New York, laden with cotton, captured by the Rhodian, August 25, 1812.

Phœbe and Jane, bound to Charleston, laden with ammunition,

ammunition, wine, &c. captured by the Rhodian, August 25, 1812.

Caroline, bound to Havannah, laden with jerked beef, captured by the Southampton, August 26, 1812.

Trinidad, bound to Havannah, laden with lumber, captured by the Variable, August 20, 1812.

Louisa Antoina, bound to Havannah, laden with lumber, captured by the Variable, August 29, 1812.

Dal, bound to Newhaven, laden with rum and sugar, captured by the Garland, August 2, 1812.

Madisonia, bound to Alexandria, laden with sugar and hides, captured by the Garland, same date.

Anna, bound to Kingston, laden with cotton and cattle, captured by the Moselle, August 24, 1812.

Santa Maria, bound to Malanzas, laden with provisions, captured by the Sappho, August 31, 1812.

Morning Star, bound to Boston, laden with wine, captured by the Cyane, September 8, 1812.

Pem, bound to Boston, laden with coffee and logwood, captured by the Cyane, September 15, 1812.

Philip, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour, captured by the Southampton, September 10, 1812.

William Penn, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour, captured by the Southampton, September 8, 1812.

Rebeeca Sims, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour, captured by the Southampton, September 12, 1812.

General Apodaea, bound to Philadelphia, laden with sugar, &c. captured by the Sappho, September 8, 1812.

Alexander, bound to Havannah, laden with flour, captured by the Sappho, September 15, 1812.

Blanche,

Blanche, laden with dry goods, recaptured by the Sappho, October 21, 1812.

(Signed) CHAS. STIRLING.

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*A List of such Ships and Vessels, belonging to the Government or People of the United States of America, as have been brought as Prize within the Jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax, from the 1st day of June 1812 to the 14th day of December following.*

Brig Maleolm, of 197 tons, from Madeira, bound to Portland, laden with dollars and wine, captured by the Belvidera, June 24, 1812.

Ship Fortune, of 317 tons, from Cape de Verd, bound to Newbury Port, laden with salt, captured by the Belvidera, June 25, 1812.

Brig Minerva, of 256 tons, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, laden with coals and salt, captured by the Africa, Æolus, Shannon, and Belvidera, July 6, 1812.

Brig Enterprize, of 193 tons, from St. Ube's, bound to New York, laden with salt, captured by the Ringdove, July 7, 1812.

Brig George, of 149 tons, from Roehelle, bound to New York, laden with brandy, wine, silks, and dry goods, captured by the Guerriere, July 8, 1812.

Marquis Somnielos, of 359 tons, from Civita Veechia, bound to Salem, laden with wines, brandy, silks, and sundries, captured by the Atalanta, July 10, 1812.

Brig Start, of 173 tons, from St. Ube's, bound to Newbury Port, laden with salt and dollars, captured by the Atalanta, Spartan, and schooner Juniper, July 15, 1812.

Ship Oronoko, of 427 tons, from Lisbon, bound

to New York, in ballast, captured by the *Africa*, *Shannon*, *Belvidera*, *Æolus*, and *Guerriere*, July 11, 1812.

Ship *Maria*, of 344 tons, from Cadiz, bound to New York, in ballast, with dollars, captured by the *Emulous*, July 13, 1812.

Brig *Mary*, of 200 tons, from Gibraltar, bound to Boston, laden with wine, currants, Merino wool, &c. captured by the *Spartan*, July 17, 1812.

Brig *Illuminator*, of 254 tons, from Havannah, bound to Boston, laden with molasses, sugar, coffee, and hides, captured by the *Emulous*, July 11, 1812.

Schooner *Hiram*, of 132 tons, from Lisbon, bound to Salem, laden with fruit and dollars, captured by the *Spartan* and *Emulous*, July 18, 1812.

Brig *Cordelia*, of 197 tons, from Figuera, bound to Boston, laden with fruit and dollars, captured by the *Emulous*, July 15, 1812.

Brig *Belleisle*, of 119 tons, from Havannah, bound to Salem, laden with molasses, sugar, and coffee, captured by the *Emulous*, July 16, 1812.

Schooner *Lively*, of 78 tons, from St. Bartholomew's, bound to Boston, laden with molasses and sugar, captured by the *Emulous*, July 12, 1812.

Schooner *Traveller*, of 108 tons, from Georgia, bound to Alexandria, laden with live oak timber, captured by the *Emulous*, same date.

Ship *Magnet*, of 172 tons, from Belfast, bound to New York, with passengers, and a small quantity of linen, captured by the *Ringdove*, July 18, 1812.

Schooner *Rover*, of 98 tons, from Liverpool, bound to Amelia Island, laden with coals, earthenware, and hardware, captured by the *Ringdove*, July 19, 1812.

Brig *George*, of 211 tons, from Messina, bound to Salem,

Salem, laden with wine, brandy, opium, oil, &c. captured by the *Emulous*, July 17, 1812.

Ship *Four Sisters*, of 204 tons, from Lisbon, bound to New York, laden with dollars, captured by the *Ringdove*, July 19, 1812.

Brig *Hesper*, of 264 tons, from Liverpool, bound to Norfolk, in ballast, captured by the *Ringdove*, July 20, 1812.

Brig *John*, of 164 tons, from Liverpool, bound to Portland, laden with salt and earthenware, captured by the *Maidstone*, August 15, 1812.

Brig *Prudence*, of 157 tons, from Dublin, bound to New York, laden with linen, glass, and hardware, with passengers, captured by the *Morgiana*, August 11, 1812.

Ship *Bolina*, of 260 tons, from Gibraltar, bound to Salem, laden with wine, salt, and other articles, with dollars, captured by the *Morgiana*, same date.

Brig *Phœbe*, of 200 tons, from Civita Vecchia, bound to Boston, laden with brandy, oil, juniper berries, &c. captured by the *Æolus* and *Shannon*, September 19, 1812.

Brig *Hare*, of 246 tons, from Naples, bound to Boston, laden with brandy, silks, oil, &c. captured by the *Belvidera*, August 1, 1812.

Ship *Eastern Star*, of 217 tons, from Corunna, bound to New York, laden with dollars, captured by the *Africa*, August 17, 1812.

Privateer schooner *Science*, of 74 tons, 5 guns, and 52 men, from Portsmouth, on a cruise, captured by the *Emulous*, August 25, 1812.

Ship *Monk*, of 253 tons, from Rio Janicro, bound to Salem, laden with sugar, hides, and horns, captured by the *Colibri*, August 23, 1813.

Ship *Honestus*, of 300 tons, from St. Ubes, bound to New Bedford, laden with salt, captured by the *Nymph*, August 24, 1812.

Ship



Ship Merchant, of 270 tons, from Gottenburgh, bound to Portsmouth, laden with iron, captured by the Statira, August 29, 1813.

Privateer schooner Lewis, of 36 tons, 4 guns, and 35 men, from Connecticut, on a cruise, captured by the Hope armed schooner, August 13, 1812.

Schooner Betsey, of 127 tons, from Naples, bound to Boston, laden with brandy, captured by the Aeasta, August 30, 1812.

Schooner Eleanor, of 66 tons, from Porto Rico, bound to Newhaven, captured by the Africa and Shannon, July 31, 1812; burnt at sea by order of the Commanding Officer.

Brig Mary Elizabeth, of 167 tons, from St. Ubes, bound to Portland, in ballast, with specie, captured by the Indian, July 8, 1812.

Ship Doris, of 202 tons, from Londonderry, bound to Philadelphia, in ballast, captured by the Nymph, August 28, 1812.

Ship Fabius, of 460 tons, from Amelia Islands, bound to Portsmouth, laden with timber, captured by the Shannon, September 6, 1812.

Schooner Patriot, of 140 tons, from Norfolk, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour, peas, and beans, captured by the Aeasta, August 20, 1812.

Ship Faetor, of 291 tons, from Oporto, bound to Norfolk, laden with wine, jewellery, and dollars, captured by the Liverpool Packet privateer, September 7, 1812.

Schooner Friendship, of 98 tons, from Charleston, bound to New York, laden with cotton, captured by the Belvidera, September 11, 1812.

Ship Benjamin Franklin, of 270 tons, from Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia, detained by the Collector at Halifax, July 9, 1812.

Schooner Little Joe, of 71 tons, from Boston, bound to New York, laden with gum, pepper, hops, &c. captured by the Liverpool Packet privateer, October 17, 1812.

Schooner



- Schooner Four Brothers, of 134 tons, from Machias, bound to New York, laden with boards, captured by the Liverpool Packet privateer, Oct. 16, 1812.
- Schooner Anson, of 97 tons, from Boston, bound to Baltimore, laden with earthenware, salt, &c. captured by ditto, October 19, 1812.
- Schooner Union, of 105 tons, from Philadelphia, bound to Kennebec, laden with corn, flour, and other articles, captured by ditto, October 14, 1812.
- Schooner Polly, of 85 tons, from Charleston, bound to Boston, laden with rice, cotton, shoes, and tanned leather, captured by ditto, same date.
- Schooner Julian, of 80 tons, from Boston, bound to New York, laden with salt, oil, and fish, captured by ditto, November 13, 1812.
- Schooner New Foye, of 47 tons, from New York, bound to Boston, laden with sugar, earthenware, varnish, and other articles, captured by ditto, November 11, 1812.
- Schooner Lueretia, of 97 tons, from Boston, bound to Savannah, laden with beef, soap, candles, and other merchandise, captured by ditto, same date.
- Edward and Hiram, of 108 tons, from Nantucket, bound to Kennebec, with passengers and baggage, captured by ditto, November 10, 1812.
- Brig Economy, of 80 tons, from Alexandria, bound to Boston, laden with flour, corn, and rye, captured by ditto, November 13, 1812.
- Schooner Three Friends, of 75 tons, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, laden with corn, flour, and hemp, captured by ditto, December 18, 1812.
- Schooner Chace, of 98 tons, from Portland, bound to Norfolk, laden with lumber, captured by ditto, December 9, 1812.
- Schooner Fenelon, of 109 tons, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, laden with corn flour, captured by ditto, December 16, 1812.

Schooner Two Friends, of 33 tons, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, laden with flour and tobacco, captured by the Liverpool Packet privateer, December 17, 1812.

Sloop Susan, of 39 tons, from Alexandria, bound to Boston, laden with flour, captured by ditto, same date.

Schooner Columbia, of 87 tons, from Richmond, bound to Boston, laden with flour and tobacco, captured by ditto, December 18, 1812.

Schooner Dove, of 77 tons, from Philadelphia, bound to Gloster, laden with corn and oats, captured by ditto, December 17, 1812.

Schooner Eliza, of 90 tons, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, laden with pig iron, 16 nine-pounders, gin, flour, dry goods, and sundry other articles, captured by ditto, December 30, 1812.

Schooner Fortune, of 114 tons, from Machias, bound to Boston, laden with boards and rum, captured by the General Smith privateer, August 28, 1812.

Brig Renard, of 182 tons, from Salem, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour and some fish, captured by ditto, October 10, 1812.

Schooner Lydia, of 89 tons, from Buckstown, bound to Baltimore, laden with boards and fish, captured by ditto, October 24, 1812.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 10th,  
1813.

No. XVI.

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*Foreign-Office, April 10, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalisch,  
March 6, 1813.*

**R**EFERRING to my dispatch from St. Petersburg, by the messenger Lyell, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having begun my journey, upon the Emperor's invitation to join him at head-quarters on the 12th of February, I reached Riga in forty-eight hours, and arrived in this town before daybreak on the 2d of March.

The Emperor received me in his accustomed most gracious manner, and, in an audience immediately after the parade, was pleased to state the outline of his recent operations.

In the first place, the result of His Imperial Majesty's communications to the Court of Berlin, made on his first arrival at Wilna, has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance, offensive and defensive, with that power.

The Plenipotentiaries are Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, and the Chancellor Baron Hardenberg.

In pursuance of this renovation of amicable relations, the most active combined military operations are already in progress.

This day a report has been received of the actual occupation of Berlin by the forces of His Imperial Majesty, under the Aide-de-Camp-General Chernicheff.

The head-quarters of the Russian army are established in this central position, to give the necessary time for receiving recruits and convalescents, who are daily arriving, and for supplying necessities to troops who have been engaged in a campaign of an unexampled and uninterrupted series of military operations and marches for eleven months.

This pause will, however, be of short duration. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the march of the Russian army, and the conciliatory proceedings of the Emperor, with that of Buonaparte, and the troops under the French Generals.

The most rigid and correct discipline has been observed in the Duchy, as well as in Prussia.

His Imperial Majesty, though in possession of the keys of Warsaw, has not placed a soldier within its walls; and has, in every instance, treated the Poles with the utmost elemency and indulgence.

The Austrian auxiliary force, in consequence of an unlimited armistice, are gradually retiring to the Gallician frontier.

Regnier's corps, as I conjectured, retired behind the Austrians, by Rawa, to this place; they were

here overtaken by General Winzingerode, who attacked them with inferior force, and put them to flight, taking prisoner the Saxon General Rostitz, three colonels, forty-seven other officers, fifteen hundred rank and file, with two colours and seven cannon. The remainder of this corps pursued their retreat in the direction of Glogau, probably not exceeding five or six thousand men.

It remains for me to offer my congratulations on the signal success which has hitherto attended the great and unremitting exertions of the Emperor, who, in the course of two months, at this season, has continued the pursuit of the enemy from Wilna to the Oder; and has united to his own zealous endeavours, the decided and hearty support of the King of Prussia, and of the whole population of his dominions, who seem most solicitous to emulate the Russians in patriotic donations, as well as in personal service.

I understand the Polish government, which withdrew from Warsaw under Prince Poniatowski, went, in the first instance, to Petrikaw, and a part with the Prince are gone to Czentochaw, where it is said some force has been assembled: and I have also understood that the Polish part of Regnier's corps, after the affair of Kalisch, took that direction. A Russian corps is stationed to the southward of Warsaw, to observe their motions.

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*Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalisch,*  
 MY LORD, *March 26, 1813.*

IN my dispatches of the 6th instant, I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken

taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his quarters since about the 10th instant.

Since that period His Imperial Majesty has visited the King of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamburgh has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubeck has opened its gates.

The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania, Mecklenbourg, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe.

Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated to Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place.

A proportion of the Prussian army has passed the Silesian frontier into Lusatia, and is advancing towards Dresden.

Three detachments of the division under General Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Dornberg, who is moving upon Hanover, with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right in the direction of Bremen, and Major-General Czchernicheff upon his left in the direction of Brunswick.

Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present dispatches; his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Cuxhaven.

I have already stated that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation: nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslaw on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout



the Prussian dominions; or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor was received.

The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see Général de York.

The inhabitants in Saxony have every where received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality not inferior to those of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenbourg.

Your Lordship will see by the printed reports, the manner in which Général Tettenborn and his detachment were received at Hamburgh: the same zeal was manifested in Lauenbourg, where; in a moment, the French arms were destroyed.

The Baltic ports, and that of Hamburgh, have been opened by proclamations.

The blockade of Dantzic by land continues, as stated in my last dispatch, but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Captain Acklon lost no time in detaching some of His Majesty's ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea; these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come in with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infected every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic, and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it.

Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.



Admiralty-Office, April 10, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Burdett, of His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, in Lynhaven-Bay, Chesapeake, February*

SIR, 14, 1813.

**I** TAKE the opportunity of sending in the Statira with another convoy, of acquainting you, immediately after the departure of the Lottery schooner, with a convoy of prizes to Bermuda, we have had the good fortune of making another valuable capture with the boats of the squadron.

She proves to be the armed letter of marque Cora, of eight guns and forty men, two hundred and fifty-eight tons, coppered and copper-fastened; her first voyage, and esteemed the fastest schooner out of Baltimore; from Bourdeaux, laden with brandy, wine, silks, and flints, &c. &c. a cargo of great amount; I am happy to add the squadron has suffered no loss upon this occasion from the fire of the Cora's guns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BURDETT, Captain.

*To the Right Honourable Admiral Sir  
John B. Warren, Bart and K. B.  
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.  
Bermuda.*

N. B. The Cora is pierced for sixteen guns.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 13th,  
1813.

No. XVII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, April 12, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, dated Heligoland, April 7, of which the following is an extract, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton.

**I** HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a dispatch, forwarded to me by Major Kentzinger, conveying intelligence of very great importance at this time, respecting a decisive victory obtained over a considerable French force, commanded by General Morand.

The engagement took place in the town of Luneburg. The French General lost his life, and twelve pieces of cannon were taken ; not a man escaped.

*Extract of a Letter from General the Baron Tettenborn to Major Kentzinger, dated Hamburgh the 4th April 1813.*

I HASTEN to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained, upon the 2d of April, over the corps of General Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

General Morand, with three thousand five hundred men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to General Dornberg, who, in conjunction with General Tschernicheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Lentzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours, and twelve pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

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Admiralty-Office, April 13, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, Port Mahon, March 7, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from Lord William Bentinck, enclosing the narrative of a very gallant affair on the coast of Calabria, under the direction of Captain Hall, commanding the Sicilian flotilla, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.

Palermo,

SIR,

*Palermo, February 23, 1813.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to transmit to you the copy of a report on a very brilliant and gallant enterprise on the coast of Calabria, which reflects great honour on Brigadier Hall, commanding the flotilla, and Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, as also on the whole of the officers and men employed under their orders.

I am sorry to add, that the service has to regret the loss of Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, a very gallant and deserving officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut. Gen.  
*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

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MY LORD,

*Messina, February 16, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the attack of the 21st of July the enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other Government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your Lordship's sanction, I proceeded on the night of the 14th with two divisions of the flotilla, and four companies of the 75th, under the command of Major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly daylight, when about one hundred and fifty men, with an auxiliary party of seamen, under the command of Lieutenant Hunt, were landed; and Major Stewart, without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which we had previously concerted to occupy, and

and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of the rocket corps, under the direction of Corporal Barenbach, the fire of which threw the enemy into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the height in a most determined way. The enemy, however, did not abandon it until the Colonel-Commandant Roche, and most of his officers, were killed or made prisoners, and the height was literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla under Captain Imbert had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by Lieutenant Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock every thing was in our possession, the most valuable of the enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of one hundred and fifty of the enemy killed and wounded, one hundred and sixty-three prisoners, amongst whom is the Colonel of the regiment, three of his Captains, two Captains of cavalry and one of artillery, with his two guns (six-pounders), afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work: very few of the enemy's cavalry escaped.

The determined manner in which Major Stewart led his men to the attack of the enemy's position, did him infinite honour, and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket shot, while with me pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked. Lieutenant Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed; I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the  
 very

very exemplary conduct of Lieutenant Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers.

Colonel Robinson superintended the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muallo, is always distinguished on these occasions : Captain Imbert, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his division of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your Lordship's recommendation of this officer, with Don Gesolmino Patella and Don Pietri Trapani, to the notice of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your Lordship will observe is very trifling, compared with the enormous loss of the enemy. This of itself speaks more for the discipline of the 75th than any eulogium, which as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow.

(Signed) R. HALL, Captain and Brigadier.

1 boatswain, 1 seaman, killed ; 7 seamen wounded.

(Signed) R. HALL.

*His Excellency Lord W. C. Bentinck,  
&c. &c. &c. Palermo.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 20th,  
1813.

No. XVIII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, April 19, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, Bart. dated Head-Quarters, Castalla, March 23, 1813.

**I** HAVE the honour to enclose extracts of two dispatches, addressed to his Excellency the Marquess of Wellington, by which your Lordship will be fully apprised of the present situation of this army, and of the different trifling affairs which we have had with the enemy.

*Extract*



*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to Lord Wellington, dated Alicante, March 10, 1813.*

I HAD the honour, in my letter of the 26th ultimo, to acquaint your Lordship, that I had taken the command of the division of the Mediterranean army serving on the eastern coast of Spain.

Since my letter of the 26th February, nothing of importance has occurred.

On the 3d instant, when reconnoitring the position of Alcoy, it became necessary to drive in the advanced posts. The enemy lost in the action, as I have been informed, one officer killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded.

The possession of Alcoy appeared to me of importance; and having had a very accurate view of the position, I thought it possible, in carrying the place, to cut off the corps stationed there. With this intention, on the 6th instant, I directed the march of a part of the army on Alcoy, and attacked that post on the morning of the 7th; but by the unfortunate delay of the column which was destined to cut off his retreat, the enemy effected his escape; had this column arrived a quarter of an hour before, not a man could have got off. The advanced guard of the column destined to attack the enemy in front drove him about six or seven miles, when I found the soldiers so much fatigued, that even had I wished, I could have pressed them no further. The country over which the enemy retired was extremely favourable for him, and certainly might have been much better defended.

He was on this account enabled to dispose of his killed and wounded, and I cannot state his loss. That on the part of the allied army is inconsiderable. I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that trifling as these affairs have proved, they

They are sufficient to give me great confidence in the troops which were engaged; and it is with peculiar pleasure I have noticed the state of Major-General Whittingham's division of the Spanish army.

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*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Castalla, March 23, 1813.*

IN my dispatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that I had found it expedient to drive the enemy from Alcoy, and to occupy that place with a strong division of the allied army.

In consequence of this movement, Marshal Suchet quitted Valencia, and has assumed the command, in person, of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar. He appears to have drawn to this division of his army nearly all the disposeable force which he has in the neighbourhood of Valencia.

Finding that the enemy was concentrating his force, I assembled the allied army at Castalla on the 20th. In consequence of this concentration of the allied army, Marshal Suchet has reinforced his right, and has now a strong force at Onteniente, Mogente, and Fuente del Higuera. Since I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship, there have been several trifling affairs with the enemy. General Whittingham has forced him to retire beyond the Puerto de Albayda, with a very considerable loss.

In this affair, which General Whittingham conducted with great judgment, and in which the Spanish troops behaved with great gallantry and order, the General was slightly wounded, as were an officer and seven men.

In a reconnoitring party on the same day, conducted by Major-General Donkin, Captain Jacks, and the foreign troop of light-cavalry, Captain Waldron,

Waldron, and the grenadiers of the 2d 27th, and Lieutenant M'Dougall, of the Adjutant-General's Department, had an opportunity of making a spirited attack on an enemy's post, which was carried in the presence of a battalion drawn up as spectators.

We suffered no loss on this occasion, but killed some of the enemy, and took a few prisoners.

Before I conclude this letter I beg to add, that, since I have been in co-operation with General Elio, I have found his Excellency most anxious to forward every object I have in view: it is impossible too highly to extol his zeal, or the readiness with which he meets my wishes.

Admiralty-Office, April 20, 1813.

*Letters, of which the following are Copies and Extract, have been transmitted to this Office by Rear-Admiral Dixon, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Lieutenant Chads, late First Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship Java.*

*United States' Frigate Constitution,*  
*off St. Salvador, Dec. 31, 1812.*

SIR,

**I**T is with deep regret that I write you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's ship Java is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th instant, for several hours, with the American frigate Constitution, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of His Majesty's ship. Captain Lambert being dangerously wounded in the height of the action, the melancholy task of writing the detail devolves on me.

On the morning of the 29th instant, at eight A. M. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil), the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in

in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant she made a signal, and immediately tacked and made all sail away upon the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing, and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colours; she then bore about three points on our lee bow. At fifty minutes past one P. M. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at ten minutes past two, when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire, giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather bow. Both ships now manœuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which he succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather gage.

At five minutes past three, finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, Captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded, had not our fore-mast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his taffrail; shortly after this the maintop-mast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them.

At half past three our gallant Captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past four, when our mizen-mast was shot away; the ship then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear: the enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not now avoid shooting a-head, which brought

was fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard  
 now went in the slings, both ships continued en-  
 gaged in this manner till thirty-five minutes past  
 four, we frequently on fire in consequence of the  
 wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent  
 now made sail a-head out of gun-shot, where he  
 remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us  
 an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast  
 left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made  
 by us during this interval to place the ship in a state  
 to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the  
 wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on  
 the stumps of the fore-mast and bowsprit, the  
 weather half of the main-yard remaining aloft,  
 the main-tack was got forward in the hope of  
 getting the ship before the wind, our helm being  
 still perfect; the effort unfortunately proved in-  
 effectual, from the main-mast falling over the side,  
 from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly  
 covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still  
 waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing  
 towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly  
 within hail of us, and from his manœuvre per-  
 ceiving he intended a position a-head where he  
 could rake us without a possibility of our returning  
 a shot; I then consulted the officers, who agreed  
 with myself that our having a great part of our  
 crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three  
 masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be  
 justified in wasting the lives of more of those re-  
 maining, who I hope their Lordships and the  
 country will think have bravely defended His Ma-  
 jesty's ship; under these circumstances, however  
 reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colours  
 were lowered from the stump of the mizen-mast,  
 and we were taken possession of, a little after six,  
 by the American frigate *Constitution*, commanded  
 by Commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after  
 ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burn-  
 ing



ing her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their Lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, who, though still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lieutenants Hevringham and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robinson, Master, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenants Mercer and Davis, of the royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. To Captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To Lieutenant Aplin, who was on the main deck, and Lieutenant Saunders, who commanded on the forecastle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieutenant-General Hislop, Major Walker, and Captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was severely wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have

experienced from our gallant enemy, Commodore Bainbridge, and his officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HY. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant  
of His Majesty's late ship Java.

P. S. The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen-masts, maintop-mast, both maintopsail-yards, spanker-boom, gaff, and trysail-mast badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the Commodore, Fifth Lieutenant, and forty-six men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

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*Force of the Two Ships.*

JAVA.

28 long eighteen-pounders.  
16 carronades, thirty-two-pounders.  
2 long nine-pounders.

---

46 guns.

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Weight of metal, 1034 lb.

Ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.

CONSTITUTION.

32 long twenty-four-pounders.  
22 carronades, thirty-two-pounders.  
1 carronade, eighteen-pounder.

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55 guns.

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Weight of metal, 1490,

Crew, 480.



*A List of Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Ship  
Java, in action with the United States' Frigate  
Constitution, on the 29th of December 1812.*

KILLED.

Charles Jones, mate.  
Thomas Hammond, ditto.  
William Gascoigne, ditto.  
William Salmond, midshipman.  
Edward Keele, ditto.  
Thomas Joseph Matthias, supernumerary clerk.  
William Hichans, Quarter-Master.  
James Fagan, ditto.  
James Langford, landman.  
Charles Samuel, able seaman.  
William Clarke, landman.  
William Weston, captain of the after-guard.  
George Woodward, landman.  
Thomas Card, able seaman.  
Jacob Bouch, able seaman.  
David Harrogon, boatswain's-mate.  
John Dunn, supernumerary.  
William Ainton, ditto.  
Carl Schmidt, private, royal marine.  
Matthew M'Clew, ditto.  
John Doel, ditto.  
George Taylor, ditto.

WOUNDED.

Henry Lambert, captain, dangerously (since dead).  
H. D. Chads, first lieutenant, slightly.  
Batty Robinson, master, severely.  
James Humble, boatswain, dangerously.  
Charles Keele, midshipman, severely.  
Martin Burke, midshipman, ditto.  
Frederick Morton, midshipman, ditto.  
James West, midshipman, slightly.  
William Roberts, quarter-gunner, dangerously.

George Fells, able seaman, dangerously.  
 John Anson, able seaman, severely.  
 Joseph Allen, landman, ditto.  
 Henry Burnett, able seaman, dangerously.  
 Timothy Dayley, landman, severely.  
 John Kelly, landman, ditto.  
 John Russell, ordinary seaman, dangerously.  
 Thomas Portes, landman, severely.  
 Luigne P. Guithard, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 Thomas Platt, able seaman, ditto.  
 David Anderson, able seaman, slightly.  
 Joseph Harper, able seaman, ditto.  
 John Brennan, captain of the after-guard, severely.  
 Peter Bogarth, able seaman, ditto.  
 James Hooker, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 Thomas Blakey, captain of the maintop, ditto.  
 James Smith (3), ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 James Hannans, armourer, ditto.  
 Samuel Warren, able seaman, dangerously (since  
 dead).  
 Peter Sanders, captain of the foretop, severely.  
 James Smith (2), ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 John Casey, ordinary seaman, slightly.  
 John Smith, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 John Cotterell, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 Anthony Cruize, ordinary seaman, severely.  
 William Robson, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 Henry Norton, landman, slightly.  
 James Whybrow, landman, ditto.  
 John Ward, landman, ditto.  
 William Ansley, ordinary seaman, severely.  
 Alexander Fowles, able seaman, ditto.  
 Robert Blackmore, quarter-master, slightly.  
 Thomas Smith, able seaman, ditto.  
 Charles Speadz, captain of the forecastle, severely.  
 Mark Darby, boatswain's-mate, slightly.  
 Thomas Waller, landman, ditto.  
 John Robinson, captain of the foretop, severely.  
 Benjamin Leech, able seaman, slightly.

James Murry, ordinary seaman, slightly.  
 John Treagar, landman, severely.  
 John Williams (1), ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 Colin Kerr, carpenter's-crew, slightly.  
 Dennis Harrington, landman, severely.  
 Armd. Gulliehsen, able seaman, slightly.  
 James Debnie, landman, ditto.  
 arusta M. Stanhough, landman, ditto.  
 John Sharp, able seaman, ditto.  
 Richard Shaw, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 Pedro Rodrigues, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 John Lafiette, ordinary seaman, slightly.  
 William Woolfe, ordinary seaman, ditto.  
 Martin Kain, able seaman, ditto.  
 Richard Whittington, landman, ditto.  
 Den. Handling, landman, ditto.  
 William Roberts, boy, severely.  
 George Herne, boy, slightly.  
 Benjamin Pauling, boy, ditto.  
 John Moriarty, boy, ditto.

*Royal Marines.*

David Davies, second lieutenant, severely.  
 ——— Ellis, serjeant, slightly.  
 ——— Bennett, serjeant, severely.  
 ——— Johnson, corporal, ditto.  
 ——— Kellows, corporal, ditto.  
 ——— Houlder, private, ditto.  
 ——— Dogmore, private, slightly.  
 ——— Wood, private, severely.  
 James Ford, private, ditto.  
 Matthew Cook, private, ditto.  
 Charles Rankenburgh, private, slightly.  
 Thomas Lewis, private, severely.  
 William Golightly, private, ditto.  
 Jos. Baxter, private, ditto.  
 John Williams, private, slightly.  
 George Wilson, private, severely.  
 Thomas Powell, private, slightly.

Thomas M'Stale, private, ditto.  
 Joseph Thompkins, private, severely.  
 William Read, private, ditto.  
 Samuel Bailey, private, ditto.  
 William Corman, private, ditto.

*Supernumeraries.*

John Marshal, captain, slightly.  
 James Sanders, lieutenant, ditto.  
 J. T. Wood, captain, and aide-de-camp to General  
 Hislop, severely.  
 William Brown, mate, severely.  
 Henry Assea, seaman, slightly.  
 Samuel Swift, seaman, slightly.  
 John Jue, seaman, ditto.  
 Robert Spence, seaman, ditto.  
 William Dixon, seaman, severely.  
 Daniel Hayes, seaman, ditto.  
 Samuel Clarke, seaman, ditto.  
 John Fletcher, seaman, ditto.  
 Henry Frazer, seaman, ditto.

(Signed) THOS. COOKE JONES, Surgeon.  
 H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant.

2d January.

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(Extract.)

*St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 4, 1813.*

I AM sorry to find the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew, that the officers experienced ; on the contrary, they were pillaged of almost every thing, and kept in irons.

*St. Salvador,*

SIR,      *St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 5, 1813.*

WITH the deepest sorrow I have to inform you of the death of Captain Lambert, on the 4th of January, of the wounds he received in the action with the Constitution American frigate; in him the country has lost a most gallant and valuable officer, and myself (who have served under his command some years), the officers, and crew, a kind friend.

His remains were interred on the 5th of January with military honours, in Fort St. Pedro, and it is with much satisfaction I add, that every respect was shewn on this occasion by His Excellency the Conde Dos Arcas (Governor), and the Portuguese in general.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)      H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant  
of His Majesty's late ship Java.

*J. W. Croker, Esq.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 24th,  
1813.

No. XIX.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, April 22, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America.

MY LORD,

*Quebec, February 8, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to congratulate your Lordship upon the signal success which has again attended His Majesty's arms in Upper Canada.

Brigadier-General Winchester, with a division of the forces of the United States, consisting of upwards of one thousand men, being the right wing of Major-General Harrison's army, thrown in advance, marching to the attack of Detroit, was completely defeated on the 22d January last, by Colonel Proctor, commanding in the Michigan territory, with a force which he had hastily collected upon the

the approach of the enemy, consisting of a small detachment of the 10th royal veteran battalion, three companies of the 41st regiment, a party of the royal Newfoundland fencibles, the sailors belonging to the Queen Charlotte, and one hundred and fifty of the Essex Militia, not exceeding five hundred regulars and militia, and about six hundred Indians; the result of the action has been the surrender of Brigadier-General Winchester, with five hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the American army, and with a loss on their part of nearly the like number in killed and wounded. For the details of this affair, which reflects the highest credit upon Colonel Proctor for the promptitude, gallantry, and decision which he has manifested upon this occasion, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to his letter to Major-General Sheaffe, herewith transmitted.

I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, returns of the killed and wounded on our part, and of the prisoners taken from the enemy, the latter of which, your Lordship will not fail to observe, more than exceeded the whole of the regular and militia force which Colonel Proctor had to oppose to them. Major-General Harrison, with the main body of his army, consisting of about two thousand men, was reported to be four or five days march distant from Brigadier-General Winchester's division, advancing in the direction of Detroit.

I think it not improbable that, upon hearing of the disaster of this division and the loss of his supplies, he may commence his retreat; but should he persevere in his endeavours to penetrate further into the Michigan territory, I feel the fullest confidence in the skill and bravery of Colonel Proctor, and the troops under his command, for an effectual resistance to every attempt of the enemy in that quarter.

A small



A small detachment from the royal artillery at Fort George, with the light infantry company of the 41st regiment, have marched to reinforce Detroit; they are to be replaced on the Niagara frontier by troops now in motion from Montreal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,*  
 &c. &c. &c.

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SIR,

*Sandwich, January 25, 1813.*

IN my last dispatch I acquainted you, that the enemy was in the Michigan territory, marching upon Detroit, and that I therefore deemed it necessary that he should be attacked without delay, with all and every description of force within my reach. Early in the morning of the 19th I was informed of his being in possession of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, twenty-six miles from Detroit, after experiencing every resistance that Major Reynolds, of the Essex militia, had it in his power to make, with a three-pounder, well served and directed by Bombardier Kitson, of the royal artillery, and the militia, three of whom he had well trained to the use of it. The retreat of the gnn was covered by a brave band of Indians, who made the enemy pay dear for what he obtained. This party, composed of militia and Indians, with the gun, fell back eighteen miles to Brown's Town, the settlement of the brave Wyandots, where I directed my force to assemble. On the 21st instant I advanced twelve miles to Swan Creek, from whence we marched to the enemy, and attacked him at break of day on the 22d instant; and after suffering, for our numbers, a considerable loss, the enemy's force posted in houses and enclosures, and  
 which,

which, from dread of falling into the hands of the Indians, they most obstinately defended, at length surrendered at discretion; the other part of their force, in attempting to retreat by the way they came, were, I believe, all, or with very few exceptions, killed by the Indians. Brigadier-General Winchester was taken in the pursuit by the Wyandot Chief Roundhead, who afterwards surrendered him to me.

You will perceive that I have lost no time; indeed it was necessary to be prompt in my movements, as the enemy would have been joined by Major-General Harrison in a few days. The troops, the marine, and the militia, displayed great bravery, and behaved uncommonly well. Where so much zeal and spirit were manifested, it would be unjust to attempt to particularise any; I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, who received four wounds in a gallant attempt to occupy a building which was favourably situated for annoying the enemy; together with Ensign Kerr, of the Newfoundland regiment, who, I fear, is very dangerously wounded. The zeal and courage of the Indian department were never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and the Indian warriors fought with their usual bravery. I am much indebted to the different departments, the troops having been well and timely supplied with every requisite the district could afford.

I have fortunately not been deprived of the services of Lieutenant Troughton, of the royal artillery, and acting in the Quarter-Master-General's department, although he was wounded, to whose zealous and unwearied exertions I am greatly indebted, as well as to the whole of the royal artillery for their conduct in this affair.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and  
cannot

cannot but lament that there are so many of both, but of the latter I am happy to say a large proportion will return to their duty, and most of them in a short time; I also inclose a return of the arms and ammunition which have been taken, as well as of the prisoners, whom you will perceive to be equal to my utmost force, exclusive of the Indians.

It is reported that a party, consisting of one hundred men, bringing five hundred hogs for General Winchester's force, has been completely cut off by the Indians, and the convoy taken.

Lieutenant M'Lean, my acting Brigade-Major, whose gallantry and exertions were conspicuous on the 22d instant, is the bearer of this dispatch, and will be able to afford you every information respecting our situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR, Colonel  
commanding.

*To Major-General Sheaffe, &c. &c. &c.*  
*Fort George.*

*Return of Prisoners taken after the Action at Riviere  
au Raisin, on the 22d January 1813.*

1 brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 9 captains,  
6 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 brigade-major, 1 ad-  
jutant, 1 quarter-master, 2 surgeons, 27 ser-  
jeants, 435 rank and file.

Total—495.

N. B. The Indians have brought in and delivered up several prisoners since the above return was taken, they continue to do so this morning, so that this return is not perfectly correct, nor can  
a correct

a correct one be procured until they arrive at Sandwich.

(Signed) **FELIX TROUGHTON, R. A.**  
Act. Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) **J. HARVEY,**  
Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Return of Killed and Wounded in the Action at  
Riviere au Raisin, 22d January 1813.*

Royal Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 gunner, killed;  
1 lieutenant, 1 corporal, 1 bombardier, 5 gun-  
ners, wounded.

10th Royal Veteran Batt.—2 privates wounded.

41st Foot—15 privates killed; 1 captain, 1 lieute-  
nant, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 91 privates,  
wounded.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1 private killed;  
1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 3 corporals, 13 privates,  
wounded.

Marine Department—1 seaman killed; 2 lieute-  
nants, 1 midshipman, 1 gunner, 12 seamen,  
wounded.

1st Essex Militia—2 privates killed; 1 captain,  
2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 7 privates, wounded.

2d Ditto—3 privates killed; 1 ensign, 3 privates,  
wounded.

Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel wounded.

Total—1 serjeant, 1 gunner, 21 privates, 1 sea-  
man, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains,  
6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 6 ser-  
jeants, 5 corporals, 1 bombardier, 6 gunners,  
116 privates, 12 seamen, wounded.

General total—24 killed, 158 wounded.

*Names*

*Names of the Officers wounded.*

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Troughton.

41st Foot—Captain Tallon and Lieutenant Clemow.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment—Ensign Kerr.

Marine Department—Lieutenants Rollette and Irvine, and Midshipman Richardson.

1st Essex Militia—Captain Mills, and Lieutenants M'Cormic and Gordon.

2d Ditto—Claud Garvin.

Staff—Colonel St. George.

(Signed) FELIX TROUGHTON, Lt. R. A.  
Act. Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. HARVEY,  
Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 27th,  
1813.

No. XX.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, April 26, 1813.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bourke, dated Coruña, April 14, 1813.

AN official account, which I have received from the Governor of Castro Urdiales, reports the investiture of that place, on the 18th ultimo, by about three thousand men under General Palornbin, who, after different attempts, in all of which he was beat off by the garrison, retired on the 25th towards Bilboa and Durango. The immediate cause of his retreat, was the approach of General Mendizabel, with the division of Longa and other corps, to the relief of the place. The enemy lost in the different attacks, and in a skirmish with the force under General Mendizabel, on the 26th, near six hundred men, in killed, wounded, and missing. The greatest excesses and barbarities were committed by the Italian troops in the villages in the  
1813. P neigh-

neighbourhood of the place, during the period of the siege. General Mendizabel has since returned with his troops to Valmaseda and Orduña, leaving a battalion of Colonel Longa's in garrison in Castro.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 11th,  
1813.

No. XXI.

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Admiralty-Office, May 11, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain De Courcy, of His Majesty's Sloop Mutine, addressed to Rear-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Robert Calder to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Mutine, at Sea,*  
MY LORD, *April 18, 1813.*

I HAVE great pleasure in acquainting your Lordship, that yesterday morning, while in execution of your Lordship's orders, at daylight, a strange ship was discovered on our lee bow, to which chase was given immediately; at two P. M. the stranger hoisted French colours, and commenced a fire from her stern guns, which, disabling us in our sails and rigging, occasioned us to drop a-stern; at forty minutes past eight, being again within gun-shot, he hoisted a light, and opened a fire from his broad-side, which was continued until forty-five minutes past ten, when his maintop gallant-masts and jibs being shot away, we were enabled to close him; still

it was not until after a spirited resistance of fifty minutes, that at half past eleven she hauled down her colours. I am convinced that had the action taken place during the day, it would have been of much shorter continuance: she proved to be L'Invincible privateer corvette, of Bayonne, Martin Jortis, Commander, pierced for twenty guns, mounting sixteen, viz. twelve eighteen-pounder carronades (French calibre) and four long sixes, with a complement of eighty-six men (partly Americans), the remainder of her crew being absent in prizes.

It gives me pleasure to state to your Lordship, that no loss has been sustained on my side, save two men slightly wounded; our standing and running rigging and sails much cut, and masts wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NEVINSON DE COURCY, Captain.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 15<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. XXII.

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Admiralty-Office, May 15, 1813.

*A List of Vessels captured and detained by the Squadron under the Command of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, between the 18th of February and 22d of March 1813.*

American brig Elizabeth, from New Haven, bound to Martinique, laden with lumber, captured by the squadron, February 21, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Hannah, from New York, bound to East Port, laden with rice and corn, captured by the squadron, February 24, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

Portuguese brig Cidade de Lisboa, from Lisbon, bound to New York, laden with oranges and lemons, detained by the squadron, same date; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Theresa, from Boston, bound to South Carolina, laden with sundries, captured by the Narcissus, February 25, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

- American schooner Traveller, from North Carolina, bound to Rhode Island, laden with corn, captured by the Narcissus, Feb. 26, 1813; destroyed.
- American schooner Fanny, from Elenton, bound to Boston, laden with corn, captured by the Narcissus, same date; destroyed.
- American schooner Syren, from Elenton, bound to Boston, laden with corn, captured by the Narcissus, same date; given up to land prisoners.
- American sloop Solon, from North Carolina, bound to Boston, laden with corn, captured by the Narcissus, same date; destroyed.
- American schooner Nancy, from York Town, bound to Salem, laden with corn, captured by the Narcissus, same date; employed as a cartel.
- Swedish brig Gustavus, from Cuba, bound to Boston, laden with coffee and molasses, detained by the squadron, February 28, 1813; sent to Bermuda.
- Swedish schooner Christina, from Alexandria, bound to Fayal, laden with flour, detained by the squadron, March 3, 1813; sent to Bermuda.
- American pilot-boat Ulysses, from New York, on a cruize, captured by the Narcissus, same date; manned as a tender to the squadron.
- American pilot-boat Hornet, from Baltimore, on a cruize, captured by the Dragon, same date; manned as a tender to the squadron.
- American schooner Betsy Ann, from Alexandria, bound to Boston, laden with flour, captured by the Fantome, March 4, 1813; destroyed.
- American schooner Harmony, from Richmond, bound to Newbury, laden with flour, captured by the squadron, March 5, 1813; the flour, 89 barrels, taken on board Marlborough, and vessel destroyed.
- Portuguese brig Princeza, from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour and corn, detained by

by the squadron, March 6, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner letter of marque Sydney, of 3 guns and 11 men, from Baltimore, bound to Havannah, laden with flour, captured by the boats of the squadron, March 9, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Albert, from Baltimore, bound to Lagaira, laden with flour, captured by the squadron, same date; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Mary, from Baltimore, bound to Rhode Island, laden with flour and corn, captured by the Maidstone, March 10, 1813; cargo taken out, and vessel burnt.

American pilot-boat Flowing Cann, from Hampton, bound to Norfolk, laden with oysters, captured by the Maidstone, same date; cargo taken out, and made a tender by Maidstone.

American pilot-boat, name unknown, from Baltimore, bound to Norfolk, laden with oysters, captured by the Maidstone, March 10, 1813; cargo taken out, and made a tender by Laurestinus.

American sloop Sincerity, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, laden with flour, captured by the Maidstone, same date; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Bona, from Havannah, bound to Baltimore, laden with coffee and logwood, captured by the Maidstone, March 12, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American sloop, name unknown, from Baltimore, laden with sundries, captured by the Maidstone, March 13, 1813; cargo taken out, and vessel destroyed.

Swedish brig, from Martinique, detained by the Poitiers, same date.

American schooner Relief, from Petersburg, bound to Richmond, laden with oyster shells, captured by the boats of the squadron, March 16, 1813; vessel destroyed.

American schooner *Independant*, from Richmond, bound to Norfolk, laden with tobacco and hemp, captured by the boats of the squadron, same date; cargo taken out, vessel destroyed.

American sloop *Nancy*, from Hampton, laden with oysters, captured by the boats of the squadron, March 17, 1813; destroyed.

American pilot-boat *Defiance*; from Hampton, captured by the boats of the squadron, same date; fitted as a tender.

American brig *Mary Barrett*, from Boston, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour and corn, captured by the boats of the squadron, March 18, 1813.

American ship *General Knox*, from Alexandria, bound to Cadiz, laden with flour, captured by the boats of the squadron, same date.

American schooner *Accommodation*, from Richmond, bound to Norfolk, laden with whisky, captured by the boats of the squadron, March 19, 1813; cargo taken on board *Marlborough*, vessel burnt.

American brig *Massasoit*, from Richmond, bound to Portland, laden with flour, captured by the boats of the squadron, same date.

American schooner *Sally*, from Norfolk, laden with flour, captured by the boats of the squadron, same date.

American schooner *Amazon*, from Norfolk, bound to Boston, laden with flour, corn, and tobacco, captured by the squadron, March 22, 1813.

GEO. COCKBURN, Rear-Admiral.



*A Return of American Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Command of Edward Thornbrough, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief on the Irish Station, or sent to Cork Harbour by other Ships, since the Commencement of the present War.*

Brig Perseverance, of 9 men and 160 tons, from Lisbon, bound to Porta Perry, in ballast, captured by the Sybille, July 28, 1812.

Ship Catherine, of 13 men and 324 tons, from Archangel, bound to New York, laden with hemp, tallow, bristles, and mats, captured by the Leonidas, July 31, 1812.

Brig Wasp, of 7 men and 163 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Cork, in ballast, captured by the Earl Spencer, August 6, 1812.

Schooner Polly and Sally, of 70 tons, from Oporto, bound to Archangel, laden with wine, captured by the Trent, August 12, 1812.

Ship Rhodie and Betty, of 11 men and 232 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Liverpool, in ballast, captured by the Talbot, August 3, 1812.

Brig Rising States, of 7 men and 81 tons, from Lisbon, bound to New York, laden with wine, bale goods, &c. captured by the Fortunée, August 28, 1812.

Brig Warren, of 9 men and 173 tons, from New Providence, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour, bread, Indian corn, &c. captured by the Sybille and Fortunée, September 5, 1812.

EDWARD THORNBROUGH,  
Vice-Admiral.

*Trent, Cork Harbour, March 28, 1813.*



*Account of an American Vessel detained and sent into Portsmouth.*

The Dart, of 160 tons, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, &c. captured by the Dotterel; arrived March 21, 1813.

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*Account of a Recapture by His Majesty's Sloop Heron.*

Portuguese ship Desirada Paz, taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Heron; arrived April 7, 1813.

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*Account of Two Vessels taken by His Majesty's Ships undermentioned, under the Orders of Admiral Lord Keith.*

American schooner Tyger, of 263 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to New York, laden with brandy, &c. taken by the Medusa, Scylla, and Whiting; arrived March 22, 1813.

American ship Magdalene, of 355 tons, from Morbihan, bound to Baltimore, taken by the Superb, Pyramus, and Rover; arrived April 15, 1813.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 18<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. XXIII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, May 18, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, Bart.

MY LORD,

*Castalla, April 14, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship, a copy of a dispatch addressed this day to General the Marquess of Wellington; and I am happy it is in my power to lay before your Lordship so convincing a proof of the gallantry and spirit which pervades this army.

I have, indeed, but faintly described the exertions of the officers and soldiers who have been engaged, but I still venture to hope that they will appear

appear sufficiently meritorious to attract the notice and obtain the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

This dispatch, with its inclosure, will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain D'Aguilar, of the 81st regiment, my Military Secretary. I have, with great inconvenience to myself, selected this officer, because he is so well qualified, from the situation he holds, to give your Lordship every information relative to this action, and indeed relative to this army and the province.

I think I may safely venture to assure your Lordship, that Captain D'Aguilar eminently possesses every quality which we prize in the character of a soldier; and I take the liberty of earnestly recommending him to your Lordship's favourable notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

*The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

*Head-Quarters, Castalla,*

*April 14, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the allied army under my command defeated the enemy on the 13th instant, commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

It appears that the French General had, for the purpose of attacking this army, for some time been employed in collecting his whole disposable force.

His arrangements were completed on the 10th, and in the morning of the 11th, he attacked and dislodged, with some loss, a Spanish corps, posted by General Elio, at Yecla, which threatened his right, whilst it supported our left flank.

In the evening he advanced in considerable force  
to

to Villena, and I am sorry to say, that he captured, on the morning of the 12th, a Spanish garrison, which had been thrown into the Castle by the Spanish General, for its defence.

On the 12th, about noon, Marshal Suchet began his attack on the advance of this army posted at Biar, under the command of Colonel Adam.

Colonel Adam's orders were to fall back upon Castalla, but to dispute the passage with the enemy; which he did with the utmost gallantry and skill, for five hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior to that which he commanded.

The enemy's advance occupied the pass that evening, and Colonel Adam took up the ground in our position which had been allotted to him.

On the 13th at noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of three divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of about sixteen hundred men, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a strong range of hills, occupied by Major-General Whittingham's division of Spanish troops, and the advance of the allied army under Colonel Adam.

This range of hills terminates at Castalla, which, and the ground to the right, was occupied by Major-General Mackenzie's division, and the 58th regiment, from that of Lieutenant-General Clinton.

The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieutenant-General Clinton was stationed, supported by three battalions of General Roche's division, as a column of reserve.

A few batteries had been constructed in this part of the line, and in front of the castle of Castalla. The enemy necessarily advanced on the left of the position. The first movement he made, was to pass a strong body of Cavalry along the line,

line, threatening our right, which was refused. Of this movement no notice was taken; the ground to which he was pointing, is unfavourable to cavalry, and as this movement was foreseen, the necessary precautions had been taken: when this body of cavalry had passed nearly the half of our line of infantry, Marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the hills, and certainly his troops, with a degree of gallantry that entitles them to the highest praise, stormed the whole line, which is not less than two miles and a half in extent. But gallantly as the attack was made, the defence of the heights was no less brilliant: at every point the enemy was repulsed—at many with the bayonet.

He suffered a very severe loss; our gallant troops pursued him for some distance, and drove him, after a severe struggle, with precipitation on his battalions of reserve upon the plain. The cavalry, which had slowly advanced along our right, gradually fell back to the infantry. At present his superiority in that arm enabled him to venture this movement, which otherwise he should have severely repented.

Having united his shattered battalions with those which he kept in reserve, Marshal Suchet took up a position in the valley; but which it would not have been creditable to allow him to retain. I therefore decided on quitting mine; still, however, retaining the heights, and formed the allied army in his front, covering my right flank with the cavalry, whilst the left rested on the hills. The army advanced in two lines to attack him a considerable distance, but unfortunately Marshal Suchet did not choose to risk a second action, with the defile in his rear.

The line of the allies was scarcely formed when he began his retreat, and we could effect nothing more than driving the French into the pass with defeat,



defeat, which they had exultingly passed in the morning. The action terminated at dusk, with a distant but heavy cannonade.

I am sorry to say that I have no trophies to boast of. The enemy took no guns to the heights, and he retired too expeditiously to enable me to reach him. Those which he used in the latter part of the day, were posted in the gorge of the defile, and it would have cost us the lives of many brave men to take them.

In the dusk, the allied army returned to its position at Castalla, after the enemy had retired to Biar. From thence he continued his retreat at midnight to Villeña, which he quitted again this morning in great haste, directing his march upon Fuente de la Higuera and Onteniente.

But although I have taken no cannon from the enemy, in point of numbers his army is very considerably crippled, and the defeat of a French army, which boasted it had never known a check, cannot fail, I should hope, in producing a most favourable effect in this part of the Peninsula.

As I before mentioned to your Lordship, Marshal Suchet commanded in person.

The Generals Harispe, Habert, and Robert, commanded their respective divisions. I hear from all quarters that General Harispe is killed; and I believe, from every account that I can collect, that the loss of the enemy amounts fully to three thousand men; and he admits two thousand five hundred. Upwards of eight hundred have already been buried in front of only one part of our line; and we know that he has carried off with him an immense number of wounded.

We had no opportunity of making prisoners, except such as were wounded; the numbers of which have not yet reached me.

I am sure your Lordship will hear with much satisfaction.

satisfaction, that this action has not cost us the lives of many of our comrades.

Deeply must be felt the loss, however trifling, of such brave and gallant soldiers ; but we know it is inevitable, and I can with truth affirm, that there was not an officer or soldier engaged who did not court the glorious termination of an honourable life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and to his country.

The gallant and judicious conduct of those that were engaged deprived much more than one half the army of sharing in the perils and glory of the day ; but the steady countenance with which the divisions of Generals Clinton and Mackenzie remained for some hours under a cannonade, and the eagerness and alacrity with which the lines of attack were formed, sufficiently proved to me what I had to depend on from them, had Marshal Suchet awaited the attack.

I trust your Lordship will now permit me to perform the most pleasing part of my duty, that of humbly submitting for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation, the names of those officers and corps which have had the fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in as far at least as has yet come to my knowledge.

Colonel Adam, who commands the advance, claims the first place in this honourable list. I cannot sufficiently praise the judicious arrangements he made and the ability with which he executed his orders on the 12th instant.

The advance consists only of the 2d battalion 27th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves ; the 1st Italian regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke ; the Calabrian Free Corps, commanded by Major Carey ; one rifle company of the 3d and 8th battalions King's German Legion, commanded by Captains Lueder and Brauns  
of



of those corps; and a troop of foreign hussars, under the orders of Captain Jacks, of the 20th dragoons, with four mountain guns, in charge of Captain Arabin, royal artillery.

The enemy attacked this corps with from five to six thousand men, and for five hours (and then only in-consequence of order) succeeded in possessing himself of the pass.

This fact alone says more in favour of Colonel Adam, and in praise of those he commands, than any words of mine can express. I shall therefore confine myself to assuring your Lordship, that the conduct of all engaged in this brilliant affair, merits, and has met with, my highest approbation.

Colonel Adam was wounded very early in the attack, but continued, and still continues in charge of his division.

On the 13th, the attack of the enemy on Colonel Adam's division was very severe, but the enemy was defeated at every point, and a most gallant charge of the 2d 27th, led by Colonel Adam and Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves, decided the fate of the day, at that part of the field of battle.

The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by Major-General Whittingham and his division of the Spanish army, rivals, though it cannot surpass the conduct of Colonel Adam and the advance.

At every point the enemy was repulsed; at many, at the point of the bayonet. At one point in particular I must mention, where a French grenadier battalion had gained the summit of the hill, but was charged and driven from the heights by a corps under the command of Colonel Casans.

Major-General Whittingham highly applauds, and I know it is not without reason, the conduct of Colonel Casans, Colonel Romero, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Casteras, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ochoa, who commanded at various points of the hills. To the chief of his Staff, Colonel Serrano,

he likewise expresses himself to be equally obliged on this, as well as many other occasions;—and he acknowledges with gratitude the services of Colonel Catinelli, of the Staff of the Italian Levy, who was attached to him during the day.

These, my Lord, are the officers and corps that I am most anxious to recommend to His Royal Highness's notice and protection, and I earnestly entreat your Lordship will most respectfully, on my part, report their merits to the Prince Regent, and to the Spanish Government.

It now only remains for me to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and support I have met with from the several General Officers and Brigadiers, as well as from the various officers in charge of departments attached to this army.

To Major-General Donkin, Quarter-Master-General, I am particularly indebted, for the zeal and ability with which he conducts the duties of his extensive department, and the gallantry he displays on every occasion.

Major Kenah, who is at the head of the Adjutant-General's department, affords me every satisfaction. Lieutenant-Col. Holcömbe, and, under his orders, Major Williamson, conduct the artillery branch of the service in a manner highly creditable. The different brigades of guns, under Captains Lacy, Thomson, and Gilmour (and Garcia, of the Sicilian army), and Lieutenant Patton, of the flying artillery, were extremely useful, and most gallantly served; and the Portuguese artillery supported the reputation their countrymen have acquired.

The army is now in march. I proceed to Alcoy in the hope, but not the sanguine hope, that I may be enabled to force the Albayda Pass, and reach the entrenched position of the enemy of San Felipe, before he can arrive there.

I consider this movement as promising greater advantages than a direct pursuit, as the road which  
he

he has chosen being very favourable for cavalry, in which arm he is so much superior, I should probably be delayed too long to strike any blow of importance.

I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that in retiring from Biar, two of the mountain guns fell into the hands of the enemy; they were disabled, and Colonel Adam very judiciously directed Captain Arabin, who then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the last, and then to leave them to their fate. Captain Arabin obeyed his orders, and fought them till it was impossible quite to get them off, had such been Colonel Adams's desire.

(Signed) J. M.

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*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir John Murray, Bart. in the Action which took place near Castalla, on the Evenings of the 12th and 13th April 1813, with the French Army, commanded by Marshal Suchet.*

General Staff—1 lieutenant killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

20th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded.

Foreign Troop, Hussars—2 horses killed; 2 horses wounded.

Brunswick Ocls' Hussars—1 horse killed.

Neapolitan Cavalry—1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Royal British Artillery—4 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file wounded; 3 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Portuguese Artillery—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 27th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 27th Foot—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 82 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

3d Batt. 58th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

4th Batt. King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

6th Batt. Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Roll Dillon's—4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Rifle Company, Roll's Regiment—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, and 4 rank and file, wounded.

Rifle Company, 3d Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Rifle Company, 8th Batt. King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Italian Regiment—23 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file missing.

Calabrese Free Corps—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse killed.

Total British loss—2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 258 rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 7 horses killed; 3 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

Total

Total Sicilian loss—1 rank and file killed;  
8 rank and file wounded.

Total Spanish loss—2 lieutenants, 73 rank  
and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 183 rank and  
file, wounded; 1 horse killed; 7 horses  
wounded.

General total—4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1  
drummer, 139 rank and file, killed; 1 co-  
lonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants,  
1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 449  
rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file  
missing; 8 horses killed; 10 horses wounded;  
1 horse missing.

(Signed) THOMAS KENAH,  
Major, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

*Names of the Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

10th Foot—Lieutenant Thompson, D. A. Gr. Gen.  
Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion—Lieute-  
nant Hazlebach.

5th Regiment Spanish Grenadiers—Lieutenant Don  
Juan Suares.

2d Regiment Burgos—Lieutenant Don Jose Pizano.

*Wounded.*

Colonel Adam, D. A. G. commanding the advance,  
slightly.

75th Foot—Lieutenant M'Dougall, Dy. Ass. A. Gen.  
severely (since dead).

2d Batt. 27th Foot—Lieutenant Duhigg, severely;  
Lieutenant Jameson, slightly.

Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion—Lieutenants Freytag and Appuhn, severely.

1st Italian Regiment—Major Faverge, Lieutenant  
Martinach, Ensign Monti, slightly.

Roll's Rifle Company—Lieutenant Segopor, slightly.  
Calabrese Free Corps—Captain Tavello, Lieutenant Megliacchas, slightly.

1st Regiment of Cordova—Lieutenant Don Francisco Morales.

Caçadores of Guadalaxara—Lieutenant Don Francesco Caslarieda.

Caçadores of Mallorca—Lieutenant Don Juan de Puerto, Ensign Don Manuel Terrano.

(Signed) THOS. KENAH, A. A. Gen.

The men returned missing, were those that fell badly wounded on retiring through the Biar Pass on the 12th instant, and whom it was impossible, from the nature of their wounds, to bear immediately away. Many of them have since been brought in from Biar, whither they were carried by the enemy, and left on its evacuation.

(Signed) GEORGE D'AGUILAR, Mil. Sec.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 22d,  
1813.

No. XXIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, May 20, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, were this day received by Earl Bathurst from Brigadier-General Lyon.

*Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Lyon,  
dated Hamburg, May 8, 1813.*

**T**HE advance of the different corps of the French army to the Elbe, rendered it necessary for the divisions of Generals Tettenborn, Dorenberg, and Czernicheff, to recross this river: they concentrated at Hamburg. On the 1st of May, General Sebastiani, with about seven thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry, moved from Luneburg in the direction of Magdeburg. On the 4th, this corps arrived and halted at Salzwedel.

General Davoust, with about ten thousand men, including the division of Vandamme, occupies Luneburg, Harburg, and Stade; detaching small



posts of unequal strength at intermediate points along the banks of the Elbe. On the move of General Sebastiani to his right, General Count Walmoden marched with the corps of Dorenberg and Czernicheff to Deumitz.

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*Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Lyon,  
dated Schwarzenbeck, May 11, 1813.*

A FEW hours after I had closed the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 8th instant, the enemy attacked the posts on the island of Wilhelmsburg and Ochsenwerder, but I feel most happy in reporting they have been repulsed with considerable loss.

It appears that Marshal Davoust had collected from five to six thousand men in the vicinity of Harburg on the 8th instant. This force, with the exception of about fifteen hundred men left in Harburg, was embarked at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Favoured by the ebb tide, and under cover of numerous batteries on the opposite shore, a landing was effected at Wilhelmsburg long before break of day. The number of troops stationed in this island did not exceed eleven hundred men, the enemy gained therefore in the first instance considerable ground, but on the arrival of a Mecklenburg battalion, which was ordered immediately to their support, he was advanced upon and driven back to the boats.

A battalion of Hanoverians, commanded by Major de Berger, and a Lubec battalion, marching from Bergedorf and Zouenspiker on Ochsenwerder to the assistance of a corps of six hundred men stationed at this post, attacked the enemy with vigour and impetuosity on his right flank: this compelled him to retreat, and in falling back he set fire to all houses and mills in the line of his march.

The

The conduct of the corps under the orders of Major de Berger has been described to me as most distinguished. It was my intention to have made a particular report on the very rapid progress in discipline which this corps has made, although so very recently formed for His Majesty's service ; and it is with great satisfaction I can add, that their gallantry in the field is equally conspicuous.

Upon the advance of the enemy, a flag of truce was sent out by General Wagher, commanding the advanced guard of the Danish army in Holstein, with a declaration, that the forces under his command would co-operate in the defence of Hamburg, should an attack be persevered in on that city. On the officer's return, and a continuation of the operations of the enemy, the Danish forces actually passed the frontier, and took up a position on the Hamburg-berg, with ten pieces of cannon, whilst a line of gun-boats was at the same time stationed for the defence of the port.

I am unacquainted with the loss the Allies have generally sustained in the late affair ; it is estimated at about one hundred and fifty men and fifteen officers. I have learnt with regret, that the Hanoverian battalion has suffered severely, two captains and eighty men being killed or wounded.

The enemy entered Cuxhaven on the 8th instant. The detachment of the veteran battalion, under the orders of Major Kenzinger, are safely embarked.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, May 19, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, dated Alcoy, 17th April, and Castalla, 30th of April 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, to Earl Bathurst, dated Alcoy 17th April 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour of inclosing a copy of a dispatch, addressed this morning to the Marquess of Wellington. The army remains in the position of Alcoy.

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MY LORD, *Alcoy, 17th of April 1813.*

IN my dispatch of the 14th instant, I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the army was on its march to Alcoy. In the course of the night I learned that the enemy had, by forced marches, occupied Onteniente and Mogente, and that he would reach San Felipe before me.

As the troops were much fatigued, I halted on the 15th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY.

*His Excellency Marquess of Wellington,  
&c. &c. &c.*

*Castalla,*

MY LORD, *Castalla, 30th of April 1813.*

IN forwarding the duplicate of my letter of the 14th, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that my information respecting General Harispe proves incorrect, although it came to me from several quarters, and continued to be reported for several days.

The loss of the enemy amounts fully to the number at which I have stated it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

*Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 25th,  
1813.

No. XXV.

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*Foreign-Office, May 25, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

MY LORD,

*Dresden, May 6, 1813.*

**M**Y last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the Ruler of France, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth and towards the Saale, as also of that of the Allies upon the Elster.

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith, the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d instant, between the two armies; and after which the Allies remained in possession of the field of battle,  
and

and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of General Tormasoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ultimo, the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st instant, with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensky was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkan, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening, a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naunburg, and the approach of Beauharnois from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weisenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipsig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count Wittgenstien's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the east and north of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau and bear down, and to follow  
the

the course of a rivulet which rising near the Elster, runs in a north west direction to the Saale, by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipsig.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill-streams, the former not discernible till closely approached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Görschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of twelve pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages: the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Görschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape-shot and musketry, to which they



they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate, and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Buonaparte having called in the troops from Leipsig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and of all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly

edly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realised the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

*The Lord Viscount Castlereagh,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

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*Particular Statement of the Battle at Gros Görschen,  
on the 2d of May.*

ON the 30th of April information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's head-quarters, of the greater part of the army, and the French guards, having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg. It was at the same time reported, that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear, that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probably his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, therefore went to their armies, to animate the courage of the troops by their personal presence. But the better

to be enabled to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnoissance was undertaken with General Von Winzingerode's corps from Leipsig, on the road to Weissenfels. This confirmed the intelligence received, of the enemy being there in considerable force. Upon this, a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced, that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was between Leipsig and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. General Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being before hand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object, immediately to fall on such part of his force as was, on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order, after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against his rear-most troops. For this purpose, the main army broke up in the night, between the 1st and 2d of May, from Notha and Botha, in two columns, and pushed forward as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. General Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Zwekau.

At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitring, we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels, to the villages of Gross Görschen, Klein Görschen, Rahno, Starsiedel, and Lutzen.

The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to get before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross Görschen and Starsiedel.

About twelve o'clock at noon General Blücher received orders, as commanding the van-guard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery, to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross Görschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. General Yorck marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blücher's corps. The enemy, at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fire of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours. In this murderous battle the villages of Klein Görschen and Rhano, as likewise the villages of Gross Görschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages; but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and an half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time the corps of General Winzingerode on the left wing, and the corps of General Yorck, with a part of the Russian troops under General Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy, at a distance of one hundred paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn nearer to the field of battle, to be in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till near seven o'clock in

in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At seven o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing, before Gross and Klein Görschen—probably with the Viceroy's army—made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained. The infantry of a part of the Russian reserve was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of General Yorck's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of Yorek, Blucher, and Winzingerode, the whole day,) was now continued until night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipzig during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and fifteen thousand men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is our's, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near fifty thousand of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by the united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance: and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of



those Powers, who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours will not have been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about ten thousand men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have among several other valuable Staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse-Homburg. Our wounded are, on the Russian part, General Von Kanoniczyn; and on the Prussian, Generals Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Hunerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bassieres is killed, Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of one thousand prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian Garde-du-corps, and the regiment of Brandenburg Cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have again obtained in this murderous battle: and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country. These are the results of this day, up to this present.

God

God bless our arms!—He visibly and during the battle protected both our beloved Monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he furthermore bless and preserve them to us!

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*Official Intelligence from the Combined Armies, from the Field of Battle, May 3.*

THE Emperor Napoleon had quitted Mayence on the 24th of April. Being arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive: in consequence the combined Russian and Prussian armies had been united between Leipzig and Altenburg, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General in Chief Count de Wittgenstein had soon convinced himself, by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time he sent a considerable corps on Leipzig, which appeared to be the principal view of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night, between the 1st and 2d, he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the General of Cavalry Tormazoff. By this junction, he found himself enabled to throw himself en masse on the enemy, at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blueher and Yorck entered into it with an ardour



and energy, which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Luppe. The village of Gros Görschen was the key and centre of the French position.

The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under General Blucher's orders; and, at the same time, the left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein Görschen. From this time, all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross Görschen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. Six times it was taken and retaken with the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village as well as those of Klein Görschen and Rhan, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsig, were destined to support the left flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Kanovnitzen, were opposed to them.—Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point.

Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun-set, and orders had been sent to General Miloradowitsch, who with his whole corps was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day; the presence of an entire fresh corps, with one hundred pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards the morning, the enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipsig, always falling towards his

his rear guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe that he would endeavour to manœuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition, it became necessary to oppose manœuvre against manœuvre, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rochlitz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without for such purpose quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day, the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The King's Guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not, for a moment, quit the field of battle. The enemy has lost sixteen cannon; and we have taken one thousand four hundred prisoners; not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army; its loss, in killed and wounded, may amount to eight thousand men; that of the French army is estimated at twelve or fifteen thousand. Among the wounded are, the General of Cavalry, Blücher, and Lieutenant-Generals Kanovnitzen and Scharnhorst; their wounds are not dangerous. The enemy, having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was rugged and broken; consequently the day of the 2d of May was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape-shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.

Admiralty-Office, May 25, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Right Honourable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart, and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the North American Station, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Domingo, off Annapolis Chesapeake, 20th of April 1813.*

SIR,

I REQUEST you to inform their Lordships, that in proceeding up this Bay, off the river Rappahannock, five sail of armed vessels were discovered; immediately ordered the Maidstone and Statira, with the Fantome and Mohawk brigs, and Highflyer Tender, to pursue them into the river; however it falling little wind, the signal for the boats of the squadron, manned and armed, was repeated, and they were all sent in under the direction of Lieutenant Puckinghorne, of this ship; and after a most gallant attack from the officers, seamen, and marines in the boats, and a determined resistance from the enemy's vessels, who were prepared to receive them, the whole were carried, with the loss of two killed and eleven wounded on our side.

I beg leave to refer their Lordships to the enclosed letter, from Lieutenant Puckinghorne, for further particulars of this brilliant affair, which I trust will meet with their Lordships approbation.

Lieutenant Brand having formerly lost an arm, and being so unfortunate as to lose his remaining one, as a volunteer upon this occasion, I trust their Lordships will confer a mark of reward for the misfortune of a most courageous, zealous, young man.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*His*

*His Majesty's Ship San Domingo, in the*  
SIR, *Chesapeake, April 3, 1813.*

IN pursuance of orders to proceed with the boats of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, and attack the enemy's vessels at the mouth of the Rappahannock, I have to inform you, that, after rowing fifteen miles, I found they were four armed schooners drawn up in a line a-head, apparently determined to give us a warm reception; notwithstanding their formidable appearance, and the advantage they would necessarily derive from mutual support, I determined to attack them, the issue of which is such as might have been expected, from the brave men you did me the honour to command, and is as follows, viz.

Arab, of 7 guns and 45 men, run on shore and boarded by two boats of the Marlborough, under Lieutenants Urmston and Scott.

Lynx, of 6 guns and 40 men, hauled her colours down on my going alongside in the San Domingo's pinnace.

Racer, of 6 guns and 36 men, boarded and carried, after a sharp resistance, by the San Domingo's pinnace.

Dolphin, of 12 guns and 98 men. The guns of the Racer were turned upon her, and then gallantly boarded by Lieutenant Bishop in the Statira's large cutter, and Lieutenant Liddon in the Maidstone's launch.

It would be an injustice to all those officers and men, were I not to bear testimony to their gallant and intrepid conduct; it was such as to merit the highest encomium.

I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. PUCKINGHORNE.

*The Right Honourable Sir John Borlase*

*Warren, Bart. and K.B. &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. The

P. S. The enemy's loss, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is five killed, and one died since of his wounds, and ten wounded.

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*A List of Officers and Men killed and wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships San Domingo, Marlborough, Maidstone, Statira, Fantome, and Mohawk, under the Command of Lieutenant Puckinghorne, in the River Rappahannock, on the 3d day of April 1813.*

SAN DOMINGO.

*Killed.*

Robert Twigg, marine.

*Wounded.*

J. Puckinghorne, lieutenant, slightly.

—— Flint, lieutenant royal marines, severely.

—— Brand, lieutenant, arm amputated.

Thomas Barns, marine, severely.

James Foster, marine, ditto.

Patrick O'Neal, seaman, ditto.

John Lee, seaman, ditto.

Michael Coyle, seaman, slightly.

MARLBOROUGH.

None killed or wounded.

MAIDSTONE.

None killed or wounded.

STATIRA.

*Killed.*

William Bowes, seaman.

*Wounded.*

John Sleight, midshipman, severely.

Evan Edmonds, seaman, ditto.

Robert Boyd, seaman, ditto.

William Spencer, seaman, ditto.

FANTOME.

## FANTOME.

None killed or wounded.

## MOHAWK.

None killed or wounded.

Total—2 killed, 11 wounded.

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Admiralty-Office, May 25, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Lumley, of His Majesty's Ship Narcissus, addressed to Admiral Sir John B. Warren, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Narcissus, Cape Henry, N. 55 W. distant 32 Miles, March 30, 1813.*

**I** BEG leave to acquaint you, that in obedience to your signal made to me yesterday morning, to chase the stranger in the south east quarter, no time was lost in weighing our anchor and making all sail after her, and by our superior sailing we got within gun shot at half past three, when she hoisted American colours, and commenced firing her stern chaceer at us, which she continued to do until nearly alongside, when she struck; on our boarding, she proved to be the Revenge, American privateer brig, belonging to Norfolk, commanded by Mr. Woodbury Langdon, of two hundred and twelve tons and eighty-nine men, pierced for eighteen guns, but had only twelve mounted, ten twelve-pounder carronades, and two long nines.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 29th,  
1813.

No. XXVI.

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Admiralty-Office, May 29, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to  
John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Hamoaze,  
May 25, 1813.*

*Superb, in Hamoaze,  
May 25, 1813.*

SIR,

**T**HE Alpheia schooner has just arrived from the north coast of Spain, and brings intelligence of the capture of Castro, by the enemy on the 11th instant, after a defence that reflects great honour on all concerned.

The particulars are detailed in the enclosed copies of letters from Captain Bloye, of His Majesty's sloop Lyra, whose exertions with the force that was with him, appear to have been highly meritorious.

He bears the strongest testimony to the zeal of Captains Bremes and Tayler, as well as to that of the officers and crews of the Lyra, Royalist, and Sparrow.

Lieutenant M'Donald of the Alpheia states, that  
he



he communicated with the coast, after leaving Bermeo, and was informed that the enemy had lost in the different attacks, at least two thousand five hundred men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH, Admiral.

*J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

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*His Majesty's Sloop Lyra,  
May 15, 1813.*

MY LORD,

CONCEIVING that the surrender of Castro should be known in England as soon as possible, and the Alpheia schooner being about to proceed to Plymouth, I herewith transmit to you a duplicate of my letter to Captain Sir George Collier, giving an account of that event, and of the operations of the vessels under my orders, in assisting in its defence, and in removing the garrison.

From various reports I have since received, I am informed that the loss of the enemy was so great, that the conquest of Castro, instead of being celebrated as a victory, as was usual on other occasions of any advantage, created an universal gloom among the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BLOYE, Captain.

*Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

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*His Majesty's Sloop Lyra, off Bermeo,  
May 13, 1813.*

SIR,

IN my letter of the 4th instant, - I informed you of my arrival off Castro, in company with His Majesty's sloops Royalist and Sparrow, and that the enemy having been twice repulsed from before the walls of Castro had again invested it since the

25th of April, with increased forces, and of the measures taken by the squadron to assist in its defence; I have now the honour to communicate to you our subsequent operations.

On the 5th and 6th no material movement took place. The enemy were in such numbers in the surrounding villages, that the garrison did not make another sortie after the 4th. We perceived them making fascines in the woods.

On the 7th we discovered that they were throwing up a battery to the westward of the town. A twenty-four-pounder was landed with great difficulty, from the Sparrow, on a small island within point blank shot of it, and a battery erected, which by great exertion was nearly ready for its reception on the following morning, at which time the enemy commenced their fire from two twelve-pounders against it, which was briskly returned by the castle, and about three in the afternoon by our twenty-four-pounder, and with such effect, that one of their embrasures was rendered perfectly untenable before night. The enemy were discovered also constructing a large battery to the south west of the town, within one hundred yards of the wall, under cover of a large house, and against which the guns of the castle could not be brought to bear. A long brass twelve-pounder was mounted on the castle, by the assistance of our people, but it unfortunately burst after having been fired a few times. The whole of the 9th a heavy fire was kept up on both sides, and every exertion made to strengthen the defences. The most determined spirit of resistance animated the Governor Don P. P. Alvarez, and every officer and soldier under his command, and the enemy had received signal proofs of their perseverance and courage in the two preceding attacks. We could see troops approaching in every direction, and we received intelligence that besides the artillery they had received from

Santonce

Santonce before our arrival, they had also several guns embarked at Portugalette. I therefore took every precaution to prevent their conveyance by sea, by sending at one time the Sparrow off that port, and at another the Royalist, and keeping a strict guard of boats by night.

On the 10th the enemy commenced throwing shells from a battery they had constructed to the south east of the town with great effect; they were also busily employed in erecting two other batteries, one to the southward of the town, and the other to flank our works on the island. They also sent a strong body of men behind the rocks to annoy our people with musketry; but they were soon dislodged by the fire of a four-pounder on the island, and two companies of Spanish troops. A battery for another twenty-four-pounder was begun by Captain Tayler, on the island, flanking the enemy's principal battery, and the gun mounted and ready for firing at daylight on the 11th. The enemy at the same moment opened a very heavy fire from their south west battery, with such effect, that, notwithstanding the brisk manner in which it was returned from our eighteen-pounder carronade mounted on the castle, the troops on the walls, and our battery on the island, they had made a breach large enough to admit twenty men abreast before noon. The enemy were now advancing towards the town in immense numbers; and as our position on the island was not tenable in the event of their storming, I directed Captain Tayler, of the Sparrow, who had undertaken the management of it, to re-embark the guns and men, and made the necessary arrangements with the Governor to embark the garrison, after having destroyed the guns and blown up the castle.

The enemy having destroyed the walls, turned their guns on the town and castle, throwing shells incessantly at the bridge connecting the castle with

with the landing place, endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the garrison; about nine P. M. at least three thousand men rushed at once into the town from every quarter, not only by the breaches, but also by scaling. They were most gallantly resisted by the garrison, who disputed the town, house by house, until they were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged to retreat to the castle; the ships' boats and launches were in readiness to receive them, and they were embarked by companies under a tremendous fire of musketry, and distributed to the three brigs and *Alpheia* schooner, except two companies which remained to defend the castle until the guns, &c. were destroyed. The enemy advanced to the castle, but were successfully resisted, until every gun was thrown into the sea; but they unfortunately gained the inner wall before the train for blowing up the castle was set on fire, in consequence of which that part of my wishes was frustrated; I have however the pleasure to say, that every soldier was brought off and many of the inhabitants. The town was set on fire in many places, and must I think have been entirely destroyed. As soon as every thing was embarked, the squadron weighed and proceeded to Bermeo, where the troops were landed yesterday morning.

I have the highest gratification in having to mention the cheerful, yet fatiguing exertions, of every officer and man employed. Captains Bremen and Tayler contributed by their advice and assistance every thing possible for the defence of the place, and for the safety of the garrison; indeed one universal feeling of the warmest admiration seemed to animate every one in saving so many brave men's lives. It must readily occur to you, in the execution of such services as I have now detailed, the most arduous exertions of every one, in so small a force, must have been necessary.

Nor must I omit my own tribute of applause,  
at

at the manner in which Governor Don P. P. Alvarez, and every officer and man in the garrison, employed every means in their power to defend the place, so long as the slightest hope remained of saving it. Every thing I suggested was agreed to with the greatest promptitude, and every exertion made to second my wishes.

The garrison consisted originally of twelve hundred men, and I am happy to say their loss has been much less than I expected, consisting of about fifty killed, and as many wounded.

I have great pleasure in informing you our loss has been trifling to what might have been expected, consisting of ten wounded, four in the Royalist and six in the Sparrow. Lieutenant Kentish, of the Royalist, was slightly wounded in the leg, and Mr. Sutton, Midshipman, received a musket ball in the leg, while embarking the garrison, which rendered amputation necessary; Captain Bremen speaks of his general conduct in the highest terms, and I was an eye witness of his intrepidity in saving the garrison, amidst a shower of musket balls.

From the intelligence received I have every reason to believe there were not less than thirteen thousand men before Castro: the enemy collected his troops from every post in the province, and seemed determined to take it, let it cost what it would. No terms were ever offered; but as soon as the breach was sufficiently large they marched to the assault, putting every one to the bayonet, without distinction; I cannot of course form any estimate of their loss, but from the fire kept up by the batteries, and by the troops before they retreated, I am persuaded it must have been very great.

One hundred and forty French prisoners are just arrived at Bermeo, taken by Don Gaspar; I have directed the Royalist and Sparrow, to convey them to Corunna with a company of artillery, part of

the late garrison of Castro, and shall remain with His Majesty's sloop under my command off Castro; to impede the enemy's communication by sea, and prevent any merchant vessels from falling into their hands, until I receive your further orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BLOYE, Commander.

*To Captain Sir George Collier, Surveillante.*

P. S. Enclosed is a list of wounded.

*List of the Returns of Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloops Lyra, Royalist, and Sparrow, between the 7th and 13th May 1813.*

LYRA.

None killed or wounded.

ROYALIST.

Lieutenant S. Kentish, slightly.  
Mr. C. J. Sutton, midshipman, severely.  
Mr. Charters, carpenter, slightly.  
John Lloyd, captain of the foretop, slightly.

SPARROW.

Charles Weir, quarter-gunner, severely.  
Thomas Collette, quarter-master, slightly.  
Thomas Sullivan, seaman, slightly.  
Edward Roberts, seaman, slightly.  
Thomas Gay, marine, severely.  
William Watson, marine, slightly.

Total—10.

(Signed) ROBERT BLOYE, Captain.



Admiralty-Office, May 29, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Seymour, of His Majesty's Ship Leonidas, addressed to Vice-Admiral Thornbrough, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Robert Calder to John Wilson Crooker, Esq.*

SIR,                      *Leonidas, at Sea, May 23, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, that His Majesty's ship under my command, has just captured the American schooner privateer Paul Jones, of sixteen guns and eighty-five men, commanded by Mr. Archibald Taylor; she has been absent two months from New York, and has made three prizes. Five men were wounded on board her by our fire during the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. F. SEYMOUR, Captain.

*Edward Thornbrough, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, May 29, 1813.

*A Return of Vessels captured and destroyed by His Majesty's Ship Æolus, the Right Honourable Lord James Townsend, Captain, between the 18th January and March 1813.*

American ship Resolution, laden with Molasses, captured by the Æolus, February 5, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship Eliza, laden with cotton, captured by the Æolus, February 10, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship Rose, laden with cotton and logwood, captured by the Æolus, same date; sent to Bermuda.



American ship Jacob Getting, laden with rice and corn, captured by the *Æolus* and *Sophie*, February 18, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship Elizabeth, laden with cotton, captured by the *Æolus* and *Sophie*, February 24, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship Federal Jack, laden with light houses, captured by the *Æolus* and *Sophie*, March 2, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

Spanish ship La Anna, laden with flour and bread, captured by the *Æolus* and *Sophie*, March 9, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

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*A List of Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats of the Squadron under the command of Lieutenant Puckingham, of the San Domingo, and detached in chase by Signal, April 3, 1813.*

American ship Atlas, of 260 tons and 12 men, from Rapphannock, bound to Lisbon, laden with flour and corn, captured by the boats, April 3, 1813.

American schooner Virginia, of 80 tons, laden with wheat, captured by the boats, at Rapphannock, April 4, 1813.

American sloop Victory, of 130 tons, in ballast, captured by the boats, at Rapphannock, same date.

American schooner Rover, of 40 tons, in ballast, captured by the boats, at Rapphannock, same date.

American schooner Sisters, of 50 tons, in ballast, captured by the boats, at Rapphannock.

American schooner Dash, laden with sundries, on passage from Bermuda, captured by the San Domingo, March 18, 1813.

American schooner Nimble, laden with cotton, from Charleston,

Charleston, bound to Rhode Island, captured by the Ramillies, March 19, 1813.

American sloop, name unknown, laden with cotton, from Charleston, captured by the Statira, same date.

American schooner Nautilus, from Windsor, bound to Boston, captured by the Statira, March 20, 1813.

American sloop, name unknown, captured by the Mohawk, same date.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

*A List of Vessels captured and destroyed by the Squadron under Rear-Admiral Cockburn, on the 17th April 1813.*

American sloop Jefferson Packet, from Baltimore, with passengers and a few packages, captured by the boats of the squadron, Marlborough, Statira, Maidstone, and Fantome in company.

American sloop Juliana, laden with salt, captured by ditto, the above ships in company.

American sloop Jane, laden with plank, captured by ditto, the above ships in company.

American schooner William and Dorcas, laden with lumber, oars, and 15,000 feet of plank, captured by ditto, the above ships in company.

American sloop Friendship, laden with wood, captured by ditto, the above ships in company.

American schooner Liberty, laden with plank, from Oxford, captured by ditto, the above ships in company.

American schooner Interfere, laden with lumber, from Oxford, captured by ditto, the above ships in company.

American schooner Maria, laden with billet wood, captured by ditto, the above ships in company.

American schooner, name unknown, laden with  
lumber, captured by ditto, the above ships in  
company.

American schooner, name unknown, laden with  
lumber, captured by ditto, the above ships in  
company.

(Signed)      JOHN WARREN.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 1st,  
1813.

No. XXVII.

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*Foreign-Office, June 1, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated

MY LORD,

*Head-Quarters, Würzen,  
May 15, 1813.*

THE Allied Army passed the Elbe on the 8th instant. The head-quarters of the Emperor were established at Bishofswerder. General Wittgenstein, with the main body of the army, marching on the great roads leading towards Bautzen. The corps of General Blüker passed the Elbe at Meissen, Lieutenant-General Kleist's corps having put itself in communication with him. General Bulow's corps still remained on the left bank of

the Elbe at Dessau, to watch the enemy's movements.

It was not accurately ascertained upon what points of the river the enemy was directing his principal corps, and as he possessed the Appui of Wittenburg, and it seemed uncertain what line the Saxons would take at Torgau, your Lordship will easily imagine it would have been difficult, if not impossible, with the aid of these places in his favour, for the allies to have prevented his forcing the passage of the river under a heavy fire of commanding artillery.

It redounds infinitely to the credit of the allied army, that during the passage of so formidable a river with the enemy advancing to their fortresses upon it, that the operation was conducted with perfect order, and not even a carriage or attirail left behind. Some works that had been thrown up on the left bank to cover the bridges, it was thought proper to abandon when the army had passed.

The enemy made attempts on the night of the 8th to re-establish the arches of the main bridge at Dresden, but the Russian artillery was so well directed, that they failed here, but succeeded in passing between Kadiz and Pilnitz on the 9th. The ground being very commanding on the left bank, and favouring their establishing batteries of heavy guns, they passed in boats and covered themselves advantageously; the passage was very bravely resisted by General Milaradovitch's rear guard, and the Russian artillery, after displaying the greatest coolness and courage, was only withdrawn from the impossibility of contending against the superior position and fire of the enemy.

From the best authenticated accounts, Buona-  
parte had entered Dresden in person. The Vice-  
roy's corps and Marshal M'Donald's were stated to  
be now immediately opposed to us.

On

On the 10th the allied army continued its march to Bautzen, and as it was deemed advisable to concentrate the forces, General Blüker was ordered to Comeas, and General Kleist's corps to fall back upon him to Muhlberg, while General Bulow's retreat, if necessary, was directed on Roslitz.

General Kleist's corps was attacked by an advanced guard of a corps of the enemy, which had crossed at Meissen, and moved by Moritzberg to Königsbrück, and a sharp affair took place, in which the enemy made no impression. A very brilliant rear guard affair at Weissig, also took place on this day, with General Milaradovitch's corps, in which the enemy suffered considerably from the charges of the Russian cavalry.

It was now unfortunately ascertained that the King of Saxony had declared for the enemy. General Thielman was deposed from his command, and the fortress of Torgau delivered up to Generals Regnier and Ney. This I fear will place the Saxon force at the enemy's disposal.

The head-quarters of the Allied Army moved on the 12th to Würzen, on the road to Gorlitz, and the army took up a position near Hoch-Kirch, which has before been so celebrated a field in the seven years war. General Milaradovitch's corps was again engaged the whole of this day with the enemy, who entered Bishofswerder, having sustained a most severe loss.

The whole army were in position on the 13th at night, except General Bulow's corps, which still remains on the right to form the appui to the Landwehr and levies of the Prussian States, amounting to above forty thousand men at the present moment, and is daily increasing.

General Milaradovitch is still in advance of Bautzen.

General Barclay de Tolly's reinforcements are expected to arrive in a day or two. The Prussians have

have got several new corps come up, and the Russians several thousand convalescents.

The Allied army remained in position on the 14th, and made no apparent movement.

General Sebastiani and Marshal Davoust are reported to be moving on Magdeberg.

I have only to add, having just returned from the outposts, that General Milaradovitch having been pressed by the enemy in force, this day has passed the Spree River, and the enemy have taken up a position within cannon-shot of our advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHAS. STEWART, Lieut. Gen.



# BULLETIN.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 5th,*  
1813.

No. XXVIII.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, June 2, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America.

MY LORD, *Niagara, February 27, 1813.*

**I**N the dispatch which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 16th instant, I reported the close of the session of the Provincial Parliament, and my intention of proceeding on the following day to visit the military posts in Upper Canada.

I accordingly left Quebec on the 17th, and, passing through Montreal, arrived at Prescott, the first frontier post in Upper Canada, on the 21st: there I found myself within less than a mile of the enemy, posted at Ogdensburgh, who had availed them-

themselves of the frozen state of the St. Lawrence, in that neighbourhood, to carry on repeated nocturnal enterprises against posts of communication which were occupied by the militia, and to commit frequent depredations upon the persons and property of His Majesty's subjects, carefully selecting objects beyond the immediate support and protection of a regular military force.

Being at that time busily employed in the transport of ordnance and ordnance stores for the marine establishment on the lakes, and in supplying arms, accoutrements, clothing, and ammunition for the militia of the Upper Province, I deemed it absolutely necessary, in order to ensure the safe arrival of these essential articles at the places of their destination, to dislodge the enemy from his position at Ogdensburgh, to secure from interruption my line of communication with Upper Canada. I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the report which Major M'Donnell, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, has made to me of the spirited manner in which he carried into execution my orders on this occasion.

I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the distinguished merit of Captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry fencibles, who most gallantly led a part of that new levy into action : this excellent young man and very meritorious officer has lost his left arm, and has the right severely wounded ; under these circumstances I most humbly recommend him to the favour and protection of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

It is but common justice to the merits of Lieutenant Impey, of the Dundas militia, who lost a leg in this affair, which has afforded a further proof of the superiority of His Majesty's arms over those of the enemy, to entreat your Lordship, that the same benevolence may be extended to him as he would have experienced had he belonged to  
the

the regular forces; he being a very respectable and worthy man, entirely dependent on his bodily exertions in the cultivation of a farm for the support of himself and a young family.

Two stand of colours, which were taken on this service by the detachment of the King's regiment, will be forwarded to your Lordship by the first opportunity, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,*  
 &c. &c. &c.

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SIR,

*Prescott, February 22, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that, in consequence of the commands of his Excellency to retaliate, under favourable circumstances, upon the enemy; for his late wanton aggressions on this frontier, I, this morning about seven o'clock, crossed the River St. Lawrence upon the ice, and attacked and carried, after a little more than an hour's action, his position in and near the opposite town of Ogdenburg, taking eleven pieces of cannon, and all his ordnance, marine, commissariat, and Quarter-Master-General's stores, four officers and seventy prisoners, and burning two armed schooners and two large gun boats, and both his barracks.

My force consisted of about four hundred and eighty regulars and militia, and was divided into two columns: the right, commanded by Captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, was composed of his own flank company, and about seventy militia; and from the state of the ice, and the enemy's position in the Old French Fort, was directed

directed to check his left, and interrupt his retreat, whilst I moved on with the left column, consisting of one hundred and twenty of the King's regiment, forty of the royal Newfoundland corps, and about two hundred militia, towards his position in the town, where he had posted his heavy field artillery, The depth of the snow in some degree retarded the advance of both columns, and exposed them, particularly the right, to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of the enemy, for a longer period than I had expected, but pushing on rapidly after the batteries began to open upon us, the left column soon gained the right bank of the river, under the direct fire of his artillery and line of musquetry, posted on an eminence near the shore; moving on rapidly, my advance, consisting of the detachment of the royal Newfoundland and some select militia, I turned his right with the detachment of the King's regiment, and after a few discharges from his artillery, took them with the bayonet, and drove his infantry through the town; some escaping across the Black River into the fort, but the majority fled to the woods, or sought refuge in the houses, from whence they kept such a galling fire, that it was necessary to dislodge them with our field pieces, which now came up from the bank of the river, where they had stuck on landing, in the deep snow.

Having gained the high ground on the brink of the Black River opposite the fort, I prepared to carry it by storm; but, the men being quite exhausted, I procured time for them to recover breath, by sending in a summons, requiring an unconditional surrender. During these transactions, Captain Jenkins had gallantly led on his column, and had been exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns, which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with two hundred of the enemy's best troops: advancing as rapidly as the deep snow, and the exhausted state (in consequence) of  
his

his men would admit, he ordered a charge, and had not proceeded many paces, when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape-shot ; but still undauntedly running on with his men, he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge of case-shot ; still heroically disregarding all personal consideration, he nobly ran on, cheering his men, to the assault, till exhausted by pain and loss of blood, he became unable to move : his company gallantly continued the charge under Lieutenant M'Auley, but the reserve of militia not being able to keep up with them, they were compelled, by the great superiority of the enemy, to give way, leaving a few on a commanding position, and a few of the most advanced, in the enemy's possession, nearly about the time that I gained the height above-mentioned. The enemy hesitating to surrender, I instantly carried his eastern battery, and by it silenced another which now opened again, and ordering on the advance, the detachment of the King's, and the Highland company of militia, under Captain Eustace, of the King's regiment, he gallantly rushed into the fort ; but the enemy retreating by the opposite entrance, escaped into the woods, which I should effectually have prevented, if my Indian warriors had returned sooner from a detached service on which they had that morning been employed.

I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self-devotion of Captain Jenkins, who has lost one arm, and is in danger of losing the other. I must also report the intrepidity of Captain Lelievre, of the Newfoundland regiment, who had the immediate charge of the militia under Colonel Fraser ; of Captain Eustace, and the other officers of the King's regiment, and particularly of Lieutenant Ridge, of that corps, who very gallantly led on the advance,

and

and of Lieutenant M'Auley and Ensign M'Donnell, of the Glengarry regiment, as also Lieutenant Gangneben, of the royal engineers, and of Ensign M'Kay, of the Glengarry light infantry, and of Ensign Kerr, of the militia, each of whom had charge of a field-piece, and of Lieutenant Impey, of the militia, who has lost a leg. I was also well supported by Colonel Fraser and the other officers and men of the militia, who emulated the conspicuous bravery of all the troops of the line. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded.

The enemy had five hundred men under arms, and must have sustained a considerable loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. MACDONNELL, Major  
Glengarry, Light Infantry,  
Lieutenant Colonel, Com-  
manding in the Eastern  
district of Upper Canada.

(True copy.)

(Signed) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Action of  
the 22d February 1813.*

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed.

8th (or King's) Regiment—1 serjeant killed;  
1 subaltern, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1 rank and file  
killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Glengarry Light Infantry—2 rank and file killed;  
1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 9 rank and  
file, wounded.

Militia—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 sub-  
alterns, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.

Total loss—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed;  
1 field-officer, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 4  
serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

*Names*

*Names of Officers wounded.*

8th (or King's) Regiment—Ensign Powell.

Glengarry Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, Captain Jenkins, and Ensign M'Kay.

Militia—Captain M'Donnell, and Lieutenants Impey, M'Lean, and M'Dermid.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adjutant-General, North America.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 5th,  
1813.

No. XXIX.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, June 5, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sicily, and Commander of His Majesty's Military Forces in the Mediterranean.

MY LORD,

*Palermo, April 9, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, commanding at the island of Lissa, stating to me the reduction of the neighbouring islands of Agosta

Agosta and Curzola, by a detachment of the garrison under his command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut. Gen.

*The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

*Lissa, February 23, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of information having been received here, that several merchant vessels bound to this island, had been captured by a French privateer, and carried into the island of Lagosta, Admiral Fremantle and myself judged it expedient to lose no time in putting an end to a system, which was likely to become very detrimental to the prosperity of this island, and to our commercial interests in general. For this purpose I embarked on board His Majesty's frigate Apollo, commanded by Captain Taylor, on the 19th ultimo, with detachments from this garrison amounting to about three hundred men, including artillery, with two six-pounders, two howitzers, and two mountain guns. The troops, together with a detachment of seamen and marines, landed on the island of Lagosta on the 21st, and marched towards the principal work, constructed by the enemy for the defence of the island, from whence the garrison opened a well-directed fire of shot and shells. As the work in question is situated on the summit of a high conical hill, commanding the town, I found it necessary to take up a favourable position, from whence I was enabled to forward the preparations necessary for the reduction of the fort. During this interval, Captains May, 35th, and Ronca, Calabries Free Corps, together with Mr. G. Bowen, First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship Apollo, with a party of forty men, succeeded in spiking the

guns of one of the enemy's lower batteries, and in destroying a magazine of provisions, both of which were within musket-shot of the fort. On this occasion a French serjeant of artillery and two soldiers were taken prisoners. Mr. Ullark, purser of His Majesty's ship Apollo, volunteered his services on both these occasions. Having received certain intelligence that a detachment of three hundred men, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, had marched from Ragusa to reinforce the garrison of Lagosta, and being aware of the great difficulty which would have attended the attempt to get battering artillery on the only hill which commanded the fort, Captain Tayler and myself were induced to offer favourable conditions to the French commandant, who, after some hesitation, agreed to surrender (together with the garrison, consisting of one hundred and thirty-nine men), on the terms, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose your Lordship. I have also the honour to enclose your Lordship a return of the enemy's ordnance, ammunition, and stores, which fell into our hands. It is particularly gratifying to me to be able to inform your Lordship, that during the whole of our operation, the inhabitants gave us the most unequivocal proofs of their attachment, and rendered us the most efficacious assistance.

Finding that the French privateer, together with the prizes, had taken refuge in the island of Curzola, Captain Taylor and myself immediately proceeded thither. We landed (without delay) the troops under my command, with one hundred and twenty seamen and marines, together with a howitzer and field-piece. Major Slessor, 35th, advanced at day-break with the flankers, and got possession of a fortified building on the height, which commands the town within musket-shot. In this operation he was supported by a second party, under the command of my Military Secretary, Captain Ball, 81st regiment.

regiment. The enemy opened a sharp fire of musketry from their lines, as also from the windows and doors of the houses, and endeavoured to bring an eighteen-pounder in one of the towers of the town wall to bear on our position, which we prevented by a well-directed fire from the howitzer, six-pounder, and musketry.

Captain Taylor, in order to accelerate the surrender of the town, undertook to silence the sea batteries, which he accomplished in the most brilliant and effectual manner, after a continued firing of three hours, during which the Apollo was always within range of grape-shot from the batteries. This point being effected, Captain Taylor and myself judged it expedient to send Major Slessor with a flag of truce into the town, proposing that the women and children should be allowed to quit it before we erected our mortar batteries; the enemy availed himself of this opportunity to offer to capitulate on terms which, with certain modifications, we agreed to, in consequence of which the garrison, consisting of a lieutenant-colonel and about one hundred men, marched out of the town, which we immediately occupied.

We found on taking possession of the town that the French had packed up the church plate and bells of Lagosta and Curzola, for the purpose of sending them to the Continent, and Captain Taylor and myself experienced the most heartfelt satisfaction in restoring them to the oppressed inhabitants.

I have the honour to transmit your Lordship returns of the ordnance, stores, and ammunition which we got possession of at Curzola. I have also the honour to enclose your Lordship a copy of the terms of capitulation, which were signed at the moment that the expected French corps intended to reinforce the menaced islands appeared on the

Peninsula of Sabioncello, only a mile distant from the town of Curzola.

In expressing my approbation of the conduct of Captain Taylor throughout the whole of the expedition, I fulfil a duty which is peculiarly grateful to my feelings. He unremittingly aided me with his advice, and promoted very considerably the success of the expedition by his personal exertions on shore with the troops. I have the fullest reason to be satisfied with the support which I experienced from Major Slessor, of the 35th, and the whole of the officers. Lieutenant Rains, who had the direction of the artillery, performed the service allotted him with the greatest zeal. The services of Lieutenant M'Donald, of the 35th, who had the direction of the gun-boats which accompanied the expedition, were found of great utility.

I feel great satisfaction in communicating to your Lordship, that during the whole of this service, which was rather severe, owing to the unusual coldness of the weather, the conduct of the troops was highly praiseworthy, and they were ably supported by the seamen and marines who acted with us on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut. Col.

*To His Excellency Lieutenant-General*

*Lord William Bentinck, &c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 8th,  
1813.

No. XXX.

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*Foreign-Office, June 9, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated

*Head-Quarters, Wurzen,  
May 20, 1813.*

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE just received the official account of the operations of the Allied Armies since the 2d instant, from General Knieseback, and I enclose a translation of it for your Lordship's information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

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## BULLETIN.—(Translation.)

*Head-Quarters Wurzen, near  
Bautzen, May 19, 1813.*

SINCE the battle of the 2d of May, the Allied Army has had no engagement of consequence with the enemy. Some small affairs have taken place, which have constantly proved the good conduct of the troops.

The following is a short account of the operations since the 2d of May. In order to weaken the enemy's line of operation by drawing him from his supplies, and to retire upon our own, the General commanding the Allied Army proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia. The enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the army. However, a brisk cannonade of a Prussian corps took place between Colditz and Waldheim, but they retired in the greatest order. In this affair Lieutenant-Colonel and Bregadier Von Steinmetz distinguished himself with his brigade; and the Prussian General St. Priest, with great judgment and decision attacked the enemy in flank, by which the affair was decided; the enemy lost four hundred men killed and wounded. Our loss in this action was two officers and one hundred and fifty men. We have to regret the loss of Major Kall, a most distinguished officer.

On the 6th and 7th the enemy crossed the Elbe at Dresden and Meissen. Several small detachments of partizans returned to the left bank of the river to annoy the enemy's rear. One of these detachments, under Lieutenant Zilmer, of the Brandenburg hussars, took an officer charged with dispatches of consequence, and twenty horses, near Zwickaw, and safely rejoined the army on the 10th.

About this time it was ascertained that the King  
of



of Saxony had declared for the enemy, and had given up Torgau to the French troops. This intelligence determined the Allies to evacuate the middle Elbe, and to concentrate the army at Bautzen.

The army has been in this position seven days, very quiet, and daily increasing in numbers, and a battle is shortly expected to take place.

Our detached corps continue successfully to annoy the enemy. On the 14th General Jelowaïski surprised a post at Königsbruck and took the whole detachment prisoners, consisting of eight officers and one hundred and seventy-three men. On the 12th and 15th the corps of General Milaradovitch had affairs, in which the enemy lost one thousand men killed, and fifteen hundred wounded, and six officers and three hundred men were made prisoners. On the 18th General Jelowaïski made prisoners a troop of lancers of the Dutch guard, and in the afternoon, General Milaradovitch made a reconnaissance, in which the enemy lost one hundred killed, and one hundred and thirty prisoners; deserters come in daily from the enemy, and he suffers considerably by our skirmishes.

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*Head-Quarters, Wurzen,  
May 20, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE enemy detached on the evening of the 17th and 18th in the direction of Lückau and Lübben, on our right; the force was stated to be Regnier's corps.

Intelligence being received that General Lauriston, with nine thousand men, would march to reinforce the troops above mentioned on the 19th, General Barclay de Tolly and General d'York, with a strong corps, were sent to intercept and fall upon General Lauriston.

General Barclay de Tolly fell in with the enemy  
in

in the neighbourhood of Königs-*werde*, and a sharp contest ensued, which was put an end to only by night-fall, and in which the Allies were completely successful. They drove back the enemy at all points, took upwards of fifteen hundred prisoners, a general of division, and eleven pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The cavalry were in pursuit when the accounts came away. The loss on our side has not yet been ascertained, nor am I in possession of the details of this affair.

General D'York was engaged more on the right, and encountered a strong force: the support of Lauriston's corps, supposed to be Marshal Ney's. He was engaged till eleven o'clock at night, against very superior numbers, with success. Both the allied corps returned into the position this morning.

Six o'Clock P. M.

I am enabled, being just returned from General Milaradovitch's advanced-guard, to report to your Lordship that a very severe attack has been made to-day by the enemy, to possess themselves of the town of *Bautzen*. They attempted a false attack on our left, but the real one was on General Milaradovitch's right. General Kleist's corps was moved up to his support, and the attack was sustained by Generals Milaradovitch and Kleist, with the utmost gallantry. I witnessed two very gallant charges of Russian light cavalry, as well as extreme good conduct throughout the troops engaged. General Milaradovitch will be drawn to-night into the position.

It would seem from what has occurred this day, that the enemy intend a great effort here.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHAI LES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Viscount Castlereagh.*

*Head-*

*Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia,*  
*May 24, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HASTILY detailed to your Lordship in my last dispatch the military movements on the 20th, and the attack on Bautzen by the enemy.

The intention of the enemy, in his attack on the right and left of Bautzen on the 20th, was to force the Spree River, and to pass to some heights on our right, thus threatening General Milaradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground, from which his artillery could sweep our main position, and, under cover of whose fire, he might with greater facility make his disposition for the general attack on the following morning.

The action was bravely contested ; a Russian battalion and some Prussian lanciers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced and contested alone the heights, in spite of the enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by General Kleist's corps.

In the mean time, on the extreme right, the enemy's corps followed Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, in their retrograde movement from their expedition against General Lauriston.

General D'York's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's did not effect it till the following morning.

General Milaradovitch repulsed the repeated efforts of the enemy that were vigorously made to force him on the left, and the columns of the enemy, that had attempted to pass into the mountains, were kept in check. Finding, however, late in the evening, that General Kleist had fallen back into the main position, General Milaradovitch withdrew entirely from the Spree River and the town of Bautzen, and in the night occupied the ground marked out for him in the general line.

The severe affairs of this day, reflect the highest honour

honour on Generals Milaradovitch and Kleist, and the brave troops under their command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

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MY LORD,

*Goldberg, May 24, 1813.*

THE Allied Army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position, in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by the enemy at day-break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, on the morning of the 21st instant.

It appears he had assembled all his forces for this effort, and had not detached largely, as had been supposed, to other quarters.

The ground selected by the Allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great roads to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separates Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daun marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed near the village of Jackowitz, (and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground) formed the appui to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry on a ridge that projected into the low ground near the Sprée River. It then extended to the right, through villages which were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch, and Görlitz; from thence in front of the village of Bourthewitz to three or four very commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape, and form strong features; these with the high ground of Kreckwitz

Kreckwitz were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line.

The ground in the centre was favourable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operations. Flèches were constructed, and entrenchments thrown up at advantageous distances on the plain, along the front of which ran a deep boggy rivulet, which extended round the right of the position.

On the extreme right the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Bober and the Oder.

General Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, and should be considered more as a manœuvring corps, placed to guard against the enemy's attempts on the right and rear of the allies, than as immediately in position; the extent of the whole line might be between three and four English miles. The different corps occupying it were as follows: General Kleist's and General d'Yorck's corps in echelon and in reserve on the right: General Blücher's, Count Wittgenstein's, and General Milaradovitch's formed on the left; and the guards and grenadiers, and all the Russian cavalry, were stationed in reserve in the centre.

The enemy evinced, early in the action, a determination to press the flanks of the Allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on our left, which favoured his species of warfare, but General Milaradovitch was prepared here, having detached Prince Garchikoff and Count Asterman with ten battalions of light troops, and a large corps of Cossacks, with their artillery, under Colonel Davidoff, to occupy these hills.

After a very strong tirailade in this quarter, and a distant cannonading on our right, which commenced the action, the enemy began to develop his forces, and to move his different columns of attack to their stations.

The

The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery. The Prince of Wirtemberg's and General St. Priest's divisions, of General Milaradovitch's corps, were here sharply engaged, and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the enemy, one of which was taken.

Buonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot, directing the battle. He deployed in front of the town of Bautzen his guards, cavalry, and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights, between our position and Bautzen, that were favourable to support his attacks.

These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with General Blucher's corps and our commanding cavalry to meet it: but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on our right, made it ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack, under cover of a heavy fire, were now in motion from the enemy's left, while others were filing to gain our right; and General Barclay de Tolly was attacked by a very superior force under Marshal Ney, and General Lauriston; and notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klutz and Cannervitz. General Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied in front of Cannervitz and Priesnitz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding the villages of Rachel and Baruth, by which the army would change its position on the left, and cover the main roads through Wurtzen and Hochkirch to the rear: but the enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied these heights before him, which determined him



him to throw himself on the right of Wurschen, where the Imperial head-quarters had been, and which equally answered the object. When it was perceived that General Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, General Blucher was ordered to move to his right, and attack the enemy in flank.

General Blucher was afterwards supported by Generals Kleist and D'York, and here a most sanguinary contest ensued.

These attacks succeeded in checking the enemy. That of General Blucher's corps exceeds all praise; and the Prussians in this eventful day, as at the battle of Lutzen, again evinced what their troops are capable of accomplishing when headed by a King they love, and fighting for their country, their liberty, and independence.

A charge of four thousand of their cavalry on columns of the enemy's infantry, which had carried the village of Kracknitz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it, displaying the greatest order and steadiness under the most galling fire. Still these gallant efforts were arrested by the enemy's bringing up fresh troops, and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense.

A momentary advantage being gained by the enemy in consequence of General Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion to push it to the utmost, renewing, at the same time, his attack on our left flank, and assailing the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those of Kreckwitz on the right. He made himself master of the latter, and of one of our batteries, which gave him, in some degree, the key of the position, as it commanded the low ground on the right and centre of it. Still in every other part of the line the Allies firmly sustained the conflict; but it soon became apparent that the enemy had not only superior forces to fight us at all points,



points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on our right, thus threatening our communications and menacing our rear.

Although it might have been easy, by a general assault of the grenadiers and guards in reserve, to have recovered the heights of Kreckwitz, still the pressure round the flank on Barclay de Tolly's corps would have again necessitated the abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to their point of attack, the centre, where the enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered.

It was only from considerations of such a nature as I have above detailed, that the Allies were induced to change their position at five o'clock in the evening, having from day break, admirably contested every part of the field of battle.

The superiority of numbers was with the enemy, but the heroism and firmness displayed by the Allies must be respected even by their adversaries.

The magnanimous conduct of His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia, made the greatest impression on all around them; they never quitted the field of battle, and I witnessed in His Imperial Majesty the most ardent and anxious desire, by renewed attacks, to sustain the position, had not reasons of prudence, coupled with the most important considerations, decided otherwise.

I feel I cannot do justice to the details of the battle, nor to the extraordinary efforts made. I have endeavoured to give your Lordship the most faithful account of what I personally witnessed. The determination being taken to place the army in a new position, the troops were in motion about seven o'clock in the evening, for the ground between Weissenberg and Hochkirch. The enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kreckwitz and the village of Cannewitz, on the retiring columns; but every gun was withdrawn  
from

from the batteries, and the troops moved as at a field day. The corps of Generals Tolly, D'York, Blucher and Kleist, marched off from their right to Weissenberg; those of Wittgenstein and Milaradovitch from their left to Hochkirch. The retreat was made in echelon, covered by the cavalry: the enemy did not attempt to molest it, and it was conducted with the most perfect order. General Kleist's corps formed the rear guard to the corps moving on Weissenberg, and a battery of forty pieces, planted by Count Wittgenstein on the Heights of Wurtzen, impeded the enemy's advance. General Milaradovitch covered the retreat of the troops on Hochkirch, and the army were in their position at night.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. From the most authentic information I can procure, the force of the Allies did not exceed sixty-five thousand men; that of the enemy I estimate at least at one hundred and twenty thousand. The loss on both sides was great. The enemy's must have been tremendous; I am unable to state the numbers with any accuracy.

C. S. Lieut. Gen.

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*Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia,*

MY LORD,

*May 24, 1813.*

THE army continued to retire on the 22d in two columns on the great roads from Bautzen to Lowenberg. The enemy made an attempt to interrupt the corps of General Milardovitch, in which he completely failed. At Reichenbach the rear-guard took up a position, which they defended in the most obstinate manner against the enemy's advance, led by Buonaparte in person. The enemy

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shewed a strong force of cavalry, and made several charges on that of the allies, and one into the town of Reichenbach, which were successfully repulsed, with the loss of some hundreds killed, wounded, and taken, and several officers.

By bringing up a number of guns and a great force, and by outflanking our rear-guard, it was obliged to leave Reichenbach, but fell back on Gorkitz in the best order.

The conduct of the troops this day, after their long service and unequal combat of the 21st, has been beyond all praise. Throughout the late movements there has been no loss of guns, tumbrils, or baggage of any kind in the Allied Army.

General Bülow's corps, joined by General Bonell's in the neighbourhood of Relitz and Trebbin, finding that the enemy had withdrawn the corps of Victor in that quarter, for the purpose of his general operations against the Allied Army, has renewed the offensive, and has pushed his patrols to Baruth and towards Wittenburg.

The enemy did not advance above half an English mile on the side of Gorkitz, yesterday. This morning they have not pressed, and all retires in perfect order.

The Allied Army are moving in the direction of Schweidnitz.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 12th,  
1813.

No. XXXI.

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Admiralty-Office, June 12, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Taylor, of His Majesty's Ship Apollo, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Apollo, off Otranto,  
December 22, 1812.*

AS the position of the tower of St. Cataldo (which is the strongest between Brindisi and Otranto) afforded great protection to the enemy's vessels, and having yesterday, with the Weazle, chased a trabaccolo to it, I was induced to endeavour its destruction.

The boats were under Lieutenant George Bowen, of the Apollo, and Michael Quin, of the Weazle.

The enemy became so much discouraged at Murat's Neapolitan colours being cut down by the first shot of the barge, that the tower was carried without

the assistance of the ships, or (I am happy to add) any loss.

It contained a telegraph, three guns, and three swivels, and is blown up; the vessel was without a cargo. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. W. TAYLOR.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 15th,  
1813.

No. XXXII.

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Admiralty-Office, June 15, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, Port Mahon, March 31, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a statement of the capture of the island of Ponza, on the coast of Naples, which reflects much credit on Captains Napier and Mounsey, by whom the naval service was directed.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction that this enterprise has been effected without bloodshed, owing to the judicious manner in which it was carried into execution.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

*His Majesty's Ship Edinburgh, Palermo Bay, March 2, 1813.*  
SIR,

IN the absence of Sir Robert Laurie, I have the satisfaction of transmitting Captain Napier's letter and reports, received this day by the *Furiense*, stating the capture of the island of Ponza by the *Thames* and *Furiense*, under his orders, and 10th regiment, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin, without the loss of a single man.

I congratulate you, Sir, on the capture of this island, as, by Captain Mounsey's report, it affords a commodious mole for the frigates employed on that coast, with a plentiful supply of water.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. H. L. DUNDAS, Captain.

*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

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*His Majesty's Ship Thames, Ponza Harbour, February 27, 1813.*  
SIR,

AGREEABLE to your directions, I embarked Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin, and the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment, on the 16th instant, and arrived off Ponza on the 23d, the harbour of which is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extreme end of it, defended by four batteries, mounting ten twenty-four and eighteen-pounders, and two nine-inch mortars.

Colonel Coffin and myself agreed, that the shortest and surest road to success, was by running both ships into the mole, and carrying the place by assault; but the weather was unfavourable for such an attack, until the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up in close order with a fine breeze.

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The enemy were prepared for our reception, and opened their fire nearly half an hour before our guns could bear: the batteries were, however, passed with little injury, the ships engaging on both sides, and the Thames was anchored across the mole-head, the Furieuse bringing up a little astern of her.

Colonel Coffin and the troops landed the same instant, and pushed for the height of a strong tower, into which the enemy had retreated, and their appearance, together with the severe fire from the ships, induced the Governor to hoist a flag of truce, and agree to the inclosed capitulation.

I have much pleasure in informing you that this service has been performed without the loss of a man in either profession: our being hulled three times and Furieuse twice, sails and rigging a good deal cut, is the only damage suffered.

The most perfect cordiality has subsisted between the two services, and I am much indebted to Captain Mounsey for the excellent support he gave, and his quickness in following our motions; and if the resistance had been greater, and another battery, (which was expected) I have little doubt but we should have succeeded, particularly with such a storming party as Colonel Cashell's regiment, and such a leader as Colonel Coffin.

I have much reason to be satisfied with my first Lieutenant, Davies, officers, and ship's company; their steady conduct and excellent firing accounts for the smallness of our damage. Captain Mounsey likewise speaks highly of Lieutenant Croker, his officers and crew; Mr. James Wilkinson, mate of this ship, I attached to Colonel Coffin, and Mr. Black, of the Furieuse, I entrusted with the charge of the landing.

Inclosed is a return of prisoners, guns, &c. and I

shall send a survey of the Island by the earliest opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER, Captain.

*Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Ajax.*

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*Island of Ponza, February 26, 1813.*

**CAPITULATION** of the Island and Forts of Ponza, concluded by William Mounsey, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Ferieuse*, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cashell, commanding the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, on the part of the Commanders of the British Forces by Sea and Land, and Mr. Paul August Joseph Bassat, Commissary of the Navy and Army of the Islands of Ponza and Ventolena, and Captain Carlo Mireconda, commanding a detachment of Light Infantry, on the Part of John Baptiste Dumont, commanding the Island of Ponza and its Dependencies, in the name of the Neapolitan Government.

Article I. The island of Ponza and its dependencies shall be given up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty, in their present state: officers shall be nominated on both sides to take the inventory of every thing in the place belonging to Government.

Answer.—The island shall be given up this day to the troops of His Britannic Majesty, and there shall be inventories made out of all the military stores.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and all the officers without exception shall retain their arms and personal baggage.

Answer.

Answer.—The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, in consequence of the courageous defence which it has made, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis, on leaving the tower, and shall be considered as prisoners of war, and treated as such. All the officers, without exception, shall equally be prisoners of war, and in consequence of the proofs of bravery that they have given, during the defence of the place, they shall be allowed to retain their swords during the time they are prisoners, as also their personal baggage.

Art. III. The storekeepers and people employed in the hospital, custom-house and telegraph, as well as individuals, followers of the army, shall receive the same treatment as the troops.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. No inhabitant shall be molested on account of his sentiment or attachments to his Government.

Answer.—The inhabitants shall not be molested in any way, but shall remain under the protection of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The present capitulation being signed, the tower shall be given up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty, and they shall take possession of all the military posts.

Done and signed at Ponza, between the aforementioned officers, February 26, 1813,

(Signed) WILLIAM MOUNSEY, His Majesty's  
frigate *Furieuse*.

WILLIAM CASHELL, Lieutenant-  
Colonel of the 2d Battalion 10th  
Regiment.

MIRACONDA, Capitano del 1 In-  
fanteria Leggera.

BOSSET, Commissario di Mare e  
Terra delle Isole di Ponzae e  
Ventolena.

Approved,

Approved,

CHARLES NAPIER, Captain of His Majesty's Frigate *Thames*.

J. P. COFFIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and commanding the Land Forces.

Approuvé,

JEAN BAPTISTE DUMONT, Capitaine Commandant L'Isle de Ponza.

*Return of Guns, Ammunition, and Ordnance Stores captured in the Island of Ponza, February 26, 1813.*

In Leopoldo Battery.

2 iron eighteen-pounders on field carriages, 2 iron twenty-four-pounders on traversing carriages, 12 barrels of gunpowder, 100lbs. each, 10 twenty-four-pounder cartridges, 23 eighteen-pounder cartridges, side arms, 120 twenty-four-pounder shot, 53 eighteen-pounder shot, 26 twenty-four-pounder shot in furnace.

In Francone Battery.

4 iron eighteen-pounders on field carriages, 1 brass nine-inch mortar and bed, 6 barrels of gunpowder, 66lbs. each, 13 barrels eighteen-pounder cartridges, 9 rounds grape shot, 55 nine-inch mortar shells (unfilled), 5 nine-inch mortar shells (filled), 191 eighteen-pounder shot, 1 gin and side arms for the guns.

In Mole-Head Battery.

1 iron eighteen-pounder spiked, 1 twelve-pounder spiked. 68 twelve-pounder round shot, 13 eighteen-pounder round shot, 20 barrels of gunpowder,

powder, 66lbs. each, 2 barrels of gunpowder, 100lbs. each, 7 barrels eighteen-pounder cartridges, 8 barrels twelve-pounder cartridges, 9 cartridges for twelve-pounder field guns, side arms for guns.

#### In the Tower.

1 nine-inch brass mortar, 12 loaded shells for brass mortars, 5 shells for brass mortars, not loaded.

#### In Passa Battery.

1 eighteen-pounder iron gun on a travelling carriage, 1 twelve-pounder iron gun on a travelling carriage, 1 barrel of gunpowder, 100lbs., 17 twelve-pounder cartridges, 12 eighteen-pounder cartridges.

#### In Magazine in the Rock.

86 barrels of powder, 1 spare twenty-four-pounder travelling carriage, 1 spare twelve-pounder travelling carriage, 1 spare twenty-four-pounder garrison gun carriage, 1 spare twelve-pounder garrison gun carriage, 1 eighteen-pounder travelling carriage, 9 flannel twelve-pounder cartridges, filled, 1 box of fuzes, 1 sling cart, 18 spare trucks, 1 box of flints, 1 case of small tools, 1 case, long, 36 fixed shells, 10 petards, 83 ten-inch fixed shells, 29 twenty-four-pounder case shot, 11 rounds of twenty-four-pounder shot, 65 eighteen-pounder case shot, 4 rounds of twelve-pounder shot, 2 eighteen-pounder tin case, 40 empty nine-inch shells, 50 skains of slow match, 5 wooden mallets, 5 brooms, 5 pick-axes, 2 coils of rope, 5 shippers, 10 oak planks for platform, a quantity of fire wood, 4 skids, 1 copper ladle, 5 sponges, 10 spare sponge staves, 7 spare rammer heads, 6 coins, 4 wooden aprons, 1 cylinder.

Shot

## Shot Yard.

217 eighteen-pounder round shot, 112 twelve-pounder round shot, 109 twenty-four-pounder round shot.

## Laboratory.

7 barrels and a half containing ball cartridges, 1 barrel of composition, 18 eighteen-pounder cartridges, 10 torches, 1 block, 6 barrels of gunpowder, 9 bundles of port fires, 6 bundles of tubes, 1 sett of powder measures, a quantity of empty paper cartridges, 1 bundle of canvas bags, 143 muskets and pouches, 2 brass drums.

## Engineer's Stores.

1 large lanthorn, 1 bar of iron, a quantity of new kegs, 20 quires of coarse paper, 4 empty barrels, 3 buckets, 15 baskets, 1 iron furnace, 18 spades, 14 picks.

In Mole-Head battery and Leopoldo battery, are furnaces complete for heating shot.

(Signed) G. A. WILLS, Lientenant Commiss. Rt. Ag.

Admiralty-Office, June 15, 1813.

*Copy of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, Port Mahon, April 7, 1813.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the honour to inclose copies of letters from Captains Waldegrave and Usher, detailing the particulars of the destruction of two batteries, and the capture of several small vessels near Marseilles, which reflect very great credit on the officers and men engaged on those services, who, I trust, will receive their Lordships favourable notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ED. PELLEW.

*His Majesty's Ship Volontaire, Cape*

SIR, *Croisette, March 31, 1813.*

YESTERDAY we perceived fourteen merchant vessels at Morgeon. This added to the importance of the destruction of the two batteries, erected there last year, which affords so much protection to the coast.

The night favoured for embracing Lieutenant Shaw's offer of attacking the place. The marines, under Lieutenants Burton and Hunt, royal marines, and boats of this ship, Undaunted, and Redwing, were placed under his orders for that purpose, and this morning justified my high confidence in him. He landed at Sormion, and marching over the hills at day light, carried the batteries in the rear, after a partial resistance of forty troops there. Five thirty-six-pounders in one, and two twenty-four-pounders in the other battery, were thrown into the sea; one mortar well spiked, and all their  
ammunition



ammunition destroyed. The boats under Lieutenant Syer, though elsewhere opposed by two field pieces, brought eleven vessels out laden with oil, and destroyed one other loaded, and two empty, which were aground. While completing the destruction of the works, many troops arrived from Marseilles, and the enemy's fleet in motion prevented further operations.

Lieutenant Shaw's character stands so high, that his conduct on this occasion is only what it always has been, and such testimony as his to the gallantry of all his companions, adds to their merit, and among them I must strongly notice Mr. C. Wyvill, Midshipman of this ship.

I was highly pleased at the judicious position Sir John Sinclair, in the *Redwing*, had taken at daylight to cover the operation.

The captures are hardly worthy of consideration, compared to the destruction of this strong post, which was doubly reinforced within these two days.

Herewith I have the honour to report the loss on both sides, and prisoners made; the rest escaped among the rocks.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. G. WALDEGRAVE, Captain.  
*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew,*  
*Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

*Volontaire*—2 seamen severely wounded.

*Undaunted*—1 marine killed; 2 marines severely wounded.

*Enemy*—4 killed; 5 wounded; 17 prisoners, consisting of 1 lieutenant and 16 men of 62d regiment.

*An Account of Vessels captured by His Majesty's Ships Volontaire, Undaunted, Redwing, and Sheerwater, March 31, 1813.*

Tartan St. Bt. le Cerf (of Marseilles), of 25 tons, laden with oil and fire-wood; since lost.

Tartan San Juan Baptisto D. Onville, of 38 tons, laden with oil.

Tartan Mater Misericorde Sa. Ranio, of 38 tons, laden with oil.

Tartan Jacos Ramelia D'Oneille, of 25 tons, laden with oil.

Tartan Pedro Rocoafeld St. K. of 38 tons, laden with oil.

Settee Amite de Dieu, of 38 tons, laden with oil, wheat, and Gaul nuts.

Settee Franco Francois, of 45 tons, laden with oil and hides.

Settee La Pinque Jesu Maria, of 45 tons, laden with oil.

Tartan (no name), of 35 tons, laden with oil.

Tartan St. Jean Baptiste de Carnifues, laden with oil.

A tartan, laden with empty casks and fire-wood.

(Signed) G. G. WALDEGRAVE, Captain.

*His Majesty's Ship Undaunted, at Sea,*  
SIR, *March 20, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that, on the 18th instant, a Tartan took shelter under the battery of Carey (four or five leagues to the westward of Marseilles); light winds preventing the ship getting up, Lieutenant Tozer offered his services with Mr. Clennan, Master, Mr. Salkeld, Acting Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Hunt, royal marines, with the boats, to destroy the battery, and bring out

out the vessel; which I consented to, as I considered its destruction of some consequence, from its affording considerable protection to the trade of the coast.

Lieutenant Tozer speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the officers and men employed with him, who, in a few minutes after landing, carried the battery, although the enemy were strongly posted behind palisadoes, and stood until our marines were in the act of pushing bayonets, when they turned and suffered a severe loss.

We found in the battery four twenty-four-pounders, a six-pounder field-gun, and one thirteen-inch mortar, all of which were destroyed, and the Tartan was afterwards brought out.

It affords me the greatest satisfaction to inform you, that our loss has been small, which is to be attributed to the decision and boldness with which our gallant party made the attack.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. USHER, Captain.

2 killed; 1 wounded.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

&c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, June 15, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Cadogan, of His Majesty's Ship Havannah, addressed to Captain Rowley, of the Eagle, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Fremantle to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Havannah, Adriatic,*  
SIR, *January 10, 1813.*

**I**N reporting the capture of the enemy's gun boat No. 8, of one long twenty-four-pounder and thirty-five men, commanded by Monsieur Joseph Floreus, Enseigne de Vaisseau, I must beg leave to call your attention to the great skill and gallantry with which this service was executed by the first Lieutenant, William Hamley, the officers and men under his orders, who, with only a division of this ship's boats, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th instant, attacked and carried the above vessel, far superior to them in force, prepared in every respect, and supported by musketry from the shore, where she was made fast: our boats not having an expectation of meeting an armed vessel, till (upon opening the creek where she lay) they were fired upon, and desired by the troops on shore to surrender: I have to lament the loss of a very fine young man, Mr. Edward Percival, Master's Mate, killed, and two seamen wounded. Three merchant vessels were also taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CADOGAN.

*C. Rowley, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's  
Ship Eagle.*

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, June 15, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning by the Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquess of Wellington, and dated Carvajales, May 31, 1813.

**T**HE troops arrived at Salamanca on the 26th instant, and we found the enemy still in the town with one division of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon, of the Army of the South, under the command of General Villatte.

The enemy evacuated the town on our approach, but they waited longer than they ought upon the high ground in the neighbourhood, and afforded an opportunity for the cavalry, under General Fane and General Victor Alten, (the former of which crossed the Tormes at the Ford of Santa Martha, and the latter at the bridge) to do them a good deal of injury in their retreat. Many were killed or wounded, and we took about two hundred prisoners, seven tumbrils of ammunition, some baggage, provisions, &c. The enemy retired by the road of Babila Fuento, and near Huerta were joined by a body of infantry and cavalry on their march from Alba. I then ordered our troops to discontinue their pursuit, our infantry not being up.

Major-General Long and Brigadier-General Morillo, in command of the Spanish division, attacked Alba, from which place the enemy retired.

In the course of the 27th and 28th, I established the troops which had marched from the Agueda and Upper Estremadura, between the Tormes and Douro, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill; and I set off myself on the 29th

to join the troops here, and arrived that day at Miranda de Douro, and here on the 31st. I found the troops on the Esla under the orders of Sir Thomas Graham, as I had intended, with their left at Tabara, and in communication with the Gallician Army, and their right at this place, and all the arrangements made for passing the Esla. The greatest part passed that river this morning, the cavalry by fords, and the infantry by a bridge, which it was necessary to throw over the river, as it was so deep that some men, even of the cavalry, were lost in the passage. The English hussars, who crossed first, took an officer and thirty men prisoners near Valdeperdices.

The enemy have evacuated Zamora, and our patrols have been in that town; the troops which were there have fallen back upon Toro, where I understand they have one division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

It appears that the enemy have joined at La Nava del Rey, the troops which retired from Salamanca, Avila, &c. with those which were at Arevalo and Medina del Campo; and I imagine that as this part of the army advances, they will retire across the Douro.

The enemy's troops were still at Madrid and on the Tagus on the 22d, but I conclude that they will have evacuated that part of the country on hearing of our movements.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 19th,  
1813.

No. XXXIII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, June 19, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, dated Boitzenburgh, the 4th of June 1813, of which the following is an extract, together with an enclosure, of which a translation is annexed, has been received this day from Brigadier-General Lyon, employed upon a particular service in Germany.

**H**AVING arrived here late last night from Wismar, I avail myself of the earliest moment to transmit a copy of the official details received from General Czernicheff, giving an account of his affair with the enemy near Halberstadt.

*Dernburg,*



SIR,

*Bernburg, May 31, 1813.*

I HASTEN to congratulate your Excellency on the signal advantage just gained at Halberstadt by the detachments which I have the honour of commanding.

Fourteen pieces of cannon, an immense park of artillery, more than eight hundred draught horses, above one thousand prisoners, including a General of Division (Ochse), a colonel, and several officers, and very considerable stores, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

Having received permission from your Excellency to act according to circumstances, I in consequence passed the Elbe at Ferchland on the night of the 16th, and proceeded in the direction of Burgstall ; here I learnt, from various letters which had been intercepted by my parties, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about two thousand men, were to pass the night of the 17th, at Halberstadt. My horses having been sufficiently rested, and being in the best possible condition, I resolved on going the fifteen miles (German), which was the distance to Halberstadt, without halting. To my great surprise, I succeeded in performing the whole of this distance, without stopping, in thirty hours.

On my arrival at Hadmersleben, I learnt that a second convoy was at Hessen, on the Brunswick road, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, where it was intended to arrive in the morning to join the first, in the view of proceeding with greater safety on its march to the Grand Army. This last convoy was escorted by four thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry, and many pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the fatigue of my men and horses, after so harassing a march, I resolved to continue my route, and to make an immediate attack upon

the enemy at Halberstadt, before the arrival of the reinforcement; and in order to take advantage of the fault he had committed in placing his guns and the convoy outside of the town, although at a very short distance from the walls. After reconnoitring at four o'clock in the morning, I ascertained that the enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition waggons and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by two hundred and fifty horse. The whole formed a sort of fortress, almost impenetrable to cavalry. One of my first cares having been to cut off the enemy from the town, a single gate which the enemy had neglected to close, afforded me the means of getting possession of the town, where the brave Colonel Trecoff charged the rear of the troops which were marching out to join the square, and pursued them very nearly up to the guns. On the other side, Colonel Wlassaw, whom I had sent forward with two regiments, in hopes of surprising the enemy, made two very fine charges against the square; but the enemy having notice of our march, and being upon their guard, he could not make any impression. The enemy now opened a heavy cannonade from fourteen guns, to which I could only oppose two; by the fire of which, however, five of the enemy's ammunition waggons were blown up. One of mine met with the same fate, and four horses were killed.

At this moment, a regiment of Cossacks, which I had detached upon the road by which the enemy's reinforcements were advancing, brought me intelligence that they were within two miles of us; this determined me to make a general and decisive effort against the square with all my troops. With this view I ordered all the scattered Cossacks to seize the same moment at which the attack would be made by the regular cavalry. After exhorting my soldiers to do their duty, I ordered all my people to charge

charge at the same moment. This brilliant attack against a formidable square, defended by fourteen pieces of cannon, surpassed my expectations, and covered with glory the hussars of Isoum, commanded by Colonel Tieman, and two regiments of Riga dragoons; the Cossacks also seconded admirably the efforts of these four hundred horse. In an instant the batteries were carried, and my brave men in the middle of the square: here the carnage was horrible, as the enemy defended himself obstinately, even firing upon us from under the carriages: More than seven hundred were killed, the rest taken, and I venture to assert that not an individual escaped out of all this corps. Scarcely was the slaughter terminated, when the enemy's columns began to appear, pressing upon my Cossacks. I was then obliged to support them, in order to gain time to send off the captured guns and prisoners. From want of time I could carry off only the fourteen guns and twelve ammunition waggons; I blew up the rest in the very presence of the enemy. I destroyed or distributed to the inhabitants all the stores which were in the town, and at seven in the evening I retired with my booty to Coehstedt. Such is the summary account of this exploit: it has the more merit from its having been undertaken after a march of fifteen miles, which has been followed by an engagement of more than seven hours. It is beyond my power to express to your Excellency how well all my people have done their duty in this brilliant affair.

That the Cossacks should have been able to support a march of fifteen miles, and a combat of seven hours afterwards, has not surprised me so much as to see my regular cavalry perform it as well as them, without leaving a single horse behind.

(Signed)

CZERNICHEFF.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 22d,  
1813.

No. XXXIV.

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*Foreign-Office, June 22, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T. and Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. dated the 26th and 31st May, and 1st June 1813.

*Head-Quarters, Jauer,  
May 26, 1813.*

MY LORD,

**A**N opportunity offering for England, I avail myself of it to acquaint your Lordship that the enemy has neither followed the rear guard of the Allies with vigour nor success. The corps of Generals Barclay de Tolly, Blücher, York, and Kleist have moved on Liegnitz; those of Count Wittgenstein and General Miloradovitch in the direction of this place; but the latter has his advanced posts on the Bober River; the enemy occupying Lowenburgh.

The Allied Army appear moving in the direction of Schweidnitz, thus having communication by  
Czenstochau

Czenstochau with the Vistula, and being enabled from its immediate position to take every favourable advantage of whatever may occur.

Considerable reinforcements are arriving daily.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.*

*Head-Quarters, Schweidnitz,*

MY LORD,

*May 31, 1813.*

THE Allied Army has continued to retreat on Breslau and Schweidnitz; the Imperial headquarters removed from Jauer to Striegaw on the 27th, and on the 28th to this place.

Count Wittgenstein having resigned the command of the Allied Armies, which he held after Marshal Kutusoff's death, until definitive arrangements were made, General Barclay de Tolly has been appointed to the same by His Imperial Majesty; Count Wittgenstein will now command the Russians, and a new dislocation will take place: General Blücher is to command all the Prussians. General Milaradovitch has, for the present, (being indisposed) given up his command to Count Pahlen.

It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that the corps under the orders of General Blücher has had a most brilliant affair, with their cavalry, against the division of General Maison, debouching from Haynau. From the details I have received of this action, it appears it should be justly celebrated as one of the most distinguished cavalry attacks, against solid squares of infantry, that has been known in this war. The Prussian cavalry were dexterously concealed behind favourable ground to accomplish their object. The impetuosity to attack was so great, that the signal was  
given

given before the enemy were sufficiently advanced, and the result was not so decisive as it otherwise would have been; but twelve pieces of cannon and thirteen hundred prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies. I refer your Lordship for more details to the official account, which I have the honour to inclose.

On the 27th eight squadrons of Russian cavalry, half Cossacks, attacked, near Göldberg, twelve squadrons of the enemy's Cuirassiers Napoleon; made four hundred men and several officers prisoners.

A partizan corps also captured a large ammunition park, and several prisoners.

General Blücher's corps d'armée retired on the 28th to Preschau, on the Striegau River, while the main army took up a position near this place.

The enemy, since the affair of Haynau, have not pressed General Blücher, nor have they attempted any thing in front of this part of the army: it is therefore conjectured they are moving in force on our right, to put themselves in communication with Glogau; their advance, it is said, has reached Neumark.

I omitted mentioning to your Lordship, that report states the Grand Marshal Duroc to have been killed in the affair at Reichenbach.

The head-quarters of Buonaparte are at Liegnitz.

The head quarters of His Imperial Majesty move this day to Ober-Groditz, and Reichenbach. The enemy continue their march on Breslau.

I regret to acquaint your Lordship, that a reinforcement of several hundred men, with a battery of artillery, on march from the Oder, to join the main army, has, it is feared, fallen into the hands of the enemy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.*

*Translation*

*Translation of the official Account of the Affair between the Corps under the Command of General Blücher and the Advanced Guard of the Enemy, near Haynau, on the 26th May.*

THE Prussian army, united with the corps of the Russian General Barclay de Tolly, had their bivouac near Haynau on the 25th May. On the 26th, they marched in two columns towards Liegnitz. The first column was composed of the corps of Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck; the second, of the corps of General Blücher. The rear guard halted on the other side of Haynau, in order to oppose the enemy, who usually pushed on from eleven o'clock in the morning till night.

As the enemy advanced, General Blücher ordered his column to retire through the plains of Haynau to Steudentz and Golsdorff, leaving twenty-one squadrons of cavalry, with twenty-two pieces of flying artillery, under the command of General Von Ziethen, in the enemy's rear. General Von Ziethen observed the strength of the enemy from the windmill of Bandinansdorff, which was ordered to be fired, as a signal for the Prussian cavalry to attack, and for the rear guard to halt and oppose the enemy.

At eleven o'clock the enemy appeared from Haynau, and began a cannonade against the Prussian rear guard under the command of Colonel Mulins, which took a position on the heights of Haynau. It was only a reconnoissance of Marshal Ney. About five o'clock in the evening the enemy defiled from Haynau, and attacked our rear guard, which retired, according to the preconcerted dispositions.

General Von Ziethen, seeing a French division following our rear guard, resolved to strike a great blow, and, trusting to the gallantry of the troops, gave



gave orders to suffer the enemy to pass on, and to attack him in rear; but our cavalry had already quitted their ambuscade, and advanced against the right flank of the enemy. The windmill was fired, and the whole of the rear guard made front against the French, who formed themselves in squares.

Dispositions had been made for the horse artillery to throw the enemy into disorder, at which time the cavalry were to have attacked them; but the impatience of the latter, allowed no time for the artillery to produce the desired effect. After one discharge of cannon, the cavalry rushed in upon the enemy's squares, which were successively destroyed. His firing ceased, and a battery of twelve guns, with thirteen hundred prisoners, fell into our hands. When the dust which had concealed him cleared away, we saw the remainder of General Maison's division retreating on Haynau.

The battle lasted only half an hour, and not a single man of our infantry was engaged, it having marched towards Liegnitz.

The brigade of General Von Ziethen alone remained on the heights behind Golsdorf.

*Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-Quarters, Ober-Gröditz, near Schweidnitz, June 1, 1813.*

MY dispatches \* by the Messenger Vick, who left me at Goldberg on the 25th ultimo, informed your Lordship of the engagements with the enemy which took place on the preceding days, and of the general state of military operations.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the several relations which have been published at the Russian

\* Lord Cathcart's report of the battle of Bautzen was not received till some days after that of Sir Charles Stewart, which appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 8th inst.

head-quarters of these affairs, together with that of a recent and brilliant success, which has been obtained by the exertions and talent of General Count M. Woronzow.

The Emperor moved on the 25th to Jauer, on the 27th to Striegau, and on the 28th to Schweidnitz, and their Majesties have fixed their quarters (yesterday in the evening) in the village of Ober-Gröditz, between Schweidnitz and Reichenbach.

Buonaparte continues to follow with his whole force, but has met with very severe checks in every enterprise he has undertaken, and has had no success. Your Lordship will observe, that there have been three halting days.

The army is now concentrated in an excellent position, where nature has been assisted by art.

General Bulow's, and some inferior corps, are in rear of the enemy, and on the line of his communication, where they daily do him considerable injury.

By the arrival of a corps and of several battalions, the Russian army is stronger than it was on the 21st ultimo.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

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GENERAL Woronzoff has had a very brilliant affair: with a single regiment of Uhlans, and some Cossacks, he surprised, at Keunerea, on the left bank of the Elbe, the General of Division Poinot, who commanded a corps of cavalry of seven hundred men. He made prisoners twenty-one officers and three hundred men; the rest were killed.

*Narrative of the Events of the 19th May 1813.*

THE advices brought on the 18th uniformly confirmed what had been conjectured from previous reconnoissances, that the enemy had drawn together all his forces to attack the combined army which was bivouacked between Bantzen and Veissenberg, and which was disposed in the following manner : the advanced guard, under the orders of General Count Milaradovitch, occupied the town and the heights on the left. The corps of General Kleist, in a line with the advanced guard, occupied the heights on the right of the town : these two corps having the defile of the Spree immediately in their front. The corps of General Blücher was posted on the heights of Krakwitz. The left wing, under the orders of Prince de Gortschakoff, rested on some woody heights. Detachments of cavalry were placed on the heights and in the vallies, with which the mountains are intersected, and extended themselves to the frontiers of Bohemia. The Russian guard and the cavalry formed the reserve.

The same day, the 18th, it was ascertained that the corps of Lauriston had marched from Senftenberg to Hoyoswerda, and had been followed by another corps, which some said to be Victor's, others Sebastiani's. The force of Lauriston was calculated at fourteen thousand men, the other corps at twenty thousand men ; they were supposed to be a day's march distant from each other.

It was immediately decided to march to meet the first corps, and to attack it before it could form its junction near Bautzen. It was hoped that this corps would be beaten before it had time to join the other corps. The troops under the orders of Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, were detached in consequence, in the night of the 18th  
and

and 19th, to attack the enemy, who had advanced on the side of Hoyoswerda. They had orders, as soon as the expedition was over, to return immediately to the principal army, to wait with united forces the attack of the enemy in the position chosen for this purpose. Lauriston however had already pushed his march towards Bautzen, and had brought up the corps which followed him, in such a manner, that they were engaged with the enemy near Königswarta and Weissig, that is to say, General Barclay near Königswarta with the corps of Lauriston, and General D'York near Weissig, with the corps much more considerable, which had drawn near to Lauriston. The enemy was consequently infinitely superior in number, and particularly on the side of General d'York, they however immediately determined to attack; and at the same time that General Barclay attacked the corps of Lauriston, General d'York vigorously attacked that of Sebastiani, thereby to support General Barclay. The combat was warm; it terminated at ten o'clock at night. The loss of the enemy is estimated at three thousand men killed and wounded; seven pieces of cannon and two thousand prisoners taken, among whom are the General of Division Péguerie, the Generals of Brigade Martelli, Bélétier and St. Andreas. The expedition was ended with this success, and the two Generals conformably to their instructions, retired towards the position.

Only six pieces of cannon have been brought away, which arrived with the prisoners, the seventh having been destroyed.

*Narrative of the Events of the 20th May.*

THE 20th, the two detached corps were scarcely returned to their position near Gottamelda, when about noon the enemy advanced in columns on Bautzen, and attacked, under the protection of a brisk cannonade, the advanced guard, commanded by Generals Milaradovitch and Kleist. The determination of the latter obstinately to defend the heights situated on the side of Bautzen, occasioned a most animated and glorious combat. He had to fight an enemy, without exaggeration, four times as strong as himself, yet he did not fall back to the position until four o'clock in the afternoon, after the enemy had entirely turned his left, and after having resisted the most vigorous attacks on his right flank and front. The obstinacy with which the Prussian General Kleist, and the Russian Generals Rüdiger and Roth, and Colonel Marcoff, defended those heights, and the conduct of the troops on the occasion, excited the admiration of the whole army.

Whilst the attack was made on this point, the enemy was making another on the centre and left; but there also he was vigorously received by Count Milaradovitch and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and constantly repulsed. It being very late, his tirailleurs endeavoured, in the dark, to gain the woody mountains which commanded our extreme left, to alarm us with the fear of being turned on that side. The Prince of Wirtemberg sent some tirailleurs to drive them back. The Emperor sent there Colonel Michaud, one of his Aides-de-Camp, to direct the movements; and the French were driven back as far as the defile of the mountains by which they made the attack.

The engagement which the enemy had maintained on the points before mentioned lasted until

ten o'clock at night, with an uninterrupted fire of artillery and musketry ; it must have cost him six thousand men, as he was obliged to force the defile of the Spree under the fire of our cannon and small arms. On the left wing the corps of the Prince of Wirtemberg fought with the same perseverance and courage, as that of General Kleist did on the right.

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*Journal of the 21st May 1813.*

NIGHT put an end to the combat of the 20th : nothing had yet taken place out of the position. The 21st, at half past four in the morning, the enemy commenced by attacking the left, seconded by a brisk fire of tirailleurs, which he had posted in the mountains, where he had also pushed forward some men to Cunevalde, to annoy us upon this flank. The Count de Milaradovitch and the Prince of Wirtemberg, nevertheless, repelled with intrepidity all the attacks on this side : they were renewed with the same vivacity at mid-day.

However between six and seven o'clock, the attack had equally commenced by a brisk cannonade, and a smart fire of musketry, upon the right wing of the line, where the corps was posted under the orders of General Barclay de Tolly. The enemy was here infinitely superior in numbers, and endeavoured, protected by the forest which covered him, to outflank this corps. The General Barclay de Tolly was posted on the heights, where there is a windmill near Gleina. He extended his line during the battle, towards the height, situated near Baruth, named La Voigtshütte. It was necessary to reinforce this corps. It was accomplished : General Kleist received orders to carry his troops to that point. He made an attack as brisk as well combined, and forced the enemy to renounce the



advantages which his superiority of numbers gave him. General Blücher sustained this attack with his two brigades, and by this sudden movement the enemy was obliged to give up his project of turning the right wing, as he had been, that of turning the left.

During all these attacks, he kept up a continual fire of artillery and small arms, principally upon the centre, upon which, however, he made no positive attempt. Suddenly the attack began upon the heights of Krakwitz, which General Blücher's corps occupied. He took advantage of the moment when this general left this position, with a part of his corps, to sustain that of General Barclay de Tolly, for the purpose of a vigorous attack. The enemy approached the heights, from three sides at once, with the greatest part of his forces, which had formed in three columns for the attack, which established on this point a decided superiority. The tirailleurs posted themselves in the village of Krakwitz. General d'York arrived to their relief, and the village was retaken. The troops defended these heights with an obstinacy beyond example. Four battalions of the Russian guards advanced to sustain General Blücher. In the meantime the left wing, under the orders of the Count de Milaradovitch, had pushed forward, taken many cannon from the enemy, destroyed some battalions, and was in advance.

The conflict became more sanguinary every moment. The instant was arrived wherein it was necessary to bring all our means into action, and risk all, or put an end to the battle. We determined upon the latter. To expose all to the hazard of a single day would have been to play the game of Napoleon ; to preserve our forces to reap advantages from a war more difficult to the enemy as it is prolonged, is that of the allies. We commenced a retreat. We made it in full daylight, under the eyes of the enemy,



enemy, at seven in the evening, as upon a parade, without his being able to gain possession of a single trophy, whilst the combined army had taken from him in these three memorable days, by the valour and constancy of the troops, twelve pieces of cannon, made three thousand prisoners, amongst whom are four Generals and many officers of distinction. The least exaggerated accounts state the loss of the French at fourteen thousand men, that of the allies does not exceed six thousand.

Nothing could equal the courage and perseverance with which the army fought, but the *sang froid* and order with which it retired.

The spirit of the troops is the same as on the first day of the campaign.

### *Narrative of the Events of the 22d May, 1813.*

THE army had fallen back before night on Weissenberg. But the advanced corps continued to occupy the front in advance of Wurschen until morning, when they commenced their movement on Reichenbach. The enemy's army commanded by Napoleon in person, then pushed forward in the hope of cutting off Count Milaradovitch, with the victorious troops of the left wing, who had orders to march on Reichenbach by the road of Löbau. This enterprise was defeated by the activity and prudence of the chiefs. A part of our troops had taken a position behind Reichenbach, whilst the advanced guard defended that place. The enemy endeavoured to dislodge them by demonstrations of cavalry and the fire of artillery; the attempt continued without effect, till the moment when a strong column of infantry began to deploy; the troops then fell back behind the town, leaving only two battalions of chasseurs to defend the entrance of the defiles. These two battalions made such an obsti-

nate resistance, that the enemy was obliged to advance in considerable strength; at length he thought his cavalry could act with effect. He ordered a corps to charge and to pass through Reichenbach; the attack was received by a body of cavalry destined to cover the chasseurs, and of that of the enemy which had entered Reichenbach, scarcely a man escaped the Russian charge and the fire of the infantry.

This reverse irritated Napoleon; eight hundred men of the guard, with a regiment of lancers, supported by two or three thousand horse, attempted to turn and take in the rear a battery, which had been placed on an eminence on the left. Général Colbert conducted this attack. Our cavalry was obliged to give way, but an instant after a regiment of hussars and a party of Cossacks were on the flank of Napoleon's guards; other detachments threw themselves forward, and the enemy was put in complete rout, after having lost some hundreds of men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The following morning the rear guard continued its march on Görlitz, without the enemy daring to annoy it, and in this manner the combined armies have executed their movements from Bautzen, without having lost even the wheel of a gun-carriage.

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*Affair of the Advance Guard of the 26th May, 1813.*

THE skirmishes and daily affairs of advance guards which always cost the enemy more or less men, have had, during the retreat, the most complete success. The 26th, Marshal Ney wished to press before our rear guard in the neighbourhood of Haynau. The ground was favourable for him on the other side of the village, it was so for us on this side. He was drawn thither and the cavalry.

We took from the enemy eleven pieces of cannon  
and

and their caissons, and made a great number of prisoners ; Marshal Ney who was at the head of the troop, saved himself with difficulty. In the moment of the attack, the Cossacks having turned Haynau, had entered the French bivouacs and destroyed every thing there. The main body of Marshal Ney then put itself in motion to rally his advance guard. General Blücher commanded the rear guard in person.

Upon the flank and in the rear of the enemy the war of partizans has resumed its activity, as the ground is more open. General Kaisaroff, who had moved from Mark Lissa upon the flank of the French with his flying corps, sent a detachment on the road from Reichenbach to Görlitz, and surprized a convoy of artillery.

We took from the enemy two guns, spiked six, and blew up his caissons. The colonel of artillery, Lassot, who commanded the French convoy, was killed, as also a General who followed in a carriage. More than three hundred men remained on the spot. The Russian detachment has brought away eighty prisoners, who are already arrived with the two guns.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 26th,  
1813.

No. XXXV.

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*Foreign-Office, June 26, 1813.*

THE following copy and extract of dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, dated

My LORD, *Head-Quarters, Reichenbach,*  
*June 6, 1813.*

THE enemy continued in its positions in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz until this day, when the Armistice agreed on by the contending forces was made known. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia have fixed their head-quarters at country houses near this place; General Wittgenstein's corps d'armée, with General Blücher's, remains at Schweidnitz and its neighbourhood. General Barclay de Tolly has his head-quarters here.

It appears the enemy had detached a corps, immediately preceding the Armistice, against Boistch and Bülow, and a sharp affair occurred with the former, who fell back some short distance, being  
greatly

greatly overpowered by numbers. The operations of the above Generals in the rear of the enemy still continued to alarm him, and to be attended with the greatest success, which probably forced him to detach.

Various partizan corps have brought in many prisoners within these few last days.

A brilliant achievement of General Czernichof's, at Halberstadt, your Lordship will hear of before this dispatch can reach you, so I do not recapitulate it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART.

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*Head-Quarters, Reichenbach, June 6, 1813.*

THE Allies in a few short weeks have given two decided battles to infinitely superior numbers; no day has passed without trophies of victory arriving at the head-quarters of the army—no day has gone by without affairs or skirmishes in which they have uniformly had the advantage. Committed to a desperate battle at Lutzen, where they triumphantly stood and conquered, and from which the difficulty of getting up ammunition alone obliged them to retire, they executed the passage of the Elbe, than which no more difficult operation can be conceived, in the presence of a superior enemy, and traversed an extent of country of near three hundred miles, retiring, contending position after position; and carrying with them between six and seven hundred pieces of cannon, without losing a gun or sacrificing any of their baggage.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
JULY 3d, 1813.

No. XXXVI.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 3, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from the Marquess of Wellington, dated Salvatierra, June 22, 1813, and Irunzun, June 24, 1813.

MY LORD,

**T**HE enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-General of the army, took up a position, on the night of the 19th instant, in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Aruñez. They occupied with the right of the centre a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the river Zadora, in the neighbourhood

hood of that city. They had a reserve, in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha.

The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns, and we halted on the 20th in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary: I reconnoitered the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still remain in it.

We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the allied army, under my command, gained a complete victory; having driven them from all their positions, having taken from them one hundred and fifty-one pieces of cannon, four hundred and fifteen waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day commenced by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength.

He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under General Murillo; the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body, on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, as that Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first, the 71st regiment, and the light infantry battalion of Major-General Walker's brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point, and the Allies not only gained, but maintained



maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them. The contest here, however, was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. General Murillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report, that the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him His Majesty has lost an officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country.

Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadora, at la Puebla and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sabijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, which the enemy made repeated attempts to regain.

The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the river Bayas at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the column composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them.

The fourth and light divisions, however, passed the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sabijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nanelaus, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes, and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie.

These

These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order, towards Vittoria.

Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground.

In the mean time, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions and Generals Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and Generals Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Colonel Longa, and General Giron, who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham, if his support had been required.

The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Maior. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied, as *têtes-de-pont* to the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Brigadier-General Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major-General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division

vision of infantry, under the command of Major-General Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops.

Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham reports, that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th Caçadores particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor.

As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Maior was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brigadier-General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musquetry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

The Lieutenant-General then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco, with the 1st division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Captain Dubourdieu's brigade and Captain Ramsay's troop of horse artillery, and, under cover of this fire, Colonel Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge: this attack was supported by General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

During the operation at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarra Maior, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of Major-General Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's center and left had driven them through Vittoria.

The

The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark.

The movement of the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pamplona ; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole therefore of the latter which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position on Aruñey and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had were taken, close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer, only.

The army under Joseph Buonaparte consisted of the whole of the armies of the South and of the center, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. General Foix's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilboa, and General Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logrono with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by General Topin, and General Vandermasen's division of the army of the North.

The 6th division of the allied army, under Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores.

I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the general officers, officers, and soldiers of the army in this action: Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of General Murillo, and the Spanish troops under his command,  
and

and of that of Lieutenant-General the Honourable W. Stewart and the Conde d'Amarante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel O'Callagan, who maintained the village of Sabijana de Alava against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, of the Adjutant-General's department, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Abercromby, of the Quarter-Master-General's department.

It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of these respective divisions of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-General Charles Baron Alten. These troops advanced in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally three lines; and the Portuguese troops, in the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Brigadier-General Power and Colonel Stubbs, led the march, with a steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion.

Major-General the Hon. C. Colville's brigade of the 3d division was seriously attacked, in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed; which it drove in, supported by General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by Colonel Grant, of the 82d. These officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves.

Major-General Vandeleur's brigade of the light division was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th division, and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favourably of its conduct.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Colonel Delancy, Deputy Quarter Master-General, and from Lieutenant-Colonel Eouverie,



Bouverie, of the Adjutant-General's Department, and from the officers of his personal staff, and from the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Upton, Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Major Hope, Assistant-Adjutant, with the 1st division: and Major-General Oswald reports the same of Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, of the Adjutant-General's Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, of the Quarter Master-General's department.

I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to Marshal Sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations.

I must not omit to mention, likewise, the conduct of General Giron, who commands the Gallician army, who made a forced march from Orduña, and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham.

I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your Lordship to the conduct of the Quarter-Master-General Major General George Murray, who, in the late operations and in the battle of the 21st instant, has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, and to the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's Departments respectively, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Officers of my personal Staff, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers.

Colonel His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince

Prince of Orange was in the field as my Aide-de-camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence.

Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the Inspector-General Don Thomas O'Donoju, and the officers of the staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don Miquel de Alava, and of Brigadier-General Don Joseph O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed with me.

The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and was well served, and the army is particularly indebted to that corps.

The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged, but the General Officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy after they had been driven through Vittoria.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp Captain Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection: he will have the honour of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment and Marshal Jourdan's Bâton, of a Marshal of France taken by the 87th regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operation, and a return of the ordnance and ammunition captured in the action of the 21st instant.



*Abstract of Loss from June 12 to 21.*

## BRITISH.

2 Serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed ; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

## PORTUGUESE.

3 rank and file killed ; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

*On the 21st.*

British Loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 460 rank and file, 92 horses, killed ; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains, 87 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 5 staff, 123 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2504 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

Portuguese Loss—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 16 captains, 10 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, 2 staff, 35 serjeants, 1 drummer, 811 rank and file, wounded.

Spanish Loss.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 85 rank and file, killed ; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 453 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 captains, 14 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 5 drummers, 683 rank and file, 93 horses, killed ; 2 general staff, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 59 captains,

103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 158 serjeants, 14 drummers, 3768 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

N. B. 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 263 rank and file, have been returned, missing by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese; it is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) AYLMER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Names of Officers killed.*

BRITISH.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant the Honourable G. Thelluson, attached to the 16th Light Dragoons.

12th Light Dragoons—Cornet Hammond.

18th Hussars—Captain Turing.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Thorn, Adjutant Barker.

5th Foot—Captain Adams, Ensign Bolton.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenants Harley and Hill.

51st Foot—Lieutenant Percy.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Curry.

68th Foot—Captain Anderson, Ensign Parvin.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable H. Cadogan, Captain Hall, and Lieutenant C. M'Kensey.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Carrol.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Bloxam, Lieutenant Lindsay.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Gready.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant L. Campbell.

94th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Enright.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

## BRITISH.

*From 12th to 19th June.*

- 3d Dragoons—Captain Sitwell, severely.  
 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Haggup, severely.  
 Brunswick Oels—Lieutenant Meger, severely.  
 1st Royal Scots—Volunteers W. Dobbs and S. Miller, slightly; Volunteer T. Suthrill, severely.  
 23d Fusileers—Lieutenant Sedley, severely.

*On the 21st of June.*

- General Staff—Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, slightly; Major the Marquess of Tweeddale, 44th Regiment, A. Q. M. G. slightly; Captain T. H. Brown, 23d Fusileers, D. A. A. G. slightly; Captain Hay, 1st Royal Scots, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hay, severely; Captain Bringham, 1st Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Fane, slightly; Captain Hay, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Brisbane, slightly; Captain Webster, 9th Light Dragoons, Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Long, slightly; Captain Woodyer, Royal Artillery, slightly.  
 3d Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant W. Stewart, severely.  
 15th King's Hussars—Captain Hencox, slightly; Lieutenant the Honourable J. Finch, slightly.  
 16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Arnold, slightly; Adjutant Barra, slightly.  
 18th Hussars—Captain R. Carew, severely (since dead); Cornet Forster, severely.  
 Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Swaby, severely.  
 Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Wright, slightly.  
 1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, severely;

severely; Lieutenant Glover, severely; Lieutenants Armstrong and Rae, slightly; Lieutenants M'Kelligane and Cross, severely; Ensign Green, slightly.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Williamson, Keping, Ward, and Edgel, severely; Lieutenant Hopkins, slightly; Ensign M'Crohan, severely.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Bateman, severely; Lieutenant Bird, slightly; Lieutenant Higgins, severely; Lieutenant Welch, very slightly; Lieutenant Johnson, severely; Lieutenant Galbraith, very slightly.

27th Regiment, 3d Batt.—Lieutenants Gordon, Weir, and Hill.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Patterson, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) severely; Captains Wilson, and Bowles, ditto; Lieutenants Wolf, and Morris, ditto; Lieutenant Gordon, slightly; Lieutenant Irwing, severely; Lieutenants Coen, and Burne, slightly; Lieutenants Sweney, and M'Donnell, severely; Lieutenant Clark, slightly; Lieutenant R. Mitchell, severely; Lieutenant Evans, slightly; Lieutenant R. H. Mitchel, severely; Ensign Alexander, slightly; Ensign Burn, severely.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Girdleston, severely.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Ball, slightly; Lieutenant Moggerige, severely; Lieutenant Cairnes, slightly.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant M'Gill, slightly; Ensign Curren, severely.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Carthew, slightly; Captains Walton and Hicks, severely; Lieutenants Mead, Crotty, and Reynolds, severely; Lieutenants Spiers and Baines, slightly.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Ellis, severely; Lieutenant Gorman, severely; Ensign Fox, severely.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Duffey (Major), slightly; Lieutenant Houlton, severely.

- 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ride-wood, severely; Lieutenants Rennett and Little, severely; Ensign Edmonds, severely.
- 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captains Hodges and Parsons, slightly; Captain Yates, severely; Lieutenant Short, slightly.
- 50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains A. Gordon and Gardiner, severely; Lieutenants Bower and Turner, severely; Ensigns Williams and Reid, severely.
- 51st Foot—Ensign J. Campbell, slightly.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Adjutant Jones, severely.
- 57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Northey, Dix, and Frances, slightly.
- 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, severely; Major Weir (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Lieutenants M'Gregor and Mayne, severely; Lieutenant Walker, severely (since dead); Lieutenants Langley and M'Pherson, severely; Ensign Pyne, slightly.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Franchiny and Lieutenant Joyce, slightly.
- 66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Nicholls, severely.
- 68th, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson and Captain Gough, severely; Captain Read, slightly; Lieutenants Sorly and M'Kay, slightly; Ensigns Fawke, Ball, and Stretton, severely; Ensign Skene, slightly; Adjutant Hinds, severely.
- 71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cothen, slightly; Captain Read, severely; Captains Pidgeon and Grant, slightly; Lieutenant Duff, slightly; Lieutenant Fox, severely (since dead); Lieutenants Richards, M'Intyre, Torriano, Campbell, and Commeline, severely; Lieutenant Cox, severely, and missing.
- 74th Foot.—Captain M'Queen, slightly; Captain Ovens, severely; Ensigns Hamilton and Shore, severely; Adjutant White, severely.
- 82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Grant,

- severely ; Lieutenants Derenzy and Agnew, severely.
- 83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Widderington, severely ; Captain Venables, slightly ; Lieutenant Baldwin, severely ; Lieutenant Smith, slightly.
- 87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captains Vandeleur, O'Brien, and King, severely ; Lieutenants Higginson and Mountgarret, severely ; Lieutenant Dowling, slightly ; Ensign Stafford, slightly.
- 88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain M'Dermot, severely ; Lieutenants Flood, Fitzpatrick, and Faires, slightly ; Ensign Sanders, severely.
- 94th Foot—Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, Captain Cairncross, and Lieutenant M'Arthur, severely ; Lieutenant Cannon, slightly ; Ensigns Stainton and Nairne, severely ; Adjutant Jackson, severely.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, severely ; Lieutenants Cox, Hopwood, and Gairdner, severely ; Lieutenant Lester, slightly.
- 95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Jenkins, slightly.
- Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain Millins, slightly ; Lieutenant Lenhart, severely.
- 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Hedeman, slightly.
- 1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Volunteer Dobbs, severely.
- 5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Rees, severely.



*Names of the Portuguese Officers.*

## KILLED.

9th Regiment of the Line.—Ensign Martinho C. Rey, Dns. João Matiro.

16th Regiment of the Line.—Captain Lynch.

21st Regiment of the Line.—Captains Manoel Vicente de Sequera, Carlos João D'Aro ; Lieutenant João Palmer.

6th Caçadores.—Ensign Antonio Ozzorio.

## WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, deputy quarter-master-general, severely; Captain Fitzgerald, brigade major, slightly.

3d Regiment of the Line.—Captain Smith, severely; Lieutenant Jose Vicente Cordor, slightly.

9th Regiment of the Line—Major Ross, Captains J. M. J. Desoure, Frenando de Villar Boàs (since dead), Guilhemmy Potter, Lieutenant St. Martino, Querado ; Ensigns Tomar J. Mesiell, Ignacio Lopes Bareto, Coaquim Nunes de Malos, and Antonio Pimk. da Gema ; Adjutant M. S. Gomes.

11th Regiment of the Line.—Major Donahoe, slightly ; Captain João de Govie, ditto ; Captain Geo. Shipping, severely ; Lieutenant M. Saritos, severely ; Lieutenant Luis Pinto, Ensign Jose Anto. Ribeiro, slightly : Ensign Frenando de Govia, severely.

15th Regiment of the Line—Major A. Campbell, severely ; Captain B. Baptisto, slightly.

16th Regiment of the Line—Captain Manuel In. J. Xavia, Ensign F. T. Penebra, slightly.

17th Regiment of the Line—Antonio Evage, slightly.

21st Regiment of the Line—Captain Sam. Girnier, Captain A. J. Soeras, Captain Diego Mechad ;



Lieutenant Galbrieth, Lieutenant F. de Lima ;  
 Ensign J. A. Pinto, Ensign T. de Rango, En-  
 sign A. S. Loevas, Ensign J. P. de Cea, Ensign  
 Jose de Oleveira.

23d Regiment of the Line—Major F. D. de Pod  
 Azeo, severely ; Captain F. J. Pierio, Ensign  
 Salvada de Cunha, Ensign Joaquim Robeira,  
 slightly.

4th Caçadores — Captain M' Gregor severely,  
 Ensign Frazao, slightly.

7th Caçadores—Captain Thos. Velente, slightly ;  
 Lieutenant Pedro Pauls, severely ; Lieutenant F.  
 Cezar, Ensign João Chrisoatoms, slightly.

8th Caçadores—Captain A. Carlos, severely ; Ensign  
 Perrara, severely.

11th Caçadores—Lieutenants Antonio Roy da Sa,  
 Pedro D. M. Pioroto, Ensign A. J. Vedal.

#### SPANISH.

Brigadier-Gen. Pablao Murillo, severely wounded.

The other Spanish officers names not ascertained.

(Signed) AYLMER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Return of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition,  
 captured from the Enemy, in the Action of the  
 21st June 1813.*

*Vittoria, June 23, 1813.*

Brass Ordnance on Travelling Guns.

28 twelve-pounder guns, 42 eight-pounder guns, 43  
 four-pounder guns, 3 eight-inch howitzers, 20  
 six-inch howitzers, 3 four and two-five-inch  
 howitzers, 2 six-inch mortars.—Total 151.

Caissons.

56 twelve-pounder guns, 76 eight-pounder guns,  
 68 four-pounder guns, 7 eight-inch howitzers,  
 54 six-

54 six-inch howitzers, 5 four and two-five-inch howitzers, 149 small arm ammunition.

Total 415.

### Rounds of Ammunition.

1936 twelve-pounder guns, 5424 eight-pounder guns, 3434 four-pounder guns, 97 eight-inch howitzers, 3358 six-inch howitzers.

Total 14,249.

1,973,400 musket-ball cartridges, 40,668lbs. of gunpowder, 56 forage waggons, 44 forge waggons.

R. D. HENAGAN, Commissary Royal Artillery.

A. DICKSON, Lieut. Col. commanding Artillery.

MY LORD,

*Irunzun, June, 24, 1813.*

THE departure of Captain Fremantle having been delayed till this day, by the necessity of making up the returns, I have to report to your Lordship, that we have continued to pursue the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads; and this day the advanced guard, consisting of Major-General Victor Baron Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3d battalions of the 95th regiment, and Major Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They have entered Pamplona, therefore, with one howitzer only.

General Clausel, who had under his command that part of the Army of the North, and one division of the Army of Portugal which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 22d when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had  
just

just arrived under the command of Major-General the Honourable E. Pakenham, he retired upon la Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro.

It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France.

I have detached General Giron with the Gallician Army in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

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Admiralty-Office, July 3, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Keith, Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, addressed to John Wilson, Croker, Esq. dated on board the Queen Charlotte, off Ushant, 1st July 1813.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE just received by the Sparrow a dispatch from Captain Sir George R. Collier, of which the enclosure is a copy, reporting the evacuation of Castro by the enemy on the 22d ult. on which occasion, by the promptitude and zeal of Captain Taylor of that sloop, the French commanding officer was prevented from destroying his artillery and powder.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

*His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, at Anchor*  
 MY LORD,      *off Castro, June 25, 1813.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the supplies of the garrison of Castro de Urdeales, having been cut off by His Majesty's cruisers on this coast, and the total want of meat obliged the commanding officer to evacuate the castle on the 22d instant, and retire to Santona. The Sparrow heaving in sight at the same moment, obliged the Commandante to do this so precipitately, as to prevent his destroying his artillery and powder, or doing any mischief to the castle itself. Captain Taylor very properly immediately garrisoned the castle, and this day we have had a party of the army under General Mendizabel.

I am sorry to say, five-sixth of this town is in ruins, and that the dreadful barbarities committed by the French-Italian troops, as detailed by the few surviving old women, are too shocking to be made the subject of a public letter; nor was the carnage confined to the evening of the storm alone. The inhabitants who fled are now returning, but misery and poverty are at an acmé. Fourteen of the savage authors of these excesses were taken in Bilboa, since the evacuation, and were deservedly put to death.

I have now the pleasure of saying, that the whole line of coast from Guetaria to Santona is evacuated by the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)      GEORGE R. COLLIER.

*A Return of Ordnance found in the Castle of Castro.*

4 twenty-four-pounder battering guns, 2 eighteen-pounder carronnades, 2 twelve-pounder long guns, 1 twelve-pounder brass long gun, 2 brass eight and a half-inch howitzers, with their carriages, &c. complete. A large proportion of powder and shot, and a quantity of bad bread not fit to eat.

GEO. R. COLLIER.

*War-Office, July 3, 1813.*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the undermentioned Officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned; commissions to be dated 21st June 1813.

### GENERAL

Arthur the Marquess of Wellington, K. G.

To be FIELD-MARSHAL in the Army.

### MAJORS

Bryan O'Toole, of 39th Foot,  
 Alexander Du Hautoy, of Chasseurs Britanniques,  
 Aug. Farer, of Royal Artillery,  
 David Roberts, of 51st Foot,  
 R. J. Harvey, of the Portuguese Staff,  
 Hew D. Ross, of Royal Artillery,  
 Honourable William Stewart, of the 90th Foot,  
 Dudley St. Leger Hill, of Royal West India Rangers,  
 George Marquis of Tweeddale, of 41st Foot,  
 J. P. Hawkins, of 68th Foot,  
 E. K. Williams, of 81st Foot,

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

## CAPTAINS

George Marlay, of 14th Foot,  
 Jonathan Leach, of 95th Foot,  
 Robert Anwyll, of 4th Foot,  
 William Perceval, of 95th Foot,  
 Thomas Lightfoot, of 45th Foot,  
 Archibald Ross, of 91st Foot,  
 John Schoedde, of 60th Foot,  
 George Jenkinson, of Royal Artillery,  
 William Moore, of 74th Foot,  
 James Miller, of 74th Foot,  
 Samuel Hext, of 83d Foot,  
 George Hay, of Royal Scots,  
 Honourable James Stanhope, of 1st Foot Guards,  
 George Cowper, of 92d Foot,  
 Alexander Anderson, of 42d Foot,  
 Thomas F. Wade, of 42d Foot,  
 Thomas Weare, of 35th Foot,  
 T. Fremantle, of Coldstream Guards,  
 Charles Baron During, of 1st Battalion of the  
 Line King's German Legion,  
 John Bell, of 4th Foot,

To be MAJORS in the Army.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 3d,  
1813.

No. XXXVII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 4, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, in the course of this day and yesterday, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington.

MY LORD, *Ainpudia, June 6, 1813.*

**T**HE troops have continued to advance since I wrote to your Lordship on the 31st of last month, and were on the 1st at Zamora, and on the 2d at Toro. The English hussars, being in the advanced guard, fell in, between Toro and Morales, with a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, which were immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 18th and 15th. The enemy were overthrown, and pursued for many miles,  
and



and two hundred and ten prisoners, with many horses, and two officers, fell into our hands. I enclose Colonel Grant's report of this gallant affair, which reflects great credit upon Major Roberts and the 10th hussars, and upon Colonel Grant, under whose direction they acted.

On the same evening Don Julian Sanches surprised the enemy's post at Castronuño, and took two officers and thirty cavalry prisoners, and he drove their posts from the ford at Pollos.

The enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro, and the difficulties in the passage of the Esla had retarded the movement of our rear, while the enemy had concentrated their force to a considerable amount between Torrelobaton and Tordesillas. I therefore halted on the 3d at Toro, in order to bring the light division, and the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, across the Douro, by the bridge of the town, and to close up the rear, and bring the Gallician army to join our left. We moved again on the 4th.

The enemy had commenced collecting their troops towards the Douro, when they found that we passed Ciudad Rodrigo, and they crossed the Douro at Tordesillas on the 1st and 2d. The troops at Madrid and the detachments on the Tagus broke up on the 27th, and crossed the Douro at the Ponte de Douro on the 3d, and Valladolid was entirely evacuated on the 4th.

The enemy left considerable magazines of grain at Arevalo, and some ammunition at Valladolid and Zamora.

The enemy have passed the Carrion, and are apparently on their retreat towards Burgos.

I have received no accounts from Alicante since I addressed your Lordship last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

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(Enclosure in the preceding Dispatch.)

MY LORD,

*Morales, June 2, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on approaching Morales this morning with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry appeared in considerable force near that place.

The 10th royal hussars were immediately brought forward, under the orders of Major Robarts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of the enemy in the most gallant manner: their front line made a determined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible impetuosity of the 10th hussars, which being now supported by the 18th (the 15th being in reserve) reached their second line and drove it, with loss, to the heights, two miles in front of Morales; a position which the enemy occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover of their guns. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in this affair.

I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Cotton, of the 10th hussars, who was killed in the midst of the enemy's ranks. I am sorry to add, that Captain Lloyd, of the same regiment, is missing.

I have the honour to enclose the return of the killed and wounded, and also a return of the loss sustained by the enemy, as far as it can be ascertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. GRANT.

*The Marquess of Wellington.*

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learnt that Captain Lloyd was wounded and taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedrosa del Rey, having given his parole to the enemy. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.

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*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in Action with the Enemy's Rear Guard, near Morales, on the 2d of June 1813.*

10th Royal Hussars—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 10 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.

15th Hussars—1 colonel wounded.

18th Hussars—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 11 horses, missing.

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*Officers killed, wounded, and missing.*

*Killed.*

10th Royal Hussars—Lieutenant Cotton.

*Wounded.*

15th Hussars—Colonel Grant, slightly.

*Missing.*

10th Hussars—Captain Lloyd.

MY LORD,

*Villadiego, June 13, 1813.*

THE army passed the Carrion on the 7th. The enemy having retired across the Pisuerga, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, we brought forward our left, and passed that river. The celerity of our march up to this period, induced me to make short movements on the 11th, and to halt the left on the 12th; but on the latter day I moved forward the right, under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, consisting of the 2d British, Brigadier-General Murillo's Spanish, and the Conde D'Amarante's Portuguese divisions of infantry, and the light division, under Major-General Charles Baron Alten, and Major-General Victor Baron Alten's, Major-General Fane's, Major-General Long's, the Honourable Brigadier-General Ponsonby's, and Colonel Grant's (hussars) brigades of cavalry, towards Burgos, with a view to reconnoitre the enemy's position and numbers near that town, and to force them to a decision whether to abandon the castle to its fate, or to protect it with all their force.

I found the enemy posted with a considerable force, commanded as I understand, by General Reille, on the heights on the left of the Hormaza, with their right above the village of Hormaza, and their left in front of Estepar. We turned their right with the hussars, and Brigadier-General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and the light division from Isar, while General Victor Alten's brigade of cavalry, and the Honourable Colonel O'Callaghan's brigade of the second division moved up the heights from Hormaza; and the remainder of the troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, threatened the heights of Estepar. These movements dislodged the enemy from their position immediately. The cavalry of our left and centre were entirely in the rear of the enemy, who were obliged to retire

retire across the Arlanzon, by the high road towards Burgos. Although pressed by our cavalry, and suffering considerable loss by the fire of Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery, and obliged to make their movements at an accelerated pace, that they might not give time to our infantry to come up, they made it in admirable order; but they lost one gun, and some prisoners taken by a squadron of the 14th light dragoons, commanded by Captain Milles, and a detachment of the 3d dragoons, which charged their rear.

The enemy took post on the left of the Arlanzon and Ubel Rivers, which were much swelled by the rains; and in the course of the night retired their whole army through Burgos, having abandoned and destroyed, as far as they were able, in the short space of time during which they were there, the works of the castle, which they had constructed and improved at so large an expence; and they are now on their retreat towards the Ebro by the high road of Briviesca and Miranda. In the mean time the whole of the army of the allies has made a movement to the left this day; and the Spanish corps of Galicia, under General Giron, and the left of the British and Portuguese army, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, will, I hope, pass the Ebro to-morrow.

In the course of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, Don Julian Sanchez was very active on the left of the enemy, and took several prisoners.

I have received a letter from General Elio, in which he informs me that the third Spanish army had joined the 2d, and these armies had taken the positions before occupied by the 2d army; and the Anglo Sicilian corps, under Sir John Murray, and that General Sir John Murray, had embarked, in obedience to the orders which he had received, with the troops under his command,

had sailed from Alicant with a fair wind, and was out of sight on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

*The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.*

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*Subijana, on the Bayas,  
June 19, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE left of the army crossed the Ebro on the 14th, by the bridges of St. Martin and Rocamunde, and the remainder on the 15th, by those bridges and that of Puente Arenas. We continued our march on the following days, towards Vittoria.

The enemy assembled on the 16th and 17th a considerable corps at Espejo, not far from the Puente Carra, composed of some of the troops which had been for some time in the provinces in pursuit of Longa, of Mina, and others detached from the main body of the army, which were still at Pancorbo. They had likewise a division of infantry and some cavalry at Frias since the 16th, for the purpose of observing our movements on the left of the Ebro.

These detachments marched yesterday morning, that from Frias upon St. Millan, where it was found by the light division of the allied army, under Major-General Charles Alten; and that from Espejo on Osma, where it met the 1st and 5th divisions, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham.

Major-General Charles Alten drove the enemy from St. Millan, and afterwards cut off the rear brigade of the division, of which he took three hundred prisoners, killed and wounded many, and the brigade was dispersed in the mountains.

The corps from Espejo was considerably stronger than the allied corps under Sir Thomas Graham,  
which



which had arrived nearly at the same time at Osma. The enemy moved on to the attack, but were soon obliged to retire; and they were followed to Espejo, from whence they retired through the hills to this place. It was late in the day before the other troops came up to the advanced position which those under Sir Thomas Graham had taken, and I halted the 4th division, which had relieved the 5th, near Espejo.

The army moved forward this day to this river. I found the enemy's rear guard in a strong position on the left of the river, having his right covered by Subijana, and his left by the heights in front of Pobes.

We turned the enemy's left with the light division, while the 4th division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, attacked them in front, and the rear guard was driven back upon the main body of the army, which was in march from Pancorbo to Vittoria, having broken up from thence last night. I am informed, that the enemy have dismantled Pancorbo.

Colonel Longa's division joined the army on the 16th, on its arrival at Medina del Pomar.

The Conde del Abisbal will arrive at Burgos on the 24th and 25th.

I have not received any intelligence from the eastern coast since I addressed your Lordship last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.



*Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquess Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated the 24th June.*

I HAVE the honour to enclōse a report which I have received from General Copons, of a very gallant affair in Catalonia, on the 7th of May, by a brigade of Spanish troops, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Llander; and I have received a report (not official) stating, that, on the 17th May, General Copons had defeated the enemy in the position of Concal, near El Abisbal.

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(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

THE God of armies favours the operations of that which I have the honour to command.

The 2d brigade of the 2d division, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Llander, has completely destroyed, on the 7th instant, an enemy's column, composed of one thousand five hundred men, commanded by the Marshal who left Paycerda for the purpose of attacking Colonel Llanders flank, while he was engaged in the blockade of Olot: four officers and two hundred and ninety men made prisoners, twelve caissons, and more than five hundred muskets, and the reduction of the enemy's number to some three hundred men, are the results of this fortunate affair.

General Maurice Matieu, with a corps of six thousand infantry, three hundred cavalry, and five pieces of cannon, under Generals Expert and Debans, marched to Tarragona, for the purpose of protecting a convoy.

I followed with the 2d brigade of the 1st division, the 1st of the 2d, the battalion of the General, and  
thirty

thirty cavalry, making a total of three thousand two hundred men. On the return of General Matieu for Barcelona, I endeavoured to draw him to an advantageous position, which I occupied at the village of Abisbal, where I offered him battle on the 17th. At half past seven in the morning the fire began, and soon became general along the whole line: the attack and movement of the enemy to turn my flank were unavailing. At half past twelve he attacked, with the greatest spirit, and being repulsed and vigorously pursued, commenced his retreat, in sight of our valiant soldiers.

The field remained covered with bodies and arms: the enemy's loss exceeded six hundred men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. One commanding, and five inferior officers, were among the first, and seven were wounded.

The enemy confessed this loss in the village, in which he left a part of his wounded, under charge of a French surgeon.

My loss is not accurately ascertained, but I know that it bears no proportion to that of the enemy. When the different reports are received, I shall forward them to your Excellency; but, in the mean time, I have the honour to give your Excellency this information for your satisfaction.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE COPONS NAVIA.

*Head-Quarters at Villa Franca, May 18, 1813.*

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy from the 12th to the 19th June 1813 inclusive.*

12th June 1813.

3d Dragoons—5 horses killed; 1 captain, 1 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

18th Light Dragoons—2 horses wounded.

Total—1 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

18th June 1813.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—3 horses killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

1st Royal Scots—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—2 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Brunswick Light Infantry—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total

Total British—2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

General total—2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 57 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

*19th of June 1813.*

7th Fusileers, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

20th Foot—3 rank and file wounded.

23d Fusileers, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total British—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese—1 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

General Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Total British from 12th to 19th June inclusive—2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Ditto Portuguese—3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

Grand Total—2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

*Return*

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marques of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy near Vittoria, on the 21st day of June 1813.*

- General Staff—1 general, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, wounded.
- 3d Dragoon Guards—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded: 5 horses missing.
- 5th Dragoon Guards—1 rank and file wounded.
- 1st (Royal) Dragoons—2 horses killed: 1 drummer wounded; 1 horse missing.
- 3d Dragoons—2 horses killed; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.
- 4th Dragoons—2 horses wounded.
- 10th (Royal) Hussars—6 rank and file, 8 horses killed; 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 6 horses missing.
- 11th Light Dragoons—1 lieutenant killed.
- 12th Light Dragoons—1 ensign, 3 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.
- 13th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.
- 15th (King's) Hussars—10 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file, 16 horses, wounded.
- 16th Light Dragoons—7 rank and file, 11 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.
- 18th Hussars—1 captain, 10 rank and file, 12 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 18 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 13 horses missing.
- Royal Horse Artillery—4 rank and file, 28 horses, killed;

killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, 23 horses, wounded ; 8 horses missing.

Royal Foot Artillery—5 rank and file, 15 horses, killed ; 18 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded. -

Royal German Artillery—2 rank and file, 5 horses, killed ; 5 rank and file wounded.

Ditto Engineers—1 lieutenant wounded.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—8 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 11 rank and file, killed ; 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 67 rank and file, wounded.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 22 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 127 rank and file, wounded.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file, killed ; 2 rank and file, wounded.

20th Foot—3 rank and file killed ; 1 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—7 rank and file, killed ; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed ; 1 major, 2 captains, 12 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 165 rank and file, wounded.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 13 rank and file wounded.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—10 rank and file killed ; 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 59 rank and file wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant 1 ensign, 6 rank and file wounded.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 serjeants, 24 rank and file killed ; 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 175 rank and file wounded.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 4 rank and file killed ;

- killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 32 rank and file wounded.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 25 rank and file wounded.
- 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 61 rank and file wounded.
- 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 83 rank and file, wounded.
- 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.
- 50th Foot, 1st Batt.—27 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 70 rank and file, wounded.
- 51st Foot—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 17 rank and file, wounded.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded.
- 53d Foot, 4 Companies 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.
- 57th Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 21 rank and file, wounded.
- 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—11 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 123 rank and file, wounded.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded.
- 66th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 22 rank and file wounded.
- 68th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 87 rank and file, wounded.



- 71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, killed ; 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 3 drummers, 244 rank and file, wounded.
- 74th Foot—13 rank and file, killed ; 2 captains, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, wounded.
- 82d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, wounded.
- 83d Foot, 2d Batt.—2 lieutenants, 18 rank and file, killed ; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.
- 87th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, killed ; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 164 rank and file, wounded.
- 88th Foot, 1st Batt.—23 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 185 rank and file wounded.
- 92d Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.
- 94th Foot—5 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, wounded.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, wounded.
- 95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 8 rank and file, wounded.
- 95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, killed ; 16 rank and file, wounded.
- Chasseurs Britanniques.—1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank and file, wounded.
- 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion.—1 rank and

and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—4 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 36 rank and file, wounded.

5th Light Batt. King's German Legion.—1 rank and file, killed ; 1 drummer wounded.

Brunswick Oels—1 captain killed ; 5 rank and file, wounded.

# BULLETIN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 6th,  
1813.

No. XXXVIII.

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Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1813.

*Copy of A Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Baronet, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, at Port Mahon, the 28th May, 1813.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Captain Brace, detailing the particulars of a successful service performed by the marines of the Berwick, and the boats of that ship and the Euryalus, which reflects much credit on the officers and men employed therein. I am happy to learn he has lost but one man on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ED. PELLEW.

Berwick,

*Berwick, off Cavalacie,  
May 16, 1813.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that through the judicious management of Captain Napier, the enemy's coasting trade to and from Toulon to the eastward, was, between the 10th and 15th inst. collected in Cavalacie Road to the number of upwards of twenty sail: judging that a proper object for attack, I made the necessary arrangements to carry the place, but the surf proved too great for the people to land until the morning of the 16th instant, when the plan was carried into execution by the boats, commanded by Lieutenant Sweedland, First of this ship, and the royal marines under Captain Matthews, of that corps. Allow me to observe on the prompt manner in which this service was accomplished; for scarce twenty minutes elapsed from their reaching the beach until the batteries were taken, and a fire opened from them on the retreating enemy. The French National xebec *La Fortune*, carrying ten long nine-pounders and four swivels, with a crew of ninety-five men (as appears by her quarter bill), commanded by Monsieur Lecarnus, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, tried to effect her escape, but the *Euryalus* pushing close in, cut her off, and the crew abandoned her, leaving her at anchor with a spring on her cable, under the fire of the frigate, forts, and a division of the boats, under Lieutenant White, who boarded her in time to preserve her from blowing up or sinking, as the enemy had fired a shot through her bottom, and left a train to the magazine. We found in the harbour twenty-two vessels of different descriptions, which were either taken or destroyed; those scuttled by the enemy were cleared by the *Euryalus*, who took an anchorage to protect the working party, and through the great exertions of Captain Napier, the

the officers and men employed on that service, every thing was brought away worthy of notice.

Having related my proceeding, permit me to call your attention to the officers and men who conducted this affair, and if, in your judgment, any merit is attached to the transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on Captain Napier, the officers, seamen, and marines of both ships, whose united exertions so fully accomplished my wishes, that I have only to regret the loss of one man killed, and one missing.

I shall only particularize Lieutenant Sweedland and Captain Matthews, of this ship, Lieutenant Sandilands, First of the Euryalus, together with two young men, Mr. John Monk, of the Berwick, and Mr. Crawford, of the Euryalus.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed) E. BRACE, Captain.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Vice-Admiral  
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

*A List of Killed and Missing, in an attack on the Enemy's Batteries and Vessels at Cavalacie, May 16, 1813.*

Berwick—John Jones, marine, killed.

Euryalus--George Reardon, ordinary seaman, missing.

*List of Vessels captured and destroyed.*

La Fortune—French National Xebeck, 10 long nine-pounders, 4 swivels, and 95 men, commanded by Monsieur Lecarnus, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, taken.

Thirteen small vessels of different descriptions, taken; nine, the cargoes taken out, vessels destroyed.

Fifteen of the vessels were chiefly laden with oil, corn, lemons, &c. one with empty casks; and six of those destroyed were empty.

E. BRACE.

1813.

B b

Admi.

Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Adam, of His Majesty's Ship Invincible, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Invincible, Salon Bay, April 4, 1813.*

SIR,

THE Baron de Eroles having requested I would co-operate in an attack on the enemy's posts at Ampolla and Perello, near the Ebro, two boats of His Majesty's ship under my command, armed with carronades, under the directions of Lieutenant Corbyn the first Lieutenant, and a Spanish felucca, in which a party of troops were embarked, left this bay on the afternoon of the 1st instant, with orders to attack the post at Ampolla.

The troops were landed within two miles of it, about one o'clock in the morning, and the battery of two eighteen-pounders was completely surprised, the sentry having been shot. The guns were then turned on the fortified house, in which the greater part of the guard were posted, who evacuated it immediately, and most of them escaped, but some of them were afterwards taken at Perello.

That place, which is two leagues inland from Ampolla, was invested by a detachment of the Baron de Eroles's troops on the morning of the 2d inst. and upon the enemy refusing to receive a flag of truce, the walls of the town, which were filled with loop holes, were scaled, and a large square tower in the middle of the town, into which the French troops retreated, was immediately surrounded.

Owing to light winds and calms, I was not able to anchor the Invincible in Ampolla Bay until the afternoon of the 2d. Two field-pieces were immediately landed, and sent to Perello under the direction

tion

tion of Lieutenant Corbyn, assisted by Lieutenant Pidgley and the midshipmen and men attached to the guns. They were placed in a house near the tower, and at daylight the next morning opened upon it.

After a very resolute defence, two breaches having been made in the tower, it surrendered, and a lieutenant and thirty-three soldiers were made prisoners. The enemy had one killed and three wounded. They kept up a very heavy fire of musketry the whole time, but I have the satisfaction to say, that only one man belonging to this ship was wounded. The Spanish troops had two killed and six wounded.

At Ampolla two small privateers fell into our hands, which had been employed in communicating with Tarragona, and intercepting the trade passing the mouth of the Ebro. The post appears to have been established chiefly for the protection of this description of vessels and their prizes.

By the taking of Perello, the enemy's communications with the Col de Balagner is very much straitened, as it is on the high road from that place to Tortosa.

The Baron de Eroles speaks in the highest terms of the assistance afforded him by Lieutenant Corbyn, and the officers and men under his directions; and I have great satisfaction in reporting it to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. ADAM, Captain.

*Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, &c. &c. &c.*



Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Moubray, of his Majesty's Ship Repulse, addressed to Captain Sir John Gore, of the Revenge, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR, *Repulse, off Toulon, May 3, 1813.*

**H**AVING yesterday met the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, of the *Volontaire*, with the *Undaunted*, and *Redwing*, near the port of Morgion, where the enemy was observed actively employed in preparation for remounting cannon on the batteries, and viewing with him the importance of this situation as a place of protection to the coasting trade, I caused one hundred royal marines of the *Repulse*, under the command of Captain Ennis, to proceed, in conjunction with those of the frigates, for the purpose of destroying the works, whilst the boats should bring out some vessels that were in the harbour. The whole, under the direction of Lieutenant Shaw, of the *Volontaire*, whose local knowledge rendered him peculiarly qualified to conduct the enterprise, covered by the fire of the *Redwing*, and launches with carronades, were landed, and drove the enemy, consisting of a detachment of the 4th battalion of the 1st regiment of the line, to the heights in the rear, where he was kept in check until the vessels were secured, and the batteries, on which were found nine gun carriages, and a thirteen inch mortar, were blown up, and completely destroyed. I have to regret the loss of two brave men who fell in the boats on this occasion, as well as to have to place the name of Lieutenant Shaw among the list of the wounded; but considering the strong position the enemy occupied, and the loss he sustained,

tained, which we know to be at least twelve killed, besides several prisoners, it is comparatively small.

Witnessing from the ship the regularity and gallantry with which this service was executed, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my admiration of all employed on it.

I enclose lists of the vessels captured, and of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. H. MOUBRAY.

*To Sir John Gore, Captain of his Majesty's ship Revenge, and commanding a detached squadron.*

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*A List of Men belonging to his Majesty's Ships undermentioned, Killed and Wounded in an Attack on Morgion, May 2, 1813.*

KILLED.

Volontaire—James Hamilton, quarter-gunner.

Undaunted—L. Noski, seaman.

WOUNDED.

Volontaire—Lieutenant Isaac Shaw, by the explosion of the battery; W. Spencer, marine, dangerously.

Undaunted—John Dale, seaman, severely, but not dangerously; J. Sullivan, seaman, slightly.

(Signed)

R. H. MOUBRAY,

Captain of his Majesty's ship Repulse.

*Names of the Vessels captured.*

Maria Concepta, bombard, of 150 tons, laden with salt.

St. Josef, settee, of 72 tons, laden with wine and leather.

Lc Zephyr, tartan, of 40 tons, laden with empty casks.

St. Graffo, tartan, of 29 tons, laden with wine and flour.

Conception, tartan, of 25 tons, laden with wine and flour.

La Fortune, tartan, of 29 tons, laden with tiles and bricks.

(Signed) R. H. MOUBRAY,  
Captain of his Majesty's ship Repulse.

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Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Taylor, of his Majesty's Ship Apollo, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Apollo, Curzola,*  
SIR, February 4, 1813.

IN compliance with your orders of the 18th January, we proceeded, with two hundred and fifty men under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, on board the Apollo, Esperanza privateer, and four gunboats, to the attack of the island of Augusta, and I have the honour to acquaint you that it surrendered on the 29th.

During this service, which was attended with excessive fatigue, by the nature of the mountains over which we had to pass, a distinguished share fell to Captain Rorica, who with fifteen Calabrese,  
Mr.

Mr. Thomas Ullock, Purser of the Apollo, an artilleryman, and our guide, Antonio Langaletta, spiked the guns of the lower battery, under musketry of the fort, likewise to Captain May (35th regiment), Lieutenant George Bowen, and Mr. Ullock, of the Apollo, with forty men and the assistance of the inhabitants, who destroyed a store of provisions, took a serjeant of artillery, and two soldiers in the town, also under the musketry of the fort.

I do not mean, by mentioning these in particular, to take from the merits of others, who were all equally zealous.

I cannot either avoid mentioning the great exertions of the gun boats under Lieutenant M'Donald, (35th regiment) the barge, launch, and yawl, under Messrs William Henry Brand, William Hutchinson, and William David Fowkes, midshipmen of the Apollo; they drew a continual fire of the fort and battery upon them, and captured a boat attempting to get out with dispatches.

The fort stands upon the pinnacle of a mountain, which position is so strong, that fifty English soldiers, with the good disposition of the inhabitants, are likely to resist any force the enemy may send against it. Its garrison consisted of one hundred and thirty-nine men. It has one mortar, one eighteen, and two eight-pounders: three eighteen-pounders in the lower battery, and there are several musketry out-works.

We have only to lament the loss of one man on our side, an inhabitant, killed; the enemy had one wounded.

Colonel Robertson having left a garrison in Augusta, we sailed on the 1st with the Imogene, and gun-boat No. 43, to attack this island.

Although it blew excessive hard in squalls, we succeeded in landing one hundred and sixty soldiers, seventy seamen, and fifty marines, with a howitzer, and six-pounder field gun, the same

night, at Port Bufalo, which enabled Major Slessor (35th regiment), with the flankers, to surprise the hill, with a musketry work upon it, that commands the town.

Hearing that three hundred enemy's troops to relieve Augusta, were arrived on the opposite shore (Sabionalla), I directed Lieutenant Charles Taylor, acting commander of the Imogene, to bring away or destroy their boats, and if fired at from Curzola, not to return it to the town, which instructions he obeyed with the utmost forbearance, as he fired over all, when their fire was directed at him. Mr. Antonio Parbo, commander of the gun-boats, likewise behaved gallantly; his vessel was hulled three or four times.

Finding that the enemy appeared determined to hold out (although our field-guns were upon the hill, and our advance in the suburbs within pistol shot), and that the civic guard were collecting in the country; I took off the Apollo's seamen to attack the sea batteries, which, in the morning of the 3d, after about three hours firing, we silenced; they then agreed to capitulate; and I am happy to add, that we thereby have captured the privateer which molested the trade of the Adriatic so much, also two of her prizes.

In this I lament the loss of two seamen, Charles M'Gregor, killed by grape: and Edward Williams, drowned, by the sinking of the yawl in securing the ship; William Ward, slightly wounded.

I have also to regret that the ship's mainmast is very badly wounded, as well as a quantity of rigging cut.

Upon the walls of the town, and in its towers, were three eighteen-pounders and eight small guns.

It would be presumption in me to speak of my coadjutor Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's conduct, throughout our little expedition, in a military point  
of

of view ; but I may say, no service could have been performed with greater cordiality between all under his command, and our officers, seamen, and marines.

- The day the island surrendered we captured seven vessels in the Channel, bound to Ragusa and Cattaro, principally with grain, for which those places are in great distress.

We have also had the satisfaction of returning a quantity of church plate, bells, &c. which was seized, and ready to be carried away by the French, from Curzola and Augusta.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. W. TAYLOR.

*Rear-Admiral Fremantle, Adriatic.*

Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Wyndham, of His Majesty's Ship Bristol, addressed to Rear-Admiral Hallowell, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Bristol, at Sea,  
March 21, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the capture of the French privateer *La Petite Louise*, of four guns and forty-five men, (but having only two guns and twenty-five men on board), commanded by Honoré Saissy, a lieutenant in the French navy, by the boats of His Majesty's ship *Bristol*, under my command, on the 16th instant, off Oran ; she sailed from Denia on the 4th instant, and had made several captures, two of which, Spanish vessels, I have since retaken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. WYNDHAM, Captain.

*Benjamin Hallowell, Esq. Rear-Admiral  
of the White, &c. &c. &c.*

*Admi-*

*Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1813.*

**V**ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from Captain Hoste, of His Majesty's ship the *Bacchante*, to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, dated the 14th of February :

One, reporting the capture, off Otranto, of *L'Alcinous* French gun-boat, carrying two guns and thirty-two men, and of eight trading vessels, under her convoy, from Corfu.

The other stating the capture of *La Vigilante* French courier gun-boat, from Corfu to Otranto, with dispatches, and having on board, as passenger, the General of Artillery, Corda, and his Staff.

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*Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1813.*

**V**ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from the Honourable Captain Cadogan, of his Majesty's ship the *Havannah*, to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, giving an account of the destruction, on the 7th of February, of an enemy's convoy of twenty-five sail, four of them gun-boats, by the boats of the *Havannah*, under Lieutenant Lumley, on the coast of Manfredonia. A battery of seven guns was destroyed by the marines, and two of the vessels brought out, the rest scuttled and left full of water. The convoy came from Venice, and the vessels were laden with ordnance stores. This service was performed without the loss of a man.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 10th,  
1813.

No. XXXIX.

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Admiralty-Office, July 10, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Capel,  
of His Majesty's Ship La Hogue, to John Wilson  
Croker, Esq. dated at Halifax, June 11, 1813.*

SIR,

**I**T is with the greatest pleasure I transmit you a letter I have just received from Captain Broke, of His Majesty's ship Shannon, detailing a most brilliant achievement in the capture of the United States' frigate Chesapeake, in fifteen minutes. Captain Broke relates so fully the particulars of this gallant affair, that I feel it unnecessary to add much to his narrative; but I cannot forbear expressing the pleasure I feel in bearing testimony to the indefatigable exertions and persevering zeal of Captain Broke, during the time he has been under my orders: placing a firm reliance on the valour of his officers and crew, and a just confidence in his system of discipline, he sought every opportunity of meeting the enemy on fair terms, and I have to rejoice with his country, and his friends, at the glorious result  
of

of this contest : he gallantly headed his boarders in the assault, and carried all before him. His wounds are severe, but I trust his country will not be long deprived of his services.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. BLADEN CAPEL, Captain,  
and Senior Officer at Halifax.

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SIR,

*Shannon, Halifax, June 6, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that being close in with Boston Light-House, in His Majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st instant, I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States' frigate Chesapeake (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the Shannon; I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and then hove to for him to join us—the enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying; when closing with us he sent down his royal yards. I kept the Shannon's up, expecting the breeze would die away. At half past five P. M. the enemy hauled up within hail of us on the starboard side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under the topsails; after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant bands appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate but disorderly resistance.

The firing continued at all the gangways and between the tops, but in two minutes time the enemy were

were driven sword in hand from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action.

I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they fell exulting in their conquest.

My brave First Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the moment of victory, in the act of hoisting the British colours; his death is a severe loss to the service. Mr. Aldham, the Purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small-arm men, was killed at his post on the gangway. My faithful old clerk, Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side; Mr. Aldham has left a widow to lament his loss. I request the Commander in Chief will recommend her to the protection of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My veteran boatswain, Mr. Stephens, has lost an arm. He fought under Lord Rodney on the 12th April. I trust his age and services will be duly rewarded.

I am happy to say, that Mr. Samwell, a midshipman of much merit, is the only other officer wounded besides myself, and he not dangerously. Of my gallant seamen and marines we had twenty-three slain and fifty-six wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. No expressions I can make use of can do justice to the merits of my valiant officers and crew; the calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous precision of their fire, could only be equalled by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommend them all warmly to the protection of the Commander in Chief.

Having received a severe sabre wound at the first onset, whilst charging a party of the enemy who had

had rallied on their fore-castle, I was only capable of giving command till assured our conquest was complete, and then directing Second Lieutenant Wallis to take charge of the Shannon, and secure the prisoners, I left the Third Lieutenant, Mr. Falkiner (who had headed the main deck boarders) in charge of the prize. I beg to recommend these officers most strongly to the Commander in Chief's patronage, for the gallantry they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgment they evinced in the anxious duties which afterwards devolved upon them.

To Mr. Etough, the acting master, I am much indebted for the steadiness in which he conn'd the ship into action. The Lieutenants Johns and Law, of the marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions.

It is impossible to particularize every brilliant deed performed by my officers and men, but I must mention, when the ship's yard arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosnahan, who commanded in our main-top, finding himself screened from the enemy by the foot of the topsail, laid out at the main yard arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our fore-top, stormed the enemy's fore-top from the fore-yard arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend Mr. Etough, the acting master, and Messrs. Smith, Leake, Clavering, Raymond, and Littlejohn, midshipmen. This latter officer is a son of Captain Littlejohn, who was slain in the Berwick.

The loss of the enemy was about seventy killed, and one hundred wounded. Among the former were the fourth lieutenant, a lieutenant of marines, the master, and many other officers. Captain Laurence is since dead of his wounds.

The enemy came into action with a complement of four hundred and forty men; the Shannon having

ing picked up some recaptured seamen, had three hundred and thirty.

The Chesapeake is a fine frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteens on her main deck, two and thirties on her quarter deck and forecastle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE.

*To Captain the Honourable T. Bladen  
Capel, &c. Halifax.*

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*List of Killed on board His Majesty's Ship Shannon:*

G. T. L. Watt, first lieutenant.

G. Aldham, purser.

John Dunn, captain's clerk.

G. Gilbert, able seaman.

William Berilles, able seaman.

Neil Gilchrist, able seaman.

Thomas Selby, able seaman.

James Long, able seaman.

John Young, able seaman.

James Wallace, able seaman.

Joseph Brown, able seaman.

Thomas Barr, ordinary seaman.

Michael Murphy, ordinary seaman.

Thomas Molloy, ordinary seaman.

Thomas Jones, ordinary seaman.

John O'Connelly, ordinary seaman.

Thomas Barry, first class, boy.

MARINES.

Samuel Millard, corporal.

James Jayms, private.

Dominique Sader, private.

William Young, private.

## SUPERNUMERARIES.

William Morrisay.

John Moriarty.

Thomas German.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE, Captain.  
ALEX. JACK, Surgeon.

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Admiralty-Office, July 10, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Bermuda, the 28th May, 1813.*

SIR,

I REQUEST you will inform their Lordships, that after the capture of the American privateers on the 3d of April, by the boats of the squadron, I continued my course up the Bay, and being of opinion that a light flotilla of small vessels would be of essential use in cutting off the enemy's supplies, and destroying their foundries, stores, and public works, by penetrating the rivers at the head of the Chesapeake ; I directed Rear-Admiral Cockburn to take under his orders the Maidstone, Fantome, Mohawk, Highflyer, and three of the prize armed schooners ; and the Rear-Admiral having selected a detachment, composed of one hundred and eighty seamen and two hundred marines, from the naval brigade of the squadron, together with Lieutenant Robertson, of the royal artillery, and a small detachment of that corps, which General Horsford, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bermuda, had been so kind, at my request, to permit to serve with me in the squadron, the whole proceeded upon the abovementioned service.

I here-

I herewith inclose a report of the operations of the advanced squadron, from which their Lordships will observe, that the enterprize was conducted with distinguished ability and gallantry under Rear-Admiral Cockburn, and most zealously and bravely executed by the Captains Burdett, Lawrence, and Byng, their officers and men; and I trust, that when their Lordships consider that this service was performed in the interior of the enemy's country, where the detachment was frequently opposed by superior force, and in a difficult and unknown navigation, that the behaviour of the officers and men will entitle them to their Lordships favour and approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN,  
Admiral of the Blue and Com-  
mander in Chief.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Sloop Fantome, in the  
Elk River, 29th April, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that having yesterday gained information of the depôt of flour (alluded to in your note to me of the 23d instant) being with some military and other stores, situated at a place called French Town, a considerable distance up the river Elk, I caused his Majesty's brigs Fantome and Mohawk, and the Dolphin, Racer, and Highflyer tenders, to be moored, yesterday evening, as far within the entrance of this river as could be prudently effected after dark, and at eleven o'clock last night the detachment of marines now in the advanced squadron, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men, under Captains Wybourn and Carter, of that corps, with five artillerymen, under First Lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, (who eagerly volunteered his valuable assistance on  
1813. C c this



this occasion), proceeded in the boats of the squadron, the whole being under the immediate direction of Lieutenant G. A. Westphall, First of the Marlborough, to take and destroy the aforesaid stores, the Highflyer tender, under the command of Lieutenant T. Lewis, being directed to follow, for the support and protection of the boats, as far and as closely as he might find it practicable.

Being ignorant of the way, the boats were unfortunately led up the Bohemia River, instead of keeping in the Elk, and it being daylight before this error was rectified, they therefore did not reach the destined place till between eight and nine o'clock this morning, which occasioned the enemy to have full warning of their approach, and gave him time to collect his force and make his arrangements for the defence of his stores and town, for the security of which a six gun battery had lately been erected, and from whence a heavy fire was opened on our boats the moment they approached within its reach, but the launches, with their carronades, under the orders of Lieutenant Nicholas Alexander, First of the Dragon, pulling resolutely up to the work, keeping up at the same time a constant and well directed fire on it, and the marines being in the act of disembarking on the right, the Americans judged it prudent to quit their battery, and to retreat precipitately into the country, abandoning to their fate French Town and its depôts of stores; the whole of the latter, therefore, consisting of much flour, a large quantity of army clothing, of saddles, bridles, and other equipments for cavalry, &c. &c. &c. together with various articles of merchandize, were immediately set fire to, and entirely consumed, as were five vessels lying near the place; and the guns of the battery, being too heavy to bring away, were disabled as effectually as possible, by Lieutenant Robertson and his artillerymen; after which my orders being completely fulfilled, the boats returned  
down

down the river without molestation, and I am happy to add, that one seaman, of the Maidstone, wounded in the arm by a grape shot, is the only casualty we have sustained.

To Lieutenant G. A. Westphall, who has so gallantly conducted, and so ably executed this service, my highest encomium and best acknowledgements are due, and I trust, Sir, you will deem him to have also thereby merited your favourable consideration and notice. It is likewise my pleasing duty to acquaint you, that he speaks in the highest terms of the zeal and good conduct of every officer and man employed with him on this occasion; but particularly of the very great assistance he derived from Lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, Lieutenant Alexander, of the Dragon, Lieutenant Lewis, of the Highflyer, and Captains Wybourn and Carter, of the royal marines.

I have now anchored the abovementioned brigs and tenders near a farm, on the right bank of this river, where there appears to be a considerable quantity of cattle, which I intend embarking for the use of the fleet under your command, and if I meet with no resistance or impediment in so doing, I shall give the owner bills on the Victualling Office for the fair value of whatsoever is so taken; but should resistance be made, I shall consider them as prize of war, which I trust will meet your approbation; and I purpose taking on board a further supply for the fleet to-morrow, on similar terms, from Spesucie Island, which lies a little below Hayre de Grace, and which I have been informed is also well stocked.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. COCKBURN,

Rear-Admiral.

*To the Right Honourable Admiral Sir J. B.*

*Warren, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, Tuesday night, 3d May 1813, at Anchor off Turkey Point.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that whilst anchoring the brigs and tenders off Spesuëie island, agreeable to my intentions notified to you in my official report of the 29th ultimo, No. 10, I observed guns fired and American colours hoisted at a battery lately erected at Havre-de-Grace, at the entrance of the Susquichanna river; this of course immediately gave to the place an importance which I had not before attached to it, and I therefore determined on attacking it after the completion of our operations at the island; consequently having sounded in the direction towards it, and found that the shallowness of the water would only admit of its being approached by boats, I directed their assembling under Lieutenant Westphal, (first of the Marlborough) last night at twelve o'clock, alongside the Fantome, when our detachments of marines, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men, (as before) under Captains Wybourn and Carter, with a small party of artillerymen, under Lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, embarked in them, and the whole being under the immediate direction of Captain Lawrence, of the Fantome, (who with much zeal and readiness took upon himself, at my request, the conducting of this service) proceeded towards Havre, to take up under cover of the night, the necessary positions for commencing the attack at dawn of day. The Dolphin and Highflyer tenders, commanded by Lieutenants Hutchinson and Lewis, followed for the support of the boats, but the shoalness of the water prevented their getting within six miles of the place. Captain Lawrence, however, having got up with the boats, and having very ably and judiciously

judiciously placed them during the dark, a warm fire was opened on the place at daylight from our launches and rocket boats, which was smartly returned from the battery for a short time, but the launches constantly closing with it, and their fire rather increasing than decreasing, that from the battery soon began to slacken, and Captain Lawrence observing this, very judiciously directed the landing of the marines on the left, which movement, added to the hot fire they were under, induced the Americans to commence withdrawing from the battery, to take shelter in the town; Lieutenant G. A. Westphal, who had taken his station in the rocket boat close to the battery, therefore now judging the moment to be favourable, pulled directly up under the work, and landing with his boat's crew, got immediate possession of it, turned their own guns on them, and thereby soon obliged them to retreat with their whole force to the furthest extremity of the town, whither (the marines having by this time landed) they were closely pursued, and no longer feeling themselves equal to a manly and open resistance, they commenced a teasing and irritating fire from behind the houses, walls, trees, &c. from which I am sorry to say, my gallant first lieutenant received a shot through his hand whilst leading the pursuing party; he, however, continued to head the advance, with which he soon succeeded in dislodging the whole of the enemy from their lurking places, and driving them from shelter to the neighbouring woods, and whilst performing which service, he had the satisfaction to overtake, and with his remaining hand to make prisoner, and bring in a captain of their militia. We also took an ensign and some armed individuals, but the rest of the force which had been opposed to us, having penetrated into the woods, I did not judge it prudent to allow of their being further followed with our small numbers, therefore after

setting fire to some of the houses, to cause the proprietors (who had deserted them, and formed part of the militia who had fled to the woods,) to understand and feel what they were liable to bring upon themselves, by building batteries and acting towards us with so much useless rancour, I embarked in the boats the guns from the battery, and having also taken and destroyed about one hundred and thirty stand of small arms, I detached a small division of boats up the Susquhanna, to take and destroy whatever they might meet with in it, and proceeded myself with the remaining boats under Captain Lawrence, in search of a cannon foundry, which I had gained intelligence of, whilst on shore in Havre, as being situated about three or four miles to the northward, where we found it accordingly, and getting possession of it without difficulty, commenced instantly its destruction, and that of the guns and other materials we found there, to complete which, occupied us during the remainder of the day, as there were several buildings and much complicated heavy machinery attached to it. It was known by the names of the Cecil or Principe Foundry, and was one of the most valuable works of the kind in America; the destruction of it, therefore, at this moment, will I trust prove of much national importance.

In the margin\* I have stated the ordnance taken and disabled by our small division this day, during the whole of which we have been on shore in the centre of the enemy's country, and on his high road

\* Taken from the battery at Havre-de-Grace—6 guns, twelve and six-pounders.

Disabled in the battery for protection of foundry—5 guns, twenty-four pounders.

Disabled, ready for sending away from foundry—28 guns, thirty-two pounders.

Disabled in boring-house and foundry—8 guns and 4 carro-nades, of different calibres.

Total—51 guns, and 130 stand of small arms.

between



between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The boats which I sent up the Susquehanna, returned after destroying five vessels in it, and a large store of flour; when every thing being completed to my utmost wishes, the whole division re-embarked and returned to the ships, where we arrived at ten o'clock, after being twenty-two hours in constant exertion, without nourishment of any kind, and I have much pleasure in being able to add, that, excepting Lieutenant Westphall's wound, we have not suffered any casualty whatever.

The judicious dispositions made by Captain Lawrence, of the *Fantome*, during the preceding night, and the able manner in which he conducted the attack of Havre in the morning, added to the gallantry, zeal, and attention shewn by him during this whole day, most justly entitle him to my highest encomiums and acknowledgements, and will, I trust, ensure to him your approbation; and I have the pleasure to add, that he speaks in the most favourable manner of the good conduct of all the officers and men employed in the boats under his immediate orders, particularly of Lieutenants Alexander and Reed, of the *Dragon* and *Fantome*, who each commanded a division: of Lieutenant G. A. Westphall, whose exemplary and gallant conduct it has been necessary for me already to notice in detailing to you the operations of the day, I shall only now add, that for a thorough knowledge of his merits (he having served many years with me as first lieutenant) I always, on similar occasions, expect much from him, but this day he even outstripped those expectations, and though in considerable pain from his wound, he insisted on continuing to assist me to the last moment with his able exertions, I therefore, Sir, cannot but entertain a confident hope that his services of to-day, and the wound he has received, added to what he so successfully executed at French Town (as detailed in my letter to you of

the 29th ultimo), will obtain for him your favourable consideration and notice, and that of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I should be wanting in justice did I not also mention to you particularly the able assistance again afforded me by Lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, who is ever a volunteer where service is to be performed, and always foremost in performing such service, being equally conspicuous for his gallantry and ability; and he also obliged me by superintending the destruction of the ordnance taken at the foundery. To Captains Wybourn and Carter, who commanded the marines and shewed much skill in the management of them, every praise is likewise due, as are my acknowledgments to Lieutenant Lewis, of the *High-flyer*, who, not being able to bring his vessel near enough to render assistance, came himself with his usual active zeal to offer his personal services. And it is my pleasing duty to have to report to you in addition, that all the other officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the cheerful and zealous discharge of their duty; and I have therefore the satisfaction of recommending their general good conduct on this occasion to your notice accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN,  
Rear-Admiral.

*To the Right Honourable Admiral Sir J. B.  
Warren, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

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SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, off the  
Sasafras River, May 6, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that, understanding Georgetown and Frederickstown, situated up the Sasafras River, were places of some trade and importance, and the Sasafras being the only river or place of shelter for vessels at this upper



upper extremity of the Chesapeake, which I had not examined and cleared, I directed last night the assembling of the boats alongside the Mohawk; from whence with the marines, as before, under Captains Wybourn and Carter, with my friend Lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, and his small party, they proceeded up this river, being placed by me for this operation, under the immediate directions of Captain Byng, of the Mohawk.

I intended that they should arrive before the above mentioned towns by dawn of day, but in this I was frustrated by the intricacy of the river, our total want of local knowledge in it, the darkness of the night, and the great distance the towns lay up it; it therefore unavoidably became late in the morning before we approached them, when, having intercepted a small boat with two of the inhabitants, I directed Captain Byng to halt our boats about two miles below the town, and I sent forward the two Americans in their boat to warn their countrymen against acting in the same rash manner the people of Havre de Grace had done, assuring them if they did, that their towns would inevitably meet with a similar fate, but on the contrary, if they did not attempt resistance, no injury should be done to them or their towns, that vessels and public property only, would be seized, that the strictest discipline would be maintained, and that whatever provisions or other property of individuals I might require for the use of the squadron, should be instantly paid for in its fullest value; after having allowed sufficient time for this message to be digested, and their resolution taken thereon, I directed the boats to advance, and I am sorry to say I soon found the more unwise alternative was adopted, for on our reaching within about a mile of the town, between two projecting elevated points of the river, a most heavy fire of musketry was opened on us from about four hundred

dred men, divided and entrenched on the two opposite banks, aided by one long gun : the launches and rocket-boat smartly returned this fire with good effect, and with the other boats and the marines I pushed ashore immediately above the enemy's position, thereby ensuring the capture of his towns or the bringing him to a decided action ; he determined, however, not to risk the latter, for the moment he discerned we had gained the shore, and that the marines had fixed their bayonets, he fled with his whole force to the woods, and was neither seen or heard of afterwards, though several parties were sent out to ascertain whether he had taken up any new position, or what had become of him ; I gave him, however, the mortification of seeing, from wherever he had hid himself, that I was keeping my word, with respect to the towns, which (excepting the houses of those who had continued peaceably in them, and had taken no part in the attack made on us) were forthwith destroyed, as were four vessels laying in the river, and some stores of sugar, of lumber, of leather, and other merchandise ; I then directed the re-embarkation of our small force, and we proceeded down the river again to a town I had observed, situated in a branch of it, about half way up, and here I had the satisfaction to find that what had passed at Havre, Georgetown, and Frederickstown, had its effect, and led these people to understand that they have more to hope for from our generosity than from erecting batteries and opposing us by means within their power ; the inhabitants of this place having met me at landing, to say they had not permitted either guns or militia to be stationed there, and that whilst there I should not meet with any opposition whatever ; I therefore landed with the officers and a small guard only, and having ascertained that there was no public property of any kind or warlike stores, and having allowed of such articles

articles as we stood in need of being embarked in the boats, on payment to the owners of their full value, I again re-embarked, leaving the people of this place well pleased with the wisdom of their determination on their mode of receiving us ; I also had a deputation from Charlestown, in the North-east River, to assure me that that place is considered by them at your merey, and that neither guns or militia-men shall be suffered there, and as I am assured that all the places in the upper part of the Chesapeake have adopted similar resolutions, and as there is now neither public property, vessels, nor warlike stores remaining in this neighbourhood, I purpose returning to you with the light squadron to-morrow morning.

I am sorry to say, the hot fire we were under this morning, cost us five men wounded, one only, however, severely ; and I have much satisfaction in being able again to bear testimony to you, of the zeal, gallantry, and good conduct of the different officers and men serving in this division. To Captain Byng, of the Mohawke, who conducted the various arrangements on this occasion, with equal skill and bravery, every possible praise is most justly due ; as well as to Captains Wybourn and Carter, Lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, and Lieutenant Lewis, of the Highflyer ; Lieutenant Alexander, of the Dragon, the senior officer under Captain Byng, in command of the boats, deserves also that I should particularly notice him to you for his steadiness, correctness, and the great ability with which he always executes whatever service is entrusted to him ; and I must beg permission to seize this opportunity of stating to you how much I have been indebted since on this service, to Captain Burdett, of this ship, who was good enough to receive me on board the Maidstone, when I found it impracticable to advance higher in the Marlborough, and has invariably accompanied me

on

on every occasion whilst directing these various operations, and rendered me always the most able, prompt, and efficacious assistance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Rear-Admiral.

*To the Right Honourable Admiral Sir J. B.*

*Warren, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

*Admiralty-Office, July 10, 1813.*

**A**DAMIRAL Sir John Borlase Warren, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Pigot, of His Majesty's ship *Orpheus*, to Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, of the *Ramillies*, giving an account of the destruction of the *Wampoe*, American letter of marque, of eight guns, by the boats of the *Orpheus*, under Lieutenant William Martin Collins, and acting Lieutenant Dance, on the 28th of April last, off Block Island. The vessel having been run on shore, was boarded and set on fire under a severe fire of musketry from the rocks, by which Lieutenant Collins (the only person hurt) was unfortunately mortally wounded.

The Admiral has also transmitted a letter from Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, stating the destruction by the *Orpheus*, of the *Holkar* American privateer of twenty guns, off Rhode Island, on the 11th of May.

And in a letter, dated the 16th May, Sir John Warren reports, the capture of an American schooner, called the *Vesta*, from Bourdeaux, attempting to pass up the James river, by the boats of the blockading squadron.

Admiralty-Office, July 10, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Fremantle to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Milford, at Lissa, May 1, 1813.*

SIR,

**I**N having the honour of forwarding, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Black's report of his attack on an enemy's convoy near Spalatro, it is my duty to represent what his modesty has not allowed him to make an official report of, namely, that he is himself badly wounded by a musket-ball, which passed through his right hand, and now confines him.

Having made it my business to inquire and examine into all the particulars, I can have no hesitation in saying, that many would have undertaken the enterprise, but few vessels under such circumstances could have been extricated from such a force, and such difficulties as were opposed to them.

Much credit is due to Captain Black, his officers and ship's company, for their gallantry, as well as for their perseverance and steadiness on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FRAS. FREMANTLE.

*His Majesty's Ship Weazle, Lissa,  
April 26, 1813.*

SIR,

**I** BEG leave to report to you, that while cruising in His Majesty's sloop, under my command, in pursuance of your orders of the 10th instant, at daylight of the 22d, the island of Zirona, bearing W. S.W. distant about four miles, we discovered a convoy close to the main land, making for the  
ports

ports of Tran and Spalatro, to which we immediately gave chase ; as we came up they separated in different directions, the greater part, with ten gun boats, bore up for the Bay of Boscaline ; these we continued chasing under all sail ; at half past five, A. M. they anchored in a line about a mile from the shore, hoisted their French colours, and commenced firing at us ; the wind blowing strong at S. E. directly into the bay, our sails and rigging were considerably damaged before we could close with them ; and seeing the enemy erecting batteries on shore, I was at first unwilling to go close in, but at six we anchored with springs upon the cable, within pistol shot of the enemy, when the action immediately commenced on our part ; they stood our fire for about twenty minutes, when the whole cut their cables, ran closer in, and again opened their fire ; their increased distance was now too great for our carronades to have their proper effect, we cut the cable, ran within half pistol shot, and recommenced the action ; the enemy now opened their fire upon us from three large guns, at the distance of thirty yards from each other, and two or three hundred musketry on the heights immediately over us ; we continued closely engaged in this manner ; at ten three of them struck their colours, two were driven on shore, and one sunk. They were now reinforced by four gun-boats from the eastward, who at first anchored outside, and commenced firing at us, which obliged us to engage on both sides ; but they shortly after ran in and joined the others, who placed themselves behind a point of land, where we could only see their masts from the deck, when they commenced a most destructive fire, their grape-shot striking us over the land in every part ; at this time our number was so reduced that we could with difficulty man four guns, the marines and a few seamen firing musketry, our grape all expended. We continued in close action

until



until three P. M. when the enemy discontinued their fire. After forty minutes the action again commenced, and continued, without intermission, till half-past six in the evening, when the firing entirely ceased on both sides. The enemy during the day had received considerable supplies of troops on shore, who had kept up an incessant fire upon us. We were now in a very critical situation, being but a very few yards from a lee-shore, almost a complete wreck, the whole of our running and greater part of the standing rigging gone; most of the sails shot from the yards, the masts shot through in several places, and many shot in the hull, five between wind and water, both our pumps also shot away between the decks, with difficulty we could keep her free by constantly bailing at both hatches. In the action of this day I found we had lost five killed and twenty wounded. At dark the boats succeeded in burning and destroying, besides the gun-boats, eight sail of the convoy, bringing away their anchors, all ours being shot to pieces and rendered entirely unserviceable; indeed it is to this I am to attribute the being enabled to warp His Majesty's sloop out. At daylight of the 23d, having warped about a mile from the land, the remaining gun-boats again attacked us, and musketry from the shore; this was most annoying, they having us in a raking position, our last cable half shot through, the wind blowing strong in, we could not venture to bring our broadside to bear upon them; all this day and night we were warping out from the shore, but very slowly, the people being reduced in number and exhausted with fatigue.

On the 24th, the enemy had erected a battery of three guns on a point of the bay, close to which we must pass; this they opened upon us about noon, when we got within their range; the gun-boats pulling out in a line astern, commenced their fire about one P. M. during all the time we were warping



warping out under their fire, and that of musketry from the shore. Wind now moderate, and shortly after quite calm. At four, nearly out of the bay, the gun-boats following and firing at us. At five, they got within the range of our guns, when we opened our larboard broadside and drove them off, but it continuing calm, we were unable to follow them.

The conduct of the whole of my officers and ship's company during these three days of most arduous service, merits my warmest praise; indeed, I am at a loss which most to admire, their determined bravery in action, or their steady perseverance in warping the brig out. Our number was considerably reduced when we first went into action, owing to several men being away in prizes, and two boats which joined us seven hours afterward. Mr. Thomas Whaley, First Lieutenant, being severely wounded in the action, I received every attention from Mr. Michael Quin, the Second, whose conduct at all times, has been much to my satisfaction; I beg leave to recommend to your notice, Mr. William Simkin, master's-mate, who lost his right arm early in the action, and also the services of Mr. James Stewart, midshipman, who was actively employed in one of the boats, burning and destroying several of the convoy.

Enclosed I transmit to you a list of the killed and wounded, great part of the latter, I am sorry to say, severely.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BLACK.

*Rear-Admiral Fremantle, &c. &c. &c.*

*A List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop Weazle, on the 22d April, 1813.*

*Killed.*

Mr. James Toby, boatswain.  
 John Bowes, quarter-master.  
 John Kennedy, able seaman.  
 William Heydon, boatswain's-mate.  
 William Treviek, private marine.

*Severely Wounded.*

Mr. Thomas Whaley, first lieutenant.  
 Mr. William Simkin, master's-mate.  
 J. C. Dahmus, seaman.  
 Jacob Gurnson, seaman.  
 Richard Nott, seaman.  
 John Cosgrove, seaman.  
 John Formelia, seaman.  
 Thomas Peek, seaman.  
 Abraham Hamilton, seaman.  
 James Mein, seaman.  
 John Martin, seaman.  
 Peter Basil, seaman.  
 William Stevens, seaman.

*Slightly Wounded.*

Mr. Benjamin Bremmer, carpenter.  
 William Watson, seaman.  
 Joseph Nichols, seaman.  
 Robert Lewis, seaman.  
 Mr. James Stewart, midshipman.  
 George Crawford, seaman.  
 Daniel Patterson, seaman.  
 Rody Delamy, seaman.  
 George Sherry, marine.

James Taylor, marine.

James Feathers, marine.

JAMES BLACK.

J. KIERNAN, Surgeon.

*His Majesty's Sloop Weazle,*

*Lissa, 26th April, 1813.*

Admiralty-Office, July 10, 1813.

*Extract of Letter from Captain Head, of His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, addressed to Captain Oliver, of the Valiant, and transmitted by Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, at Sea, March 26, 1813.*

**I** BEG leave to acquaint you, that the ship you saw me capture to-day, proved to be the American ship letter of marque *Volante*, pierced for twenty-two guns, but only fourteen mounted, ten twenty-four-pounder carronades, and four long nine-pounders, with a complement of eighty-five men.

Admiralty-Office, July 10, 1813.

*List of Captures made by the Channel Fleet from March 22d to June 30th 1813, not yet gazetted.*

American schooner *Tyger*, of 4 guns, 25 men, and 263 tons, from *Bordeaux*, bound to *New York*, laden with brandy, wine, and silks, captured by the *Medusa*, *Iris*, *Scylla*, and *Whiting* schooner, March 22, 1813.

American ship *Ferox*, of 2 guns, 19 men, and 452 tons, from *Charlestown*, bound to *Bordeaux*,  
laden

- laden with cotton, captured by the *Medusa* and *Lyra*, March 28, 1813.
- American schooner *Polly*, of 7 men and 114 tons, from Boston, bound to Bilboa, laden with fish, captured by the *Surveillante*, March 23, 1813.
- American schooner *Eliza*, of 4 guns, 16 men, and 150 tons, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, potash, &c. captured by the *Surveillante*, *Iris*, and *Medusa*, March 27, 1813.
- American brig *Essex*, of 4 guns, 32 men, and 294 tons, from Boston, bound to Rochelle, laden with cotton, captured by the *Pyramus* and *Goldfinch*, April 4, 1813.
- American ship *Good Friends*, of 4 guns, 15 men, and 246 tons, from Charlestown, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and hides, captured by the *Andromache* and *Sealark*, April 2, 1813.
- American brig *Lightning*, of 15 men and 179 tons, from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and fish, captured by the *Medusa*, *Iris*, *Sparrow*, and *Bramble*, March 31, 1813.
- American schooner *Young Holkar*, of 2 guns, 9 men, and 145 tons, from Charlestown, bound to Nantes, laden with cotton, captured by the *Superb* and *Rota*, April 10, 1813.
- French brig *L'Hercule*, of 6 men and 182 tons, from Sables D'Olonne, bound to Bayonne, laden with salt, captured by the *Hannibal*, *Bulwark*, *Royal Sovereign*, *Conquestador*, and *Arrow*, April 4, 1813.
- American ship *Magdalen*, of 2 guns, 20 men, and 255 tons, from the Villaine, bound to New York, laden with brandy and vinegar, captured by the *Superb*, *Pyramus*, *Rover*, and *Fancy* cutter, April 15, 1813.
- Prussian galliot *Enegheid*, of 4 men and 200 tons, from Marennes, bound to Stettin, laden with salt, captured by the *Dispatch*, April 3, 1813.
- American brig *Oneida*, of 9 men and 168 tons,

from New York, bound to St. Sebastians, laden with cotton, rice, &c. captured by the Sparrow, March 21, 1813.

English recaptured schooner Equity, of 6 men and 88 tons, from Madeira, bound to London, laden with wine, captured by the Iris, April 15, 1813.

American recaptured ship Mount Hope, of 16 men and 384 tons, from Charlestown, bound to Cadiz, laden with rice, captured by the Surveillante and Andromeda, May 5, 1813.

American schooner Miranda, of 6 men and 104 tons, from Rhode Island, bound to Matanzas, laden with lumber, captured by the Unicorn, May 21, 1813.

American schooner Hannah Eliza, of 2 guns, 11 men, and 141 tons, from Bayonne, bound to New York, laden with silks, oil, madder, &c. captured by the Lyra, May 29, 1813.

American schooner Governor Gerry, of 6 guns, 18 men, and 225 tons, from L'Orient, bound to New York, laden with brandy and wine, captured by the Royalist and Earl St. Vincent privateer, May 31, 1813.

Galliot, name unknown, laden with wine, &c. captured by the Conquestador and Basque Roads squadron, same date.

French chasse marée Prudent, of 50 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with brandy and wine, captured by the Goldfinch, Bulwark, Royal Sovereign, Clarence, and Magnificent, June 2, 1813.

American brig Joseph, of 2 guns, 13 men, and 160 tons, from Bayonne, bound to Boston, laden with brandy, wine, silks, and oil, captured by the Iris, June 8, 1813.

(Signed)

KEITH, Admiral.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 10, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Orcoyen, 26th June 1813.

**T**HE enemy continued their retreat yesterday morning, from the neighbourhood of Pamplona, by the road of Roncevalles, into France, and have been followed by our light troops.

The fort of Pamplona has been invested this day.

I have received a letter of the 22d, from Colonel Longa, stating, that he has taken six pieces of artillery, from a detachment of troops under the command of General Foy, on their retreat into France by the high road at Mondragon.

I ought to have informed your Lordship, in my dispatch of the 24th, that on the 23d I had detached Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to the left, towards Tolosa, with a view to the operations to be carried on in that quarter.

By a letter from him, of the 25th, it appears that he arrived yesterday at Tolosa, having been opposed in his occupation of that town, by the troops which retired under the command of General Foy. He mentions the assistance which he had received from Colonel Longa, and from two battalions of the army of Galicia, which General Giron had left with him in his attack upon Tolosa.

Sir John Murray had certainly landed in Catalonia on the 3d instant, and had taken possession of the Col de Balaguer on the 7th, in which post were found seventeen pieces of cannon. Some prisoners were taken.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 13<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. XL.

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Admiralty-Office, July 13, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Adam, of His Majesty's Ship the Invincible, addressed to Rear-Admiral Hallowell, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Invincible, off the Coll de Balaguer, June 8, 1813.*

**I**N pursuance of your directions to take the ships and vessels, named in the margin\*, under my orders, and co-operate with Lieut. Col. Prevost in the siege of the fort of the Coll de Balaguer, I have the honour to inform you, that the troops were landed about noon of the 3d instant, and the Lieutenant-Colonel immediately invested the fort, the riflemen of De Roll's regiment, and other light troops, being pushed close up to the walls.

The fort is situated in a most difficult pass, through which the high road from Tortosa to Tar-

\* Thames, Volcano, Strombolo, Brune, and eight gun-boats.



ragona winds, and it is absolutely the key of the only road for cannon into this province, from the westward, without going round by Lerida. It is armed with twelve pieces of ordnance, including two ten-inch mortars, and two howitzers, and the surrounding heights are so difficult of access, that it has been a work of the greatest labour to establish the necessary batteries before it.

Two six-pounder field-pieces and a howitzer were landed on the evening of the 3d instant, dragged up and placed on the ridge of a steep and rugged mountain, to the S. E. of the fort: two twelve-pounders were added to the former by noon of the next day. The whole remained under the command of Lieutenant Corbyn, First of the *Invincible*, having under his orders a detachment of midshipmen and seamen from this ship, and a most excellent fire was kept up from them, which considerably damaged the defences of the fort, and checked its fire upon our working parties.

In the mean time three Spanish twenty-four-pounders were landed, and two more guns, of the same calibre, from this ship, to be got up by the high road to the foot of a very steep height, on the crest of which the breaching-battery was to be constructed, at about three hundred yards from the eastern face of the fort.

In the afternoon of the 4th instant the fort was summoned to surrender; and the Commandant answered, that he should defend the place committed to his charge.

During the night of the 4th every exertion was used to bring the guns up to the hill, and to complete the breaching-battery; but, as it could not be completed by daylight, the men were withdrawn.

The seamen and marines were landed early in the afternoon of the 5th, and carried up the stores

for the battery, under a brisk fire of shot and shells from the fort.

The three Spanish twenty-four-pounders, notwithstanding their immense size and weight, were conveyed up the side of the hill, over the most difficult and rugged ground; by the united exertions of the soldiers, seamen, and marines, under the immediate direction of Captain Carroll, of the Volcano. Two eight-inch mortars were brought as far along the road as was practicable before dark; and the iron twenty-four-pounders were conveyed to the foot of the hill as soon as it was dark.

The work of the battery advanced rapidly, although it was necessary to fill all the sand-bags at the bottom of the hill; and I was in confident expectation that the battery would open soon after daylight; but by ten o'clock the rain fell in torrents, attended by the most violent thunder and lightning I almost ever witnessed.

The quantity of ammunition which had been brought up for the battery, laying in exposed situations, made it the more awful, and the enemy kept up an incessant fire of shells and grape shot.

In defiance of all these obstacles two of the guns were got high enough up to mount on the platforms, but all our exertion was unequal to place them there, owing to the violence of the rain, and the excessive difficulty of working in the extreme darkness of the night. From the same reason too the mortars could not be brought forward, and after a night of the most excessive labour, we had the mortification of being again obliged to retire: the officers and men being quite worn out.

The weather continued very bad until the afternoon of the 6th instant, when a party was landed, and the mortars were got forward; before daylight the seamen and marines were on the pile, and

and all the guns were placed on the battery ready for mounting. The two mortars opened soon after day light, and the shells were thrown with great precision, by Lieutenant James, of the royal marine artillery, landed from the Strombolo, who worked the mortars with his party; and the fire from Lieutenant Corbyn's battery was resumed with excellent effect. This united force made very considerable impression on the fort: an expense magazine was blown up, and the enemy's fire was very much slackened.

At seven o'clock, just before the breaching battery was ready to open, a white flag was shewn from the fort, Captain Stoddart, of the Strombolo, and Captain Zehnpfenning, were immediately sent to the fort, and the latter returned in a few minutes with an offer from the commandant, to surrender the fort and garrison upon conditions of marching out with the honours of war, the officers and men preserving their private property.

This was immediately acceded to by Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost and myself: the fort was taken possession of by the advance of the troops. The garrison marched out, grounded their arms on the Glacis, and were immediately embarked.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that during this service, which has so much depended on the united exertions of the army and navy, the most perfect cordiality has existed among all ranks, and I have met, in Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, all that openness of communication and confidence which an acquaintance with the character of this excellent officer gave me reason to expect.

In an operation where the laborious exertions of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my orders, have been most conspicuous, I hope I shall be excused for having gone so much into detail; but it is my duty, and a most agreeable one to bring under your view the praise-worthy conduct  
of

of all ranks and descriptions. I must particularly draw your attention to the zeal and activity displayed by that valuable officer, Captain Carroll, of the *Volcano*, his conduct was the admiration of every body, and he was ably supported by Lieutenant Pidgely, of the *Invincible*, and the other officers, seamen, and marines, under his direction. From the explosion of a shell near him the night before, Captain Carroll was obliged to suspend his services until the morning of the 7th, (but I am happy to state, he has perfectly recovered) and Captain Stoddart, of the *Strombolo*, succeeded him in the direction of getting up the guns, &c. for the breaching battery, and deserves every credit for his active services. I am also much obliged to Captain Badcock, of the *Brune*, for the assistance he afforded me.

I cannot conclude this letter, without calling to your notice the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Corbyn, both in getting the guns up to the battery he commanded, and the excellent fire he kept from them afterwards; and I feel highly gratified in noticing the conduct of so old and excellent an officer, with whose value I am well acquainted from a service of many years together.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded of the crews of the ships under my orders, which, considering the fire upon us for so many hours, is unaccountably small.

The troops under Colonel Prevost's command have had an officer and four men killed, and thirty-nine wounded, in which are included an officer and seven soldiers of the Spanish Regiment of Palma.

I have enclosed you a list of the garrison of the fort, consisting of two lieutenants, a surgeon, and garde-magazin, sixteen Italian artillerymen, and eighty-three non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 11th French Regiment of the line, of whom two were killed and eleven wounded.

I like-

I likewise enclose returns of the ordnance, &c. found in the fort.

During the siege of the fort the gun-boats were stationed in Ampolla Bay, to observe the road from Tortosa, as we had constant reports of the enemy being in motion from that quarter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHAS. ADAM, Captain.

To Rear-Admiral Hallowell, &c. &c. &c.

*A Return of Killed and Wounded, belonging to His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Orders of Captain Adam, of His Majesty's Ship Invincible, at the Attack on Fort St. Philippe, in the Coll de Balaguer, between the 3d and 7th June 1813.*

INVINCIBLE.

*Wounded.*

Thomas Bouchier, private of royal marines, severely.

William Somerville, landman, severely.

THAMES.

*Wounded.*

William Hunt, private of royal marines, severely.

William Price, private of royal marines, severely.

VOLCANO.

*Killed.*

James Gasson, gunner of royal marine artillery.

*Wounded.*

John Hunter, ordinary seaman, severely.

James Fairhead, ordinary seaman, severely.

STROMBOLO.

None killed or wounded.

BRUNE.

None killed or wounded.

(Signed) CHARLES ADAM, Captain.

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*Return of the French Prisoners taken at Fort Saint  
Philippe, June 7, 1813.*

*Camp, near Fort St. Philippe, June 8, 1813.*

11th French Regiment Infantry of the Line—2 lieutenants, 2 staff, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file.

French Artillery—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file.

Total—2 lieutenants, 2 staff, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 92 rank and file.

Thirteen of the above rank and file were wounded, and two since dead.

(Signed) C. KNONENFELDS,  
Major of Brigade.

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*Fort St. Philippe, June 8, 1813.*

*Return of Ordnance and Ammunition taken in the  
Fort of St. Philippe, on the 7th June 1813.*

2 brass twenty-four-pounders, mounted on travelling carriages; 2 brass twelve-pounders, on garrison carriages; 1 brass eight-pounder, on a garrison carriage; 2 brass four-pounders, on garrison carriages; 2 brass ten-inch mortars, 1 stone mortar, 2 six-inch brass howitzers, 6 dismounted iron twelve-pounders, 3 mortar beds,

beds, 260 twenty-four-pounder round shot, 40 twenty-four-pounder grape shot, 400 twelve-pounder round shot, 220 eight-pounder round shot, 150 ten-inch shells, 900 hand grenades, 2200<sup>lb</sup> of gunpowder, 92,000 rounds of ball cartridge, 1000 flints, 30 handspikes, 6 sponges, 4 ladles, 3 wadhooks, 97 boarding pikes, 110 muskets complete with bayonets, 10<sup>lb</sup> of slow match.

(Signed) T. ARABIN, Capt. Roy. Art.

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*Return of Engineer's Stores taken in Fort St. Philippe, June 7, 1813.*

*Camp, near Fort St. Philippe, June 8, 1813.*

24 intrenchment tools, 12 splinter-proof timbers, 50 planks, 20 casks for traverses, 20 ballast baskets, 40 pigs of lead, 40 shovels without handles, 40 picks without handles, 50 coils of rope 1 chest of carpenter's tools.

(Signed) ALEX. CHEYNE,  
Captain Royal Engineers



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
JULY 20th, 1813.

No. XLI.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 19, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington.

*Ostiz, July 3, 1813.*

**G**ENERAL Clausel having retired towards Logroño, after finding our troops at Vittoria on the 22d of June, and having ascertained the result of the action of the 21st, still remained in the neighbourhood of Logroño on the 24th, and till late on the 25th, and had not marched for Tudela, as I had been informed, when I wrote my dispatch of the 24th ultimo; I conceived, therefore, that there was some prospect of intercepting his retreat; and after sending the light troops towards Roncevalles in pursuit of the army under Joseph Buonaparte, I moved the light, 4th, 3d, and 7th divisions, and Colonel Grant's and Major-General

General Ponsonby's brigades of cavalry, towards Tudela, and the 5th and 6th divisions, and the household and General D'Urban's cavalry, from Vittoria and Salvatierra, towards Logroño, in hopes that I should be able to intercept General Clausel.

He, however, made some extraordinary forced marches, followed by General Mina with his own cavalry and the regiment of Spanish Cavalry under the command of Don Julian Sanchez, and arrived at Tudela on the evening of the 27th. He there crossed the Ebro, but the Alcalde having informed him that we were upon the road, he immediately recrossed, and marched towards Zaragossa, where, I understand from General Mina, he has since arrived.

General Mina is still following the enemy, and he has taken from him two pieces of cannon, and some stores in Tudela, and three hundred prisoners. Lieutenant-General Clinton has also taken possession of five guns, which the enemy left at Logroño.

In the mean time, the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill have kept the blockade of Pampeluna, and have moved through the mountains to the head of the Bidassoa, the enemy having entirely retired into France on that side.

I enclose the report which I have received from Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham, of his actions with the enemy on the 24th and 25th of June, which appear to have been more serious than I had imagined, when I addressed your Lordship on the 26th ultimo.

General Foy had with him the garrison of Bilboa and those of Mondragon and Tolosa, besides his division of the Army of Portugal, and his force was considerable. It gives me great satisfaction to see that the Spanish and Portuguese troops mentioned by Sir T. Graham, have conducted themselves so well.

The Lieutenant-General has continued to push on the enemy by the high road, and has dislodged them from all the strong positions which they had taken; and yesterday a brigade of the army of Galicia, under the command of General Castaños, attacked and drove the enemy across the Bidasoa, by the bridge of Irun. The enemy still maintained a post in a strong stone blockhouse, which served as a head to the bridge, and some troops in some loopholed houses on the right of the Bidasoa; but General Giron having sent for some Spanish artillery, and Captain Dubourdieu's brigade of nine-pounders, having been sent to their support, the fire of these guns obliged the enemy to evacuate, and they blew up the blockhouse, and burnt the bridge.

Sir Thomas Graham reports, that in all these affairs the Spanish troops have conducted themselves remarkably well.

The garrison at Passages, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, surrendered on the 30th, to the troops under Colonel Longa.

The enemy, on seeing some of our ships off Deba, evacuated the town and fort of Guetaria on the 1st instant; and the garrison went, by sea, to St. Sebastian. This place is blockaded by land by a detachment of Spanish troops.

They have likewise evacuated Castro, and the garrison have gone by sea to Santona.

In my former reports, I have made your Lordship acquainted with the progress of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under General the Conde del Abisbal, to join the army, and he arrived at Burgos on the 25th and 26th instant.

When the enemy retired across the Ebro, previous to the battle of Vittoria, they left a garrison of about seven hundred men in the castle of Pancorbo, by which they commanded and rendered it impossible for us to use the great communication  
from

from Vittoria to Burgos; I therefore requested the Conde del Abisbal, on his march to Miranda, to make himself master of the town and lower works, and to blockade the place as closely as he could, I have not received the report of his first operations; but, I understand, he carried the town and lower fort by assault on the 28th; and I have now the pleasure to enclose his report of the final success of this operation, and the copy of the capitulation, by which the garrison have surrendered.

The decision and dispatch with which this place has been subdued, are highly creditable to the Conde del Abisbal, and the officers and troops under his command.

I am concerned to inform your Lordship, that Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, I cannot say on what day, and embarked his troops. A great proportion of the artillery and stores were left in the batteries. It appears that Marshal Suchet, with a considerable body of troops, had moved from Valencia by Tortosa, and General Maurice Mathieu, with another corps, from the neighbourhood of Barcelona, for the purpose of impeding Sir J. Murray's operations, which he did not think himself sufficiently strong to continue. I have not yet received from Sir J. Murray the detailed account of these transactions: Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, however, who had joined and had taken the command of the army at the Col de Balaguer, on the 17th, had brought it back to Alicant, where he arrived himself on the 23d, and was proceeding to carry into execution my instructions.

When Marshal Suchet marched into Catalonia, the Duque del Parque had advanced, and established his head-quarters at San Felipe de Xativa, and his troops on the Xucár, where he still was on the 24th.

MY LORD,

*Tolosa, June 26, 1813.*

IT was so late on the 23d when I received the order to march by the Puerto St. Adrian on Villa Franca, and the weather and the road were so extremely bad, that but a small part of the column could get over the mountain that day: and it was not till late on the 24th that I could move from Segura on Villa Franca, with Major-General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, the light battalions of the King's German legion, and the two Portuguese brigades; the rest of the troops not being yet come up.

The rear of the enemy's column was then just passing on the great road from Villa Real to Villa Franca, and he occupied, in considerable force, some very strong ground on the right of the great road, and of the river Oria, in front of the village of Olaverria, and about a mile and a half from Villa Franca.

Major-General Bradford's brigade marched by Olaverria, and was employed to dislodge the enemy on the right, while the remainder of the troops advanced by the Chaussée, defended by the enemy's tirailleurs on the heights, and a strong body at the village of Veasayn.

As the enemy reinforced the troops on his left, it became necessary to push on by the Chaussée, which was done by the light battalion, under Colonel Halkett, assisted and flanked by some companies of Major-General Pack's Portuguese brigade, and this service was performed, in the most gallant style, by these brave troops, who drove the enemy from the village of Veasayn.

The enemy having troops ready, posted on the succession of strong heights on each side of the deep valley, at the bottom of which the road runs, a considerable time became necessary to turn his  
flanks,

flanks, during which he evacuated Villa Franca, without further dispute.

The Portuguese brigades on the right and left of the valley, pushed on their advance to Yehasurido, and the troops assembled at Villa Franca. Here likewise the head of General Giron's corps and all Colonel Longa's, arrived in the course of the evening.

The next morning (the 25th) the enemy evacuated Celequia; and, as he had taken up a very strong position between that and Tolosa, covering the Pampeluna road, the Spanish corps of Colonel Longa was marched by Alzo towards Lizarga, to turn his left, while Lieut.-General Mendizabel was requested to dispatch some battalions from Aspey-tia to turn his right, appuyed on a high mountain, with an inaccessible ravine in front.

The enemy was driven from the summit of an important hill, lying between the Pampeluna and Vittoria roads, by a very skilful attack of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, with two companies of the Grenadiers of the 1st regiment, and three of the 4th Caçadores, belonging to General Pack's brigade.

The conduct of Lieutenant Queiros, and of Ensign Vasconcelles, of the 4th Caçadores, was distinguished on this occasion. The latter officer lost an eye by a musquet-shot.

This hill was immediately occupied by Major-General Bradford's brigade, supported by the three line battalions of the King's German Legion.

The rest of the day was chiefly spent in skirmishing with the enemy's tirailleurs, to give time for the Spanish corps arriving at their destination.

A general attack began between six and seven in the evening. Two guns of Captain Ramsay's troop, and two nine-pounders of Captain Dubourdieu's, under an escort of Captain Childer's troop



of the 16th Light Dragoons, and of the advance of Colonel Halkett's light battalions, were brought rapidly forward on the Chaussée, and fired with effect against several formed bodies of the enemy in the plain near the town; while the column, consisting of the German light battalions, the brigade of Guards, and a Spanish division of General Giron's, continued to advance by the Chaussée.

Two Spanish battalions, and one Portuguese, forming a separate column on the left of the Chaussée, passed quickly on the left of the town.

General Bradford and the line battalions of the Germans driving in the enemy on their front, by the Pampeluna road, and Colonel Longa from the side of the mountains still more on the right, turning and forcing, from very strong positions, all the posted bodies of the enemy on the right of the town.

Still the enemy held possession of the town, which was much more capable of defence than had been represented.

The Vittoria gate was barricadoed, and also the Pampeluna gate on the bridge; and both were flanked by convents and other large buildings occupied by the enemy, and the town was nowhere open. A nine-pounder was therefore brought up under cover of the fire of the light battalion, close to the gate, which was thus burst open.

It was now dark, and it was not possible to distinguish the troops of the different nations engaged, which gave the enemy, now flying from every point, an opportunity of escaping with much less loss than he must have suffered, had we had daylight.

The conduct of all the troops concerned in this attack was highly creditable; that of the line battalions on the Pampeluna road, and of the light battalions at the Vittoria gate, was such as was to be



be expected from these distinguished corps, and the column of the left did equal honour to the Spanish and Portuguese arms.

Col. Longa's corps, after a repetition of long and severe marches, undertook and executed, with the greatest spirit, the fatiguing duty of this day, and behaved in the most gallant manner. The battalions sent from Arpeyton by Lieut.-General Mendizabel repulsed, with great steadiness, an attack of the enemy, and afterwards pursued him down from the mountains, taking a good many prisoners.

I have not yet got the return, but I believe above two hundred prisoners were taken by the two Spanish corps, and many wounded men were left here. The enemy's loss in killed, too, must have been considerable.

This place has, besides the defences at the gates, new towers to flank the exterior wall, and a strong wood block-house in the square, which shews the importance the enemy attached to its occupation.

It would be unjust to the troops employed in this assault, not to mention their exemplary conduct when in possession; there was no excess committed. The German Legion, and Colonel Longa's corps passed on, and formed immediately beyond the town.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British and Portuguese in these two days, which, considering the nature of the service, could not have been expected to be less than considerable.

The Spaniards lost several Officers killed and wounded yesterday, but I have not had any return of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM, Lieut. Gen.

*The Marquess of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.*

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy on the 24th and 25th June 1813.*

*24th June 1813.*

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—5 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.  
 2d Ditto—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 drummers, 12 rank and file, wounded.  
 Portuguese Loss—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded.

*25th June 1813.*

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.  
 2d Ditto—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded.  
 5th Ditto—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.  
 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 drummers, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 131 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 43 rank and file, missing.

*General Total Loss on the 24th and 25th June.*

Total British—21 rank and file killed; 1 major, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 4 drummers, 120 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total

Total Portuguese—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 33 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 152 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 43 rank and file, missing.

Grand total—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 6 drummers, 272 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 44 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.*

*24th June 1813.*

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Wahrendorff, slightly; Lieutenant Wolrabe, severely.

2d Ditto—Major H. Prince Reuss, severely; Lieutenant Kessler, slightly.

*25th June 1813.*

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Boyd, slightly.

2d Ditto—Captains Langrehr and Beuerman, and Lieutenant Holle, severely.

5th Ditto—Captain Bacmeister, severely.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Cropp, severely (since dead); Captain Wynecken, slightly; Lieutenant Fincke, severely; Lieutenant Heise, slightly; Lieutenant Heugel, severely (arm amputated).

*Portuguese Officers killed.**25th June 1813.*

24th Reg. Line—Lieutenant Joao Baptista Reimão,  
Ensign Luis Jeronimo.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.**24th June.*

13th Reg. Line—Captain Benjamin Jones, severely.

*25th June.*

13th Reg. Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Don Joaquim de Camera, severely ; Ensign Diego Ignacio de Souza, slightly.

24th Reg. Line—Captain Antonio Xavier da Rocha, slightly ; Lieutenant Luis de Azeredo, severely ; Ensign Jose Maria, severely ; Ensign Joao Baptista, slightly ; Ensigns Joaquim Hereulano and Jose Manoel, slightly.

4th Caçadores—Ensigns Vasconelles and Telhes, severely.

5th Caçadores—Captain Don Francisco Da Silva, severely.

*Portuguese Officer missing.*

13th Reg. Line—Ensign Jose Pais.

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SIR,      *Santa Marta de Cubo, July 1, 1813.*

ON the 29th of June last, I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the General in Chief of the National Armies, that the Caçadores and grenadiers of the first brigade of the first division of this army had assaulted and taken the fort of Santa Marta de Pancorbo. I have now the satisfaction of acquainting you, that at  
eight

eight o'clock this morning, the castle of Santa Engracia, or principal fort of Panecorbo, surrendered by capitulation. The garrison consisted of six hundred and fifty men ; they had provisions for several days, no very great quantity of water, and that not of a good quality. There were found in the castle twenty-five pieces of cannon, of a calibre from sixteen to four pounds, many gun carriages, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition for a regular defence. The garrison surrendered under the enclosed articles of capitulation, and will march to-morrow morning for Burgos.

From the 28th, the day on which the fort of Santa Marta was taken, I had posted the sharpshooters in the vicinity of the walls of the Fort, and, by blockading it most vigorously, I cut off all communication with the spring from which they provided themselves with water. The different detachments employed upon this service, performed their duty with a steadiness and valour deserving every praise ; and the enemy could no longer procure their water without imminent risk. Taking advantage of this circumstance, I ordered several numerous detachments to establish themselves as near the wall as possible, and out of the range of the enemy's guns. A quantity of ladders, and other necessary implements were procured for attacking the castle, but being anxious to adopt every necessary step for economizing the lives of my men, I hinted a second time to the Governor to surrender, which he consented to accede to, under condition of being carried back to France with his garrison ; but he yielded at last, upon my refusing to admit this condition, and threatening to take the place by storm. The successful result of this business is not a little owing to the intelligence and judgment which my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Jozé Maria Reyna, displayed during the course of his conferences with the Governor. The result

result of the Lieutenant-Colonel's negotiation has proved of no little advantage to us.

During the space of twenty-four hours, a battery for six pieces had been constructed on the summit of the hill, by the indefatigable exertions of the sappers of the army (and several peasants), under the direction of the Commandant General of the engineers, Marshal de Campo Don Manuel Japino, and six pieces of cannon, which had been collected by the Colonel, Major-General of the Artillery, Don Matias Ferraz, were got upon the hill with the greatest activity, under the direction of the Colonel, who was ably assisted by the Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, Don Jozé Jarabia, and the Serjeant-Major, Don Bartolomo Gutierrez, and other subaltern officers. Eight hours after the battery was commenced, the guns began to open upon the enemy, and besides causing him considerable loss, impressed him with sufficient respect for us.

I cannot but call the attention of the General in Chief of the national armies to the valour and activity displayed upon this occasion by Brigadier-General Don Jozé Latorre, commanding the 1st brigade of infantry; by the Chief of the Staff of the Army, Colonel Don Miguel Desmaysieres, who scarcely took one moment's rest during the siege, which lasted three days, and to the good conduct of the officers of the Staff who were placed under his orders, and that of the Commander and Officers of the infantry and cavalry which composed the besieging corps.

I must also notice the meritorious conduct of my Aides-de-Camp Lieutenant-Colonels Don Jozé de Ruiz, Don Jozé Maria Reyna, Don Victor Vinader, and Lieutenant Don Benito Diaz, and of my Military Secretary Don Jozé Serfate and Salagar, who carried my orders, on repeated occasions, to the very walls of the enemy's fort, heedless of the  
latter's

latter's fire. The enemy kept up a brisk fire from his guns, &c. but the loss which he occasioned us has been very inconsiderable. The enemy's surrendering the place created great regret among the troops, who had consented to take it by assault, and they only console themselves with the hope of there being more places to conquer. I have put a small garrison into the fort of Pancorbo, and shall supply it immediately with provisions and water; but I shall not make any addition to the works, without knowing first the intentions of the General in Chief relative to the demolition or preservation of this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EL CONDE DE ABISBAL.

*To Don Louis Wimpffen, &c. &c.*

(A true copy.)

(Signed) WIMPFEN.

*Capitulation of the Fort of Santa Engracia de Pancorbo.*

We, Don Josef Maria de Reyna, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of National Artillery, Major of a Brigade of the same in the Army of Andalusia, and Aide-de-Camp to the Conde de Abisbal, Captain-General of the Kingdoms of Seville and Cordova, and General-in-Chief of the Army of Reserve of Andalusia, being furnished with full powers by His Excellency, and Don Alexander de Ceva, Lieutenant in the 31st Regiment of Light Infantry in the service of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and serving in the Garrison of Santa Engracia de Pancorbo, being furnished with full powers by the Governors of the said Fort, Don Carlos Auguste Durand, Member of the Legion of Honour, and Lieutenant-



nant-Colonel of the 55th Regiment of the Line, have agreed upon the following articles :

Art. I.—The Spanish troops will occupy the fort of Santa Engracia on the day and at the hour hereafter expressed.

Art. II.—The garrison will be made prisoners of war, and be allowed the honours of war.

Art. III.—The commanding officers and officers will retain their swords, horses, and baggage; and the serjeant and soldiers will preserve their effects, and be furnished with means of transport.

Art. IV. The garrison will be exchanged by the first cartel that takes place, and they will for that purpose be removed to as small a distance as possible.

Art. V. The Officer commanding the artillery in the fort will formally deliver to the officer of artillery appointed by the General in Chief, the artillery, ammunition, and warlike stores that may be in the fort.

Art. VI. The Conde del Abisbal and the Governor of the fort, will ratify this Capitulation tomorrow, the 1st of July, at seven o'clock in the morning, and one hour afterwards the principal gate of the fort will be occupied by a Spanish detachment : at ten the garrison will march out, and after having laid down their arms, will proceed to quarters in the fort or town of Pancorbo, as the Governor may think proper, until the 2d of July, when they will proceed to their destination.

Spanish generosity guarantees the execution of this treaty.

Done in Santa Maria de Rivaredonda, 30th of June 1813.

(Signed) JOSEF MARIA DE REYNA, Licut.  
Col. Actg. and Aide-de-Camp.

(Signed) ALEXANDER DE CEVA, Lieutenant 31st Light Infantry.

Ratified

Ratified by me the 1st of July 1813, at seven o'clock A. M.

P. EL CONDE DEL ABISEAL.

Ratified by me, Governor of the Fort,

P. DURAND.

(A true copy.)

P. WIMPFEN.

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*Extract of a Letter from the Marquess of Wellington, dated Ostiz, July 3, 1813.*

I HAVE reported, in my dispatch of this day, that Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, had raised the siege of Tarragona, and had embarked, leaving behind him a portion of his artillery. On this transaction, I do not feel myself sufficiently informed to be able to write more..

I enclose copies of the letters which I have received relating to Tarragona.

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MY LORD,

*Camp before Tarragona,  
June 9, 1813.*

IN my letter of May the 28th, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, the British army was then embarking. On the 31st we sailed, and anchored to the eastward of Salon Point, on the evening of the 2d instant; on the 3d the army disembarked, and I invested Tarragona.

Previous to coming to an anchor, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost's brigade, under convoy of the Brune, to attack the Fort of St. Philippe; and, in the night, General Copons, at my request, detached a brigade of infantry to co-operate. The brigade of Colonel Prevost consists of the 2d 67th, and the battalion of Roll Dillon, and  
to

to these was subsequently joined the brigade of Spanish troops commanded by Colonel Lauder. The Fort has been taken, and I have the honour to enclose Colonel Prevost's report to me, with the returns which he has sent.

This capture, in the present situation of our affairs, is of great importance, as it blocks up the nearest and most accessible road from Tortosa to Tarragona.

Admiral Hallowell, with that alacrity and zeal for which he is so much distinguished; sent Captain Adam, in the *Invincible*, to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and added the *Thames*, Captain Pcyton, *Volcano*, Captain Carrol, *Strombolo*, Captain Stoddart, *Brune*, Captain Badcock. Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost speaks highly of the exertions of these officers and their men, and I know how valuable and important their services were found to be. The troops of both nations bore their fatigue and performed their duty with the greatest alacrity and spirit, and deserve every commendation. The Lieutenant-Colonel has, in a former dispatch, particularly noticed the gallantry and good conduct of Ensign Nelson, of the 67th, and Ensign John Dermot, of Roll Dillon's battalion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

*His Excellency Marquess of Wellington,*  
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. I have omitted to say, that Captain Carrol's services were particularly meritorious; and Lieutenant Corbyn, of the *Invincible*, who commanded a battery manned by seamen, kept up a well directed and heavy fire. The importance of this acquisition, and the rapidity with which the fort has been taken, make it quite unnecessary for me to say how much I approve the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, and of Capt. Adam.

*Fort*

*Fort San Philippe, Col de Balaguer,*  
*June 7, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders, I proceeded on the 2d instant, with the brigade under my command, consisting of the 2d battalion 67th regiment, and Roll Dillon's regiment, to which was added a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with two field pieces, under the command of Captain Arabin, and Roll's Rifle Company, to attack the Castle of San Philippe, in the Col de Balaguer.

Captain Adam, of His Majesty's ship *Invincible*, joined off Salou, for the purpose of co-operating with the troops under my command.

We landed on the 3d instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about one mile to the eastward of the entrance to the Pass from Tarragona. I was then joined by the Spanish regiments of Barcelona and Palma, under the command of Don Jose Carles.

I immediately directed Roll's Rifles, the Light Company of the 67th, and Roll's Light Company, under the command of Captain Muller, of Rolls', to invest the Fort as closely as possible, which he did so completely by two o'clock, that the enemy could not shew himself before his parapet.

One six-pounder was brought up the Sierra del Tasal, a very steep mountain, within seven hundred yards of the Fort to annoy the enemy with Shrapnell shells.

The Engineer Officers not having arrived with the entrenching tools till very late, nothing further could be undertaken that evening.

The Fort of San Philippe is situated upon the eastern extremity of an insulated village, in the centre of the Col de Balaguer, commanding completely the great road through the pass. It is a square

square Fort, with some bastions, but commanded on two sides by almost inaccessible mountains.

On the 4th, two 12-pounders and one howitzer, under the command of Lieutenant Corbyn, of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, and manned by the crew of that ship, were likewise brought up to the Tasal. This battery continued to play upon the Fort the whole day, in order to attract the attention of the enemy, whilst Captain Chyne, of the Royal Engineers, was tracing out the ground for the breaching batteries, within three hundred yards of the place, and the troops busied in filling the sand bags. At night, the whole of the seamen and troops were employed, the former in bringing up five 24-pounders, shot, powder, &c. for the battery, whilst the troops constructed the work. The ground being very unfavourable, the whole could not be completed before break of day.

The embrasures were therefore filled up, and the work deferred till the following evening, when Captain Adam and myself sent a summons to the commanding officer, offering the most favourable terms; but they were rejected. On the 5th the batteries continued a heavy fire upon the fort. In the evening the working parties and seamen went down early to the battery.

The enemy having perceived the firing down, kept a heavy and galling fire of shells, round and grape shot, during the whole of the night, which occasioned some loss.

Unfortunately about ten o'clock a most violent storm of thunder and lightning commenced, which impeded the works greatly, and as the seamen and troops were quite exhausted, we found it expedient again to delay bringing the guns upon the platforms, and to keep the embrasures masked. In the evening a battery of two eight-inch mortars, (commanded by an officer of the marine artillery, belonging to the *Stronibolo Bomb*) was placed upon  
the

the road, within a few hundred yards of the castle, under the breaching battery, as was likewise one of two four pounders upon the heights to the right, where the riflemen were stationed. At day-break these three batteries opened to protect the working party at the breaching battery, and kept up a tremendous fire, until six o'clock, when that of the castle having completely ceased, their expense magazines upon the batteries being blown up by the shells from the mortars, the white flag was hoisted upon the castle: Captain Zehnfennig and Captain Stoddart, of the Royal Navy, were sent in and returned in about five minutes, with an offer of surrender, upon conditions of marching out and grounding their arms upon the glacis, and of being permitted to carry their personal baggage with them.

As Marshal Suchet's approach was hourly expected, Captain Adam and myself judged it right to grant them the terms required, as we should by that means get the fort in a good state of defence.

The advance of the division immediately took possession of the Castle.

I have the honour to enclose you a return \* of the ordnance, ammunition, provisions and stores, found in the place, as likewise a return of the prisoners taken.

I now come to the pleasing task of calling your notice to the admirable conduct of the whole of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and soldiers I have had the honour to command.

Their labour and exertion has been severe, but I should be wanting in my duty did I not particularize Captain Chyne and Lieutenant Gipps, of the Royal Engineers, Captain Arabin, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Muller, of the advance.

The success of this expedition may in a great manner be attributed to the zealous and indefati-

\* Published in Gazette, 13th July.



gable exertions of Captain Adam, and the Officers and seamen of the Royal Navy.

I beg likewise to particularize Captain Carroll, of His Majesty's ship *Volcano*, and Lieutenant Corbyn, of the *Invincible*.

I impute our loss being so trifling to the tremendous and well directed fire kept up by the latter from his battery. I have the honour to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded since our disembarkation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PREVOST, Lieut. Col.

Commanding 2d Brigade 1st Division.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) CHAS. MILNER, A. M. S.

*Return of Provisions taken in Fort Saint Phillippe,  
7th June 1813.*

*Camp, near Fort St. Phillippe,  
8th June 1813.*

160 bags of fine biscuit, 30 baskets of ditto, 25 casks of ditto, 100 loaves of soft bread, 50 bags of flour, 2 bags of rice, 2 bags of callavances, 2 bags of salt, 15 casks of salt beef, 5 small casks of oil, 12 pieces of bacon, 1 pipe of vinegar, 8 pipes of wine, 1 quarter of a pipe of spirits.

(Signed) A. MOHR, Lieutenant-Colonel  
Commanding the Detachment.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) CHAS. MILNER, A. M. S.



*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, 67th Regiment, at the taking of Fort St. Phillippe, from the 3d to the 7th June 1813.*

*Camp under Fort St. Phillippe,  
June 8, 1813.*

27th Reg. 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

De Roll's Rifle Company—1 rank and file killed;  
1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

67th Reg. 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank  
and file wounded.

Roll Dillon's Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file,  
killed; 1 drummer, 17 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

Spanish Reg. of Palma—7 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed;  
1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file,  
wounded.

*Names of Officers killed.*

Roll Dillon's Batt.—Lieutenant Delatre, of Dillon's Regiment.

The Spanish Officer returned wounded, since dead.

(Signed) CHARLES KRONENFELDT,  
Major of Brigade.

(A true copy.)

CHARLES MILNER, A. M. S.

*His Majesty's Ship Malta,*

MY LORD,

*June 14, 1813.*

ADMIRAL Hallowell has just decided on sending a ship to Alicant, and I have merely time to state to your Lordship, and I do so with great

regret, that I have been under the necessity of raising the siege of Tarragona, and embarking the army under my command. In my private letter of the 7th instant, I mentioned to your Lordship, the reports of the assemblage of the French forces at Barcelona, and that Marshal Suchet was likewise in march from Valencia, and stated it as my opinion, that should these reports be confirmed, the object your Lordship had in view could not be accomplished. Unfortunately these rumours proved true, and reluctantly I resolved on raising the siege and embarking the army, as the only means of avoiding a general action, which must have been fought under every disadvantage. I cannot at this moment refer to dates, but it is sufficient for the present to state, that the French force at Barcelona was never rated to me at less than eight thousand, and that previous to their march it would amount to ten thousand, with fourteen pieces of artillery. I have, however, no account that it ever exceeded eight, and that is the number on which my calculation was formed. This force, upon the evening of the 9th or morning of the 10th, marched out from Barcelona, and entered Villa Franca, at four o'clock in the evening of the 11th, from whence it was reported to me to march at twelve o'clock at night for Vendrells, distant only eighteen or twenty miles from Tarragona, by the great road, and a few miles further by another road, by which cannon can easily pass. On the 9th or 10th the arrival of Marshal Suchet at Valencia was made known to me; his exact force was never perfectly ascertained, but from the intelligence received from Valencia, he marched from thence with nine thousand men, and certainly in the rear of that place had the power of drawing great reinforcements to his army.

To these corps must be added, a body of 1000 men, which had previously arrived at Tortosa, and  
another

another corps, independent of the garrison of two thousand five hundred men, who had arrived at Lerida. These corps, which I am sure I do not exaggerate, amount to twenty thousand five hundred men, with which, in four or five days, Marshal Suchet could attack the Allied Army, if he thought proper, or avoid an action if he wished still more to reinforce his army. Your Lordship, on the other hand, will observe, that I could scarcely bring into the field twelve thousand men, and that the army of Catalonia was stated to me at eight thousand five hundred, making twenty thousand five hundred, of which two British and two Spanish divisions were at the Col de Balaguer, and could not be withdrawn, and I could not leave less than two thousand five hundred to cover the artillery and stores, and to contain the garrison of Tarragona. The two corps, at the least, would amount to upwards of four thousand five hundred men, leaving me sixteen thousand men to meet the best French troops in Spain, amounting to upwards of twenty thousand.

I am sure there is nobody more willing to give full credit to the gallantry of the Spanish troops than I am, but your Lordship well knows that they are unable to move, and I could not therefore depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement; and of troops of this description, I had about thirteen thousand men; unless, therefore, I could place them in position, which, as the French had the option of fighting when and where they pleased, it was impossible I could place any reliance upon them. My British and German troops amount only to four thousand five hundred. Perhaps your Lordship may be of opinion, that, under these circumstances, I ought to have risked an action, had no other unfavourable objections existed; but when your Lordship is informed, that I had no

possibility of retreat, if unsuccessful, that there would have been no hopes of embarkation if followed, and that the army must have been unavoidably lost if beat, I venture to hope that your Lordship will think, however much it is to be regretted, that I have adopted the only means of maintaining, entire, or indeed of saving an army on which so much depends. I feel the greater confidence in this hope, on reverting to the 13th paragraph of your Lordship's general instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

I am fully aware that there are many circumstances which may require further information, and upon all parts I shall be happy to give every explanation in my power. Your Lordship perhaps may be of opinion, that the place should have been taken; but as it was far too strong to storm, I believe it not only to have been impossible, but that we should not have taken it in eight or ten days: my only regret is, that I continued the siege so long, induced by the hopes of the reinforcements I expected. I continued it to the last moment, and fortunately the weather proving favourable, the troops were embarked without molestation. On this favourable circumstance I could not depend for another day, and therefore, having taken my plan, I immediately put it in execution, and I regret to say, that I was, in consequence, obliged to leave the guns in the most advanced batteries. Had I remained another day, they might have been brought off, but this risk I would not run, when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavourable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy, in whose presence I could not have embarked perhaps at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage.

I have only further at this time to add, should blame be attached to the failure of the expedition,

no share of it can fall on Admiral Hallowell, who conducted the naval branch of it. From that distinguished officer I have met with every assistance and co-operation in his power ; and I think it only justice to him to state, that it was his opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night, and that they then could have been brought off. This, however, was a risk I did not wish to run for so trifling an object, and preferred losing them to the chance of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventual much more serious loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

*To the Marquess of Wellington, K. G.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 24th,  
1813.

No. XLII.

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Admiralty-Office, July 24, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*Surveillante, off Guitaria, July 1, 1813.*

I HAVE now the honour to report, that Guitaria was evacuated by the enemy this morning at daybreak, and soon afterwards occupied by a division under Baron de Menglana. The enemy appears to have been so pressed by the appearance of the shipping, after his determination had been taken, that most of the cannon were left serviceable, and all his provisions, calculated for some months; but it is with regret I mention, that about three o'clock P. M. we witnessed a most awful explosion, which, by a refinement in cruelty, appears to have been intended to destroy all the poorer inhabitants at a blow. The magazine, containing near two hundred barrels of gunpowder, and dug in the solid rock

con-



connected with the mole, where the fishing boats lay, had been prepared, and a lighted match left with it; two casks of wine previously broached were also left by the wall, offering a temptation to the lower classes of the inhabitants, but this circumstance most providentially proved their great preservation. The Spanish commandant, on entering, observing the confusion likely to ensue, ordered the inhabitants from the mole into the town, and while means were taken to force the door, the explosion took place, and destroyed about twenty of the garrison and fishermen, as well as all the boats in or near the mole.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the castle, town, and port of Passage, were recovered from the enemy yesterday, and its garrison of one hundred and thirty-six men, cut off from St. Sebastians, were taken by a part of the Spanish brigade of Longa, under the immediate order of Don Gaspar, attached to Sir Thomas Graham's division. The Spanish loss on this occasion was very trifling.

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Admiralty-Office, July 24, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Tower, of His Majesty's Ship Curaçoa, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Curaçoa, off  
Toulon, June 10, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to inform you, that the boats of the Curaçoa and L'Aigle, Sir John Louis, have captured or destroyed eight of the enemy's vessels, at the times and places set forth in the following report.

On the 20th ult. three feluccas of considerable  
tonnage,



tonnage, deeply laden, were scuttled by the enemy, and sunk in the harbour of Campo del Porto, in the Island of Elba, the marines and boats of the two ships having first paved the way by routing a considerable body of military, taking a battery of two twelve-pounders, a square tower on the Martello principle, armed with a six-pounder, (all of which were thrown into the sea) killing several of the enemy, and making prisoners of two artillerymen belonging to the 4th regiment, and of five militia. On the following morning, the boats captured three settees, under convoy of the French brig Abeille, who found refuge in Port Ferrajo ; and on the 28th, two feluccas of the first class were taken from the beach, at the town of Mesca, near the Gulf of Spezia, when secured to the houses in every possible manner ; it is necessary for me to observe, that the boats chased them in, in the morning, and in the evening a breeze of wind enabled the ships to anchor close to the town, where the inhabitants were actively employed in unloading one of the vessels ; by throwing a few shells from the Curaçoa, and showing the broadsides of the two ships to the town, while the marines took up a commanding position, we were enabled to get them off without the slightest misfortune ; but I have to regret, that in the attack of the 28th, we had one man killed and two wounded, and L'Aigle two killed and three wounded, the names of whom are under-mentioned.

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*Names of Men killed and wounded.*

CURAÇOA.

Thomas Cropper, captain of the afterguard, killed.  
 Peter Burlings, able seaman, wounded.  
 David Billingham, ordinary seaman, wounded.

L'AIGLE.

## L'AIGLE.

Frederick Victory, able seamen, killed.

Peter Barrie, able seaman, killed.

John Chalk, ordinary seaman, wounded.

John Russell, yeoman of the powder-room, wounded.

James Oxford, ordinary seaman, wounded.

*Admiralty-Office, July 24, 1813.*

**V**ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Mounsey, of His Majesty's ship *Furieuse*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 7th of May, under the directions of Lieutenants Croker and Sandom, cut out, from under the tower and batteries of Orbisello, an armed xebec, of two 6-pounders. Captain Mounsey highly commends the spirit and gallantry of the officers and men, who performed this service under a heavy fire from the forts, and musquetry from the shore, by which Mr. Webb, Midshipman, and three seamen were wounded.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
JULY 25th, 1813.

No. XLIII.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 24, 1813.*

CAPTAIN M'Doual, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, arrived this day with dispatches, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies and extracts.

*Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper  
Canada, May 18, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces, and the flotilla of the enemy, upon York, in Upper Canada, on the 27th ult.

The enemy left York on the 8th instant, and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand they landed, on the American side of the Lake, one thousand two hundred men, under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army  
on

on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt on Fort Erie or Fort George. The flotilla afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbour, where I find, from a flag of truce, which came over the day before yesterday, they remained on the 14th.

From the information I have received from an officer of the Lake Marine taken at York, and sent over in the flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbour, amounts to near five thousand men, and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but to what point the attack was to be directed I have not been able to ascertain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.*

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SIR,

*Kingston, May 5, 1813.*

I DID myself the honour of writing to your Excellency, on my route from York, to communicate the mortifying intelligence that the enemy had obtained possession of that place on the 27th of April. I shall now give your Excellency a further detail of that event.

In the evening of the 26th, information was received that many vessels had been seen to the eastward. Very early the next morning they were discovered lying to, not far from the harbour: after some time had elapsed they made sail, and to the number of sixteen of various descriptions anchored off the shore, some distance to the westward. Boats full of troops were immediately seen assembling near their Commodore's ship, under cover of whose fire, and that of other vessels, and aided by the wind, they soon effected a landing, in spite of a spirited opposition from Major Givens and about forty Indians. A company of Glengarry  
light

light infantry, which had been ordered to support them, was, by some mistake (not in the smallest degree imputable to its Commander) led in another direction, and came late into action. The other troops, consisting of two companies of the 8th or King's regiment, and about a company of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, with some militia, encountered the enemy in a thick wood. Captain M'Neal, of the King's regiment, was killed while gallantly leading his company, which suffered severely. The troops at length fell back; they rallied several times, but could not maintain the contest against the greatly superior and increasing numbers of the enemy. They retired under cover of our batteries, which were engaged with some of the enemy's vessels that had moved nigher to the harbour. By some unfortunate accident the magazine at the western battery blew up, and killed and wounded a considerable number of men, and crippled the battery.

It became too evident that our numbers and means of defence, were inadequate to the task of maintaining possession of York against the vast superiority of force brought against it. The troops were withdrawn towards the town, and were finally ordered to retreat on the road to Kingston: the powder magazine was blown up, and the new ship, and the naval stores destroyed. Lieutenant-Colonel Chewett and Major Allan of the Militia, residents in the town, were instructed to treat with the American commanders for terms: a statement of those agreed on with Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey, is transmitted to your Excellency, with returns of the killed and wounded, &c. The accounts of the number of the enemy vary from one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to three thousand. We had about six hundred, including militia and dock-yard men: the quality of these troops was of so superior a description, and their

their general disposition so good, that under less unfavourable circumstances, I should have felt confident of success, in spite of the disparity of numbers. As it was, the contest, which commenced between six and seven o'clock, was maintained nearly eight hours.

When we had proceeded some miles from York, we met the light company of the King's regiment, on its route for Fort George: it retired with us, and covered the retreat, which was effected without molestation from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. H. SHEAFFE, Major-General.

*His Excellency Sir George Prevost,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

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*Return of Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, and Missing,  
of the Troops engaged at York, under the Com-  
mand of Sir Roger Hall Sheaffe, on the 27th  
ultimo. Kingston, May 10, 1813.*

Royal Artillery—3 gunners killed; 1 driver wounded and prisoner; 1 bombardier, 3 gunners, prisoners; 1 gunner missing.

8th or King's Reg.—1 captain, 1 serjeant-major, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded and prisoners; 2 rank and file prisoners; 1 rank and file missing.

Newfoundland Reg.—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, wounded and prisoners; 2 rank and file prisoners; 2 rank and file missing.

Glengarry Light Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 3 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

49th Reg.—3 rank and file wounded and prisoners;  
2 rank

2 rank and file prisoners (these two men were in the hospital at the time of the action).

Total—1 captain, 1 serjeant-major, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, 3 gunners, killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, 1 driver, wounded and prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 bombardier, 3 gunners, prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 gunner, missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

8th or King's Reg.—Captain Neal MacNeal.

Volunteer D. MacLean, Clerk of the House of Assembly.

*Wounded.*

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—Lieutenant D. Koven, prisoner.

Glengarry Light Infantry—Ensign Robins, slightly.

General Staff—Captain Loring, 104th reg. slightly.

Incorporated Militia—Captain Jarvis.

Volunteer ——— Hartney, Barrack-Master.

(Signed) RICHARD LEONARD,

Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant-General, North America.



**TERMS of the CAPITULATION** *entered into on the 27th of April, 1813, for the Surrender of the Town of York, in Upper Canada, to the Army and Navy of the United States, under the Command of Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey.*

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war; the troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on the parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered on the parade.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the Commanding Officers of the army and navy of the United States.

That all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That the papers belonging to the Civil Officer shall be retained by them.

That such Surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regular and Canadian militia shall not be considered as prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant-colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, and one deputy-adjutant-general of the militia, viz.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chewet; Major Wm. Allan; Captains John Willson, John Button, Peter Robinson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thomson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, William Jarvie; Lieutenants John Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburgh, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, William Jarvis, Edward M'Mahon, John Willson, Ely Playter; Ensigns Andrew Thomson, Ared Smalley, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chervett,  
1813. G g

vett, George Kuck, Edward Thomson, Charles Denison, George Denison, D'Arcy Boulton; quartermaster Charles Baynes; nineteen serjeants; four corporals; two hundred and four rank and file; of the Field Train department William Dunbar; of the Provincial Army one captain, one lieutenant, two midshipmen, one clerk, viz.

Captain Francis Gauvreau; Lieutenant Green; John Ridout, John Beaupre, Midshipmen; James Longsdon, Clerk; one boatswain; fifteen naval artificers; of his Majesty's regular troops, one lieutenant; viz. Lieutenant De Koven; one serjeant-major; and of the royal artillery, one bombardier, and three gunners, shall be surrendered prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

(Signed) G. C. MITCHELL, Lieut. Col. 3d Artillery, U. S. A.

SAM. S. CONNER, Major, and A.D.C. to Major-General Dearborn.

WILL. KING, Major U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

WM. CHERVET, Lieut. Col. 3d Reg. York Militia.

WM. ALLAN, Major 3d Reg. York Militia.

F. GAUVREAU, Lieutenant Marine Department.

York, April 28, 1813.

The foregoing agreement or terms of capitulation is approved by us,

(Signed) WM. DEARBORN, Major-General.  
ISAAC CHAUNCEY, Commodore.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Head-Quarters, Kingston, June 1, 1813.*

ALTHOUGH, as your Lordship will perceive by the report of Colonel Baynes, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, the expedition has not been attended with the complete success which was expected from it, I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that the courage and patience of the small band of troops employed on this occasion, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and privation, have been exceeded only by their intrepid conduct in the field, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly wooded country, affording constant shelter and strong positions to the enemy; but not a single spot of cleared ground favourable to the operations of disciplined soldiers.

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SIR,

*Kingston, May 30, 1813.*

I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that in conformity to an arranged plan of operations with Commodore Sir James Yeo, the fleet of boats assembled astern of his ship at ten o'clock on the night of the 28th instant, with the troops placed under my command, and led by a gun-boat, under the direction of Captain Mulcaster, Royal Navy, proceeded towards Sackett's Harbour, in the order prescribed to the troops, in case the detachment was obliged to march in column, viz. the grenadier company, 100th, with one section of the Royal Scots, two companies of the 8th, or King's, four of the 104th, two of the Canadian Voltigeurs, to two six-pounders, with their gunners, and a company of Glengarry light infantry, were embarked

on board a light schooner, which was proposed to be towed, under the direction of officers of the navy, so as to ensure the guns being landed in time, to support the advance of the troops. Although the night was dark, with rain, the boats assembled in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbour, by one o'clock, in compact and regular order, and in this position it was intended to remain, until the day broke, in the hope of effecting a landing before the enemy could be prepared to line the woods with troops, which surround the coast; but unfortunately a strong current drifted the boats considerably, while the darkness of the night, and ignorance of the coast, prevented them from recovering the proper station, until the day dawned, when the whole pulled for the point of debarkation.

It was my intention to have landed in the Cove formed by Horse Island, but on approaching it, we discovered that the enemy were fully prepared, by a very heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding woods, which were filled with infantry, supported with a field piece. I directed the boats to pull round to the other side of the island, where a landing was effected in good order and with little loss, although executed in the face of a corps formed with a field piece in the wood, and under the enfilade of a heavy gun of the enemy's principal battery. The advance was led by the grenadiers of the 100th regiment with undaunted gallantry, which no obstacle could arrest: a narrow causeway, in many places under water, not more than four feet wide, and about four hundred paces in length, which connected the island with the main land, was occupied by the enemy in great force with a six-pounder. It was forced and carried in the most spirited manner, and the gun taken before a second discharge could be made from it; a tumbril, with a few rounds of ammunition, was found, but unfortunately the artillerymen were still behind, the schooner

schooner not having been able to get up in time, and the troops were exposed to so heavy and galling a fire from a numerous but almost invisible foe, as to render it impossible to halt for the artillery to come up, At this spot two paths led in opposite directions round the hill. I directed Colonel Young of the King's Regiment, with half of the detachment, to penetrate by the left, and Major Drummond of the 104th, to force the path by the right, which proved to be more open and was less occupied by the enemy. On the left the wood was very thick, and was most obstinately maintained by the enemy.

The gun-boats which had covered our landing, afforded material aid, by firing into the woods; but the American soldier, secure behind a tree, was only to be dislodged by the bayonet. The spirited advance of a section produced the flight of hundreds—from this observation all firing was directed to cease, and the detachment being formed in as regular order as the nature of the ground would admit, pushed forward through the wood upon the enemy, who, although greatly superior in numbers, and supported by field-pieces, and a heavy fire from their fort, fled with precipitation to their block-house and fort, abandoning one of their guns.—The division under Colonel Young was joined in the charge by that under Major Drummond, which was executed with such spirit and promptness, that many of the enemy fell in their enclosed barracks, which were set on fire by our troops;—at this point the further energies of the troops became unavailing. Their block-house and stockaded battery could not be carried by assault, nor reduced by field-pieces, had we been provided with them: the fire of the gun-boats proved inefficient to attain that end—light and adverse winds continued, and our larger vessels were still far off. The enemy turned the heavy ordnance of the battery to the

interior defence of his post. He had set fire to the store-houses in the vicinity of the Fort.

Seeing no object within our reach to attain, that could compensate for the loss we were momentarily sustaining from the heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, I directed the troops to take up the position on the crest of the hill we had charged from. From this position we were ordered to reembark, which was performed at our leisure, and in perfect order, the enemy not presuming to shew a single soldier without the limits of his fortress. Your Excellency having been a witness of the zeal and ardent courage of every soldier in the field, it is unnecessary in me to assure your Excellency that but one sentiment animated every breast, that of discharging to the utmost of their power their duty to their King and country :—But one sentiment of regret and mortification prevailed, on being obliged to quit a beaten enemy, whom a small band of British soldiers had driven before them for three hours, through a country abounding in strong positions of defence, but not offering a single spot of cleared ground favourable for the operations of disciplined troops, without having fully accomplished the duty we were ordered to perform.

The two divisions of the detachment were ably commanded by Colonel Young, of the King's, and Major Drummond, of the 104th. The detachment of the King's, under Major Evans, nobly sustained the high and established character of that distinguished corps ; and Captain Burke availed himself of the ample field afforded him in leading the advance, to display the intrepidity of British grenadiers. The detachment of the 104th regiment, under Major Moodie, Captain M'Pherson's company of Glengarry Light Infantry, and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by Major Hamot, all of them levies of the British Provinces of North America, evinced most striking proofs of  
their



their loyalty, steadiness, and courage. The detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment behaved with great gallantry.

Your Excellency will lament the loss of that active and intelligent Officer, Captain Gray, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master General, who fell close to the enemy's work, while reconnoitring it, in the hope to discover some opening to favour an assault.

Commodore Sir James Yeo conducted the fleet of boats in the attack, and accompanying the advance of the troops, directed the co-operation of the gun-boats.

I feel most grateful for your Excellency's kind consideration, in allowing your Aides-de-Camp Majors Coore and Fulton, to accompany me in the field; and to these officers for the able assistance they afforded me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Colonel Gloghly Light Infantry, Commanding.

(True copy.)

(Signed) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

*To his Excellency Lieutenant-General  
Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in an  
Attack on Sackett's-Harbour, on the 29th May  
1813.*

General Staff—1 killed.

Royal Artillery—2 gunners wounded.

Royal Scots—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded and missing; 4 rank and file wounded.

8th or King's Reg.—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains,



tains, 1 ensign, 7 rank and file wounded and missing; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 60 rank and file, wounded.

100th Reg.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded and missing; 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

104th Reg.—2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded and missing; 2 majors, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 57 rank and file wounded.

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—4 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded and missing; 13 rank and file wounded.

Glengarry Light Infantry—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

Canadian Voltigeurs—2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 general staff, 3 serjeants, 44 rank and file, killed; 3 majors, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 172 rank and file, 2 gunners, wounded; 2 captains, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded and missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

Captain A. Gray, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General.

*Wounded.*

8th or King's Reg.—Major Evans, slightly; Captain Blackmore, dangerously; Captain Tythe, severely; Lieutenant Nutall, since dead; Lieutenant Lowry; Ensign Greig, prisoner.

104th Reg.—Majors Drummond and Moodie, slightly; Captain Leonard, severely; Captain Shore,

Shore, slightly; Lieutenants Rainford, Moore, and Delancey.

Glengarry Light Infantry—Captain M'Pherson, severely; Ensign Mathewson, slightly.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adjutant-General, North America.

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*Kingston, Upper Canada,  
June 7, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE great satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship the result of a gallant affair which took place between the armed vessels of the enemy and our gun-boats, supported by detachments from the garrison of Isle Au Noix, on the 3d instant, in the neighbourhood of that post, which terminated in the capture of the vessels Eagle and Growler, each mounting eleven guns, with four officers and forty-five men. This feat was performed under the direction of Major Taylor, of the 100th regiment, who held the temporary command at Isle Au Noix during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton; and the detachments were composed of the royal artillery, and 100th regiment.

The following officers are reported to me as having distinguished themselves, viz.—Captain Gordon, of the artillery; Lieutenant Williams, Ensigns Dawson, Gibbon, and Humphries, of the 100th regiment; and Lieutenant Lowe, of the marine.

In the contest, which was maintained for three hours and a half, we had three men wounded; the enemy lost one man killed, and eight wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

*Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,  
&c. &c. &c.*

*Isle*

SIR,

*Isle au Noir, June 3, 1813.*

IN the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, I have the honour to acquaint you, that one of the enemy's armed vessels was discerned from the garrison at half-past four o'clock this morning, when I judged it expedient to order the three gun-boats under weigh; and before they reached the point above the garrison, another vessel appeared in sight, when the gun-boats commenced firing. Observing the vessels to be near enough the shore for musketry, I ordered the crew of two batteaux and row-boats (which I took with me from the garrison to act according to circumstances) to land on each side the river, and take a position to rake the vessels; the firing was briskly kept up on both sides, (the enemy with small arms and grape shot occasionally); near the close of the action an express came off to me in a canoe, with intelligence, that more armed vessels were approaching, and about three thousand men from the enemy's lines, by land. On this information, I returned to put the garrison in the best order for their reception, leaving directions with the gun-boats and parties, not to suffer their retreat to be cut off from it; and before I reached the garrison, the enemy's vessels struck their colours, after a well contested action of three hours and a half. They proved to be the United States armed vessels Growler and Eagle, burthened from ninety to one hundred tons, and carrying eleven guns each, between them, twelve, eighteen and sixteen-pounder carronades; completely equipped under the orders of the senior officer of the Growler, Captain Sidney Smith, with a complement of fifty men each. They had one man killed and eight wounded; we had only three men wounded, one of them severely, from the enemy's grape shot on the parties on shore. The alacrity  
of

of the garrison, on this occasion, calls forth my warmest approbation; Ensigns Dawson, Gibbons and Humphreys, and Acting Quarter-Master Pilkington, and Crews, of the 100th (Prince Regent's) regiment; and Lieutenant Low, of the marine department, with three gunners of the artillery to each boat, behaved with the greatest gallantry; and I am particularly indebted to Captain Gordon, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Williams, with the parties of the 100th regiment on shore, who materially contributed to the surrender of the enemy. The Growler is arrived at the garrison in good order, and apparently a fine vessel, and the boats are employed on getting off the Eagle, which was run aground to prevent her sinking. I have hopes she will be saved, but in the meantime have had her dismantled, her guns and stores brought to the garrison. Ensign Dawson, of the 100th regiment, a most intelligent officer, will have the honour of delivering you this.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE TAYLOR,  
Major of the 100th Regiment.

(True copy.)

(Signed) N. FREER, Mil. Sec.

*Major-General Stovin, Commanding at Chambly.*

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*Number of Men killed, wounded, and prisoners on board the United States armed vessels the Growler and Eagle, June 3, 1813.*

1 killed; 8 severely wounded; 91 prisoners.—  
Total—100.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Ordnance Stores taken on board the United States Armed Vessels Eagle and Growler, on the Morning of the 3d June 1813.*

Iron Ordnance—2 short eighteen-pounders, 10 six-pounders, 10 eighteen-pounder carronades.

Carriages with Breeching and Tackles complete—2 eighteen-pounders, 10 six-pounders, 10 eighteen-pounder carronades.

Tompions—8 eighteen-pounders, 12 six-pounders.

8 beds and coats, 69 muskets, 60 bayonets, 12 pistols, 43 cutlasses, 31 boarding axes, 23 boarding pikes, 61 pouches and belts, 20 side belts.

Spunges and Rammers—9 eighteen-pounder, 10 six-pounder.

Wadhooks and Ladles—7 eighteen-pounder, 8 six-pounder.

12 lint stocks, 4 port fire sticks, 3 handspikes, 166 eighteen-pounder, 72 six-pounder fixed to case shot.

Empty Cartridges—100 eighteen-pounder, 40 six-pounder.

Cartridges—230 musket-ball.

1 whole barrel of powder.

Shot—129 round eighteen-pounder, 180 round six-pounder, 28 round three-pounder, 20 case eighteen-pounder, 72 case six-pounder, 83 grape eighteen-pounder, 3 grape six-pounders.

Iron Pintails for Grape-Shot—36 eighteen-pounder, 41 six-pounder.

14 tin tubes, 4 port fires, 12 lbs. of slow match, 9 powder-horns, 3 copper lanthorns, 12 tin lanthorns, 10 crow bars, 1 pair of scissars, 1 claw hammer.

(Signed) FRED. GORDON, Capt. R. A.

To Major Taylor, commanding  
*Isle au Noix.*

N. B. The

N. B The ammunition and stores on board the armed vessel *Eagle* being under water, no account has yet been taken of them.

(True copy.)

(Signed) N. FREER, Mil. Sec.

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MY LORD,

*Kingston, June 14, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed report from Colonel Proctor, which, owing to the temporary possession of York by the enemy, has only just reached me by a circuitous route. I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on this additional proof of the steady discipline and valour of His Majesty's forces on the Detroit frontier, and which have enabled them, under the judicious arrangements of their distinguished leader, so successfully to repel the attack of the enemy. By the last accounts received from Colonel Proctor, dated the 4th instant, he was still at Sandwich, waiting for the reinforcements which, had it not been for the late events on the Niagara frontier, would have long ago reached him. I have reason to think they are now on their way to him, and when arrived, he will probably be enabled again to advance against Major-General Harrison, who remains strengthening himself in his position at Fort Meigs, where he is watched by a large body of Indians.

I have the honour, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

*Sandwich,*

SIR,

*Sandwich, May 14, 1813.*

FROM the circumstances of the war, I have judged it expedient to make a direct report to your Excellency of the operations and present state in this district.

In the expectation of being able to reach the enemy, who had taken post near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, before the reinforcement and supplies could arrive, for which only he waited to commence active operations against us, I determined to attack him without delay, and with every means in my power; but from the necessary preparations, and some untoward circumstances, it was not in my power to reach him within three weeks of the period I had proposed, and at which he might have been captured or destroyed.

From the incessant and heavy rains we experienced, and during which our batteries were constructed, it was not until the morning of the 1st instant, the fifth day after our arrival at the mouth of the river, twelve miles from the enemy, that our batteries could be opened.

The enemy, who occupied several acres of commanding ground, strongly defended by block-houses, and the batteries well furnished with ordnance, had, during our approach, so completely entrenched and covered himself, as to render unavailing every effort of our artillery, though well served, and in batteries most judiciously placed and constructed, under the able direction of Captain Dixon, of the Royal Engineers, of whose ability and unwearied zeal, shewn particularly on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly.

Though the attack has not answered fully the purpose intended, I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency of the fortunate result of an attack of the enemy, aided by a sally of most of their garrison,  
made



made on the morning of the 5th instant, by a reinforcement which descended the river, a considerable distance in a very short time, consisting of two corps, Dudley's and Roswell's, amounting to one thousand three hundred men; under the command of Brigadier-General Green Clay. The attack was very sudden, and on both sides of the river. The enemy were for a few minutes in possession of our batteries, and took some prisoners. After a severe contest, though not of long continuance, the enemy gave way, and, except the body of those who sallied from the fort, must have been mostly killed or taken.

In this decisive affair, the Officers and men of the 41st regiment, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries, well maintained the long established reputation of the corps. Where all deserve praise, it is difficult to distinguish. Captain Muir, an old Officer, who had seen much service, had the good fortune to be in the immediate command of these brave men. Besides my obligations to Captain Chambers for his unwearied exertions preparatory to, and on the expedition, as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, I have to notice his gallant conduct in attacking the enemy near the batteries at the point of the bayonet; a service in which he was well supported by Lieutenants Bullock and Clements of the 41st, and Lieutenant Le Breton of the Royal Newfoundland regiment. The courage and activity displayed through the whole scene of action by the Indian Chiefs and warriors, contributed largely to our success. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of prisoners in possession of the Indians. I have sent off, agreeable to agreement, nearly five hundred prisoners to the river Huron, near Sandusky.

I have proposed an exchange, which is referred to the American Government.

I could not ascertain the amount of the enemy's  
loss

loss in killed, from the extent of the scene of action, and mostly in the woods. I conceive his loss in killed and prisoners to have been between one thousand and twelve hundred men. These unfortunate people were not volunteers, and complete Kentucky's quota. If the enemy had been permitted to receive his reinforcements and supplies undisturbed, I should have had, at this critical juncture, to contend with him for Detroit, or perhaps on this shore.

I had not the option of retaining my situation on the Miami.—Half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the Chiefs, counselling me to return, as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners, and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy.

Before the ordnance could be withdrawn from the batteries, I was left with Tecunorth and less than twenty chiefs and warriors, a circumstance that strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and indeed have not left any thing behind;—part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy.

The service on which we were employed has been, though short, a very severe one; and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men, for the cheerfulness with which on every occasion they met the service. To Lieutenant-Colonel Warburton I feel many obligations for the aid he zealously afforded me on every occasion. From my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant M'Lean, I received the same zealous assistance as on former occasions. To Captain Mockler, Royal Newfoundland

foundland Regiment, who acted as my Aid-de-camp, I am much indebted for the assistance afforded me.

Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Newfoundland regiment, Assistant Engineer, by his unwearied exertions, rendered essential service, as did Lieutenant Gardiner, of the 41st regiment, from his science in artillery. The Royal Artillery, in the laborious duties they performed, displayed their usual unwearied zeal, and were well assisted by the Royal Newfoundland (under Lieutenant Garden) as additional gunners. The laborious duties which the marine, under Commodore Hall, have performed, have been most cheerfully met, and the most essential service rendered.

I have the honour to send an embarkation return of the force that served under my command at the Miami, exclusive of the Indians, who may be stated at twelve hundred.

I also enclose a return of our killed, wounded, and prisoners, who have, however, been exchanged.

I had taken upon me to give the rank of Major to the six Captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them; some of them are old officers; all of them deserving: any mark of your Excellency's approbation of them would be extremely grateful to me.

I beg leave to mention the four volunteers of the 41st regiment, Wilkinson, Richardson, Laing, and Proctor, as worthy of promotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY PROCTOR,  
Brigadier-General Commanding.

I beg to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of the Commissariat.

HENRY PROCTOR.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General

Sir G. Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

1813.

H h

Embark-

*Embarkation Return of the Western Army, commanded by Brigadier-General Proctor, on an Expedition to the Miamis.*

*Amherstburgh, April 23, 1813.*

General Staff—1 general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 brigade major, 1 staff adjutant.

Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 surgeon, 27 rank and file.

Royal Engineers—1 captain.

10th Veteran Battalion—5.

41st Regiment—3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 22 serjeants, 6 drummers and bugles, 374 rank and file.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 55 rank and file.

Commissariat—1 deputy assistant-commissary-general, 1 assistant to ditto, 1 issuer.

Field Train—1 clerk of stores, 1 conductor.

Militia—1 major, 12 captains, 11 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 22 serjeants, 406 rank and file.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,  
Capt. 41st Reg. D. A. Q. Master-General.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners, of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Proctor, at the Battle fought at the Miamis, May 5, 1813.*

Royal Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file prisoners.

41st Reg.—11 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, wounded; 2 lieutenants,

nants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, prisoners.

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file prisoner.

Militia—1 captain, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file prisoner.

Total—1 drummer, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file, prisoners.

*Names of Officers wounded and Prisoners.*

41st Reg.—Lieutenant Bullock, wounded on the 3d ult.; Lieutenants M'Intire and Hails, prisoners.

Militia—Captain Bandy, since dead.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,  
Capt. 41st Reg. D. A. Q. M. Gen.

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*Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, taken Prisoners from the Enemy on the 5th May 1813, at the Battle fought at the Miamis.*

United States Regulars—1 captain, 21 rank and file.

10th and 13th Detached Kentucky Militia—2 majors, 1 brigade inspector, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 26 serjeants, 3 drummers, 373 rank and file.

Prisoners since delivered up by the Indians—1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 12 rank and file.

Grand Total—467.

N. B. There are a number of prisoners not yet come in, who are in possession of the Indians, but they are bringing them in daily.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,  
Capt. 41st Reg. D. A. Q. M. Gen.

May 17.—Since the above return twenty-eight prisoners have been given up by the Indians.

A. H. M'LEAN, B. M.

*Kingston, Upper Canada,*

*June 14, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE again the high gratification of having to transmit to your Lordship the particulars of a feat of distinguished valour and enterprise, achieved near Burlington Bay, on the 6th instant, by a division of this army, commanded by Colonel Vincent, of the 49th regiment, who is acting as a Brigadier-General in Upper Canada, until His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure is known. To the just measure of praise given by Colonel Vincent to Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion I have to add, that so great was the desire of that meritorious officer to arrive at his post, and share in the arduous duties of the army to which he had been appointed, that he walked in snow shoes, in the depth of last winter, through the wilds laying between the Canadas and New Brunswick. In addition to Colonel Vincent's report of the affair at Stoney Creek, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy made a movement to their rear, in consequence of the attack of their camp, and retired to the Forty Mile Creek, when Sir James Yeo's flotilla had appeared in the offing.

The Commodore, after communicating with Colonel Vincent, proceeded with the reinforcements  
of



of troops I had put on board his vessels at Kingston, towards the enemy's second camp, and when the last intelligence left him, his squadron had so successfully cannonaded it, that the mass of the Americans were retreating with precipitation, and our troops pressing upon them. Several of their boats had fallen into our possession. The attack made upon Sackett's Harbour, the 29th ultimo, which terminated in the destruction of the naval stores accumulated at that port, induced the enemy's fleet to cease co-operating with the army, and to return suddenly into port, since which time Commodore Chauncey has not ventured upon the Lake.

Captain M'Doual, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch: he is an officer of great merit and intelligence, and having been sent forward with instructions to Colonel Vincent, had the good fortune to be present in the last action, in which that division of the army so highly distinguished itself: he was also at the attack made on Sackett's Harbour; and was employed on an arduous mission to Colonel Proctor, when the movement of the American army under General Harrison, towards the Detroit Frontier, took place in February last. He is, therefore, well qualified to give your Lordship any information you may require respecting the state of affairs in the Canadas, and deserving of any mark of favour it may graciously please His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to confer upon him. Captain M'Doual will also have the honour of delivering to your Lordship the colours taken from the enemy at Ogdensburg, that they may be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent:

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst.*



*Burlington Heights, Head of Lake*  
 SIR, *Ontario, June 6, 1813.*

HAVING yesterday received information of the enemy having advanced from the Forty Mile Creek, with a force consisting of three thousand five hundred men, eight or nine field pieces, and two hundred and fifty cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking the division under my command in this position, and having soon afterwards received a report that he had passed the swamp, and driven in my advanced posts from Stoncy Creek and Brady's, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, immediately went forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regiments, and having advanced close to, and accurately ascertained the enemy's position, sent back to propose to me a night attack on his camp.

The enemy's camp was distant about seven miles. About half past eleven, I moved forwards with the fifth company of the 8th (or King's) and the 49th regiments, amounting together to only seven hundred and four firelocks : Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgment, gallantly led on the attack. The enemy was completely surprised, and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise was above all praise. The action terminated before day-light, when three guns, and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two Brigadier-Generals, Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of one hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, remained in our hands.

Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the enemy, who, though routed

routed and dispersed, was still formidable as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at day-break, and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired, and it had become broad day, the enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp, only, however, for the purpose of destroying his incumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c. after which he commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty Mile Creek, where he effected a junction with a body of two thousand men, who were on their march from Niagara to reinforce him.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without calling your Excellency's attention to the following Officers :—

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant-General, my obligations are particularly due. From the first moment the enemy's approach was known, he watched his movements, and afforded me the earliest information. To him, indeed, I am indebted for the suggestion and plan of operations : nothing could be more clear than his arrangements, nor more completely successful in the result. The conduct of Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th regiment, was very conspicuous. By his decision and prompt efforts, the surprise of the enemy's camp was completed, and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet, which overthrew all opposition. A party of the 49th, with Major Plenderleath at their head, gallantly charged some of the enemy's field-pieces, and brought off two six-pounders.

Major Ogilvie led on, in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the King's regiment, and whilst one half of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps supported the 49th regiment, the other part moved to the right, and attacked the

enemy's left flank, which decided our midnight contest.

I have also received the greatest assistance from Major Glegg, Brigade Major to the forces, and beg leave to mention the names of Captains M'Dowal and Milnes, your Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, who accompanied me to the attack, and upon all occasions have volunteered their services. I have likewise to acknowledge the assistance of Captain Chambers, of the 41st regiment, who had arrived some days before from Amherstberg; and Mr. Brook, Paymaster of the 49th, who assisted me as Acting Aide-de-Camp.

To Mr. Haekett, Acting Staff Surgeon to this army, I feel particularly indebted, for his judicious arrangements, by which the wounded have received every attention, and are most of them likely to be restored to the service.

It would be an act of injustice, were I to omit assuring your Excellency, that gallantry and discipline were never more conspicuous than during our late short service; and I feel the greatest satisfaction in assuring you, that every officer and individual seemed anxious to rival each other in his efforts to support the honour of His Majesty's arms, and to maintain the high character of British troops.

I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the enclosed reports, for particulars respecting our loss, which, I regret, has been very severe,

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VINCENT, Brig. Gen.

*His Excellency Sir George Prevost,  
Bart. &c. &c.*

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing,  
in Action with the Enemy near the Head of Lake  
Ontario, June 6, 1813.*

Staff.—1 fort-major wounded.

8th or King's Reg.—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 51 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

49th Reg.—1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 62 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 39 rank and file missing:

Total.—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 1 fort-major, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

*List of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

8th or King's Reg.—Lieutenant Hooker killed.

*Wounded.*

Staff.—Fort-Major Taylor, severely.

8th or King's Reg.—Major Ogilvie, and Captain Munday, severely, not dangerously; Captain Goldriek, and Lieutenants Weyland and Boyd, slightly.

49th Reg.—Major Plenderleath, severely, not dangerously; Brigade-Major Clark, dangerously; Brigade-Major Dennis, and Captain Manners, slightly; Ensign Durey, dangerously; Adjutant Stean, slightly.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.  
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

*Return*

*Return of American Prisoners of War, captured near Stoney Creek, in the Action of the 6th instant.*

*Burlington Heights, June 7, 1813.*

2 brigadier generals, 1 major, 5 captains, 1 lieutenant, 116 non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.  
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

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*Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. captured from the Americans by a division of the Troops under the command of Brigadier-General Vincent, in action on the 6th June, 1813, at the head of Lake Ontario.*

Ordnance—3 iron six-pounders, 1 brass  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch howitzer.

Carriages—1 limber, six-pounder; 1 tumbril, with six-pounder ammunition complete.

Harness—4 sets thill, 4 sets trace.

Horses—9 artillery.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOLCROFT, Major,  
Commanding Royal Artillery.

N.B. Two of the above six-pounders were spiked, and left on the ground, in consequence of the impossibility of removing them.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 27<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. XLIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 25, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Zubieta, 10th July 1813.

SINCE I addressed your Lordship on the 3d instant, I have received accounts from General Mina, stating, that General Clausel had marched from Zaragoza towards Jaca. I have not yet heard of his arrival at that place.

On their right the enemy have remained nearly in the same situation, since they crossed the Bidasoa, and destroyed the bridge of Irun.

Notwithstanding that the enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, they still maintained their centre in strength in the valley of Bastan, of which, on account of its richness, and the strong positions it affords, they appeared determined

terminated to keep possession, and had assembled there three divisions of the army of the South, under the command of General Gazan. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, however, having been relieved from the blockade of Pampeluna, dislodged them successively from all their positions on the 4th, 5th, and 7th instant, with two brigades of British and one of Portuguese infantry of the 2d division, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Honourable W. Stewart, and with one brigade of Portuguese infantry, of the Conde d'Amaranté's division, under the command of the Conde. The last post which the enemy occupied in the Puerto de Maya, between that village and Urdax, was remarkably strong; and the fog was so thick in the afternoon, that it was impossible for the troops to advance beyond the point at which they found themselves when it came on. The enemy, however, had been pushed so vigorously up to that point, that they were obliged to abandon their post in the night, and to retire into France.

In all these affairs the troops conducted themselves remarkably well, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill was much satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart, and of the Conde d'Amaranté.

Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, a letter of the 30th ultimo. It appears from other accounts, that the Duque del Parque retired from the Xucar on the 25th without loss, and had again taken up the position of Castalla.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th instant.



*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy, from the 4th to the 8th July 1813, inclusive.*

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 15 rank and file, wounded.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant wounded.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

Total British Loss—6 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 60 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 staff, 1 serjeant, 49 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 staff, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 109 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

*Names of Officers wounded:*

#### BRITISH.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant T. G. Ball, severely.

## PORTUGUESE.

6th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant Francisco Pinto Henriques, severely; Cadet Frederick Pintode Vasconcellas, slightly.

6th Caçadores—Captain Schwalbeck, severely; Adjutant J. Franco de Sa Vasconcellas, slightly.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 31st,  
1813.

No. XLV.

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Admiralty-Office, July 31, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Tritton, of His Majesty's Sloop Kingsfisher, addressed to Captain Hoste, of the Bacchante, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Kingsfisher, off  
Fano, February 8, 1813.*

**I** BEG leave to acquaint you that, at daylight on the morning of the 2d instant, Fano bearing S. S. E. six miles, several trabacolos were seen near Melara, steering to the southward; there being little wind, I dispatched the cutter and pinnace, under the command of Mr. G. H. Palmer, Acting Lieutenant, and Mr. John Waller, Gunner, to intercept them; in which, after five hours chase, they succeeded, by capturing one and running nine on shore near St. Catherines, in the island of Corfu, five of which were totally destroyed. This piece of service was executed under a very heavy fire

fire of musketry from the heights, and a one gun battery; and, I regret much to say, was not accomplished without loss on our side, having two men killed, and seven severely wounded.

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Admiralty-Office, July 31, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Cadogan, of His Majesty's Ship Havannah, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR,

*His Majesty's Ship Havannah, off Ortona, March 27, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in executing your orders of the 10th instant, the boats of this ship have been twice successfully employed against the enemy's trade; once on the morning of the 22d instant, in the capture of a large trabacolo of three nine-pounders and small arms, and the destruction by fire of a similar vessel, laden with oil, under the town of Vasto; and again yesterday morning, in the capture of five armed trabacolos, and five feluccas laden with salt, near the town of Fortore. In both instances the vessels being hauled aground, completely dismantled, and under the protection of a strong body of military on the beach, besides the guns of the latter vessels, which had been landed; I ordered my boats to land wide of the spot, and force their position; this was immediately effected (under a strong opposition) by Lieutenant Hambly, First of this ship (the marines, under Lieutenant Hockly, very judiciously posted), whilst the vessels were equipped and got afloat by the exertions of the officers and men, with a celerity that reflects the highest credit on their characters. At Vasto, the  
French

French officer who headed the troops was killed. At Fortoro, the enemy left one man killed. I am happy to say, we have only two men very slightly wounded,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CADOGAN.

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Admiralty-Office, July 31, 1813.

*Extracts of Three Letters from Captain Taylor, of His Majesty's Ship Apollo, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Apollo, off Fano,  
March 20, 1813.*

**H**AVING yesterday, in company with the Cerberus, observed several vessels in a creek, between the towns of Bari and St. Vito, protected by a tower of one gun, a battery of two, a large handsome building, well calculated for defence, with a range of barracks attached to it, a few troops, and a large force of armed men, I was induced (as the ships could anchor near for support) to send all the boats of the Apollo, assisted by most of the Cerberus, who, notwithstanding a great surf, landed without loss, drove the enemy, nearly into St. Vito, then dismantled the tower, destroyed the battery, and the sea being heavy, burnt the vessels, except some fishing craft.

*His Majesty's Ship Apollo, Merlera  
Island, April 16, 1813.*

IN the night of the 11th instant I sent three boats of the Apollo and two of the Cerberus to take temporary possession of the Devil's Island, near the north entrance of Corfu, by which they captured a brig and trabacolo going into Corfu with grain, &c.

The 14th we chased a vessel which, on its falling calm, escaped into Merlera ; perceiving our above boats were going to attack her, when it appeared to me, from the natural strength of the island, they would not succeed without great loss, I sent to desire them to wait until the Apollo came up ; this message being too late, I am sorry to say, the First Lieutenant of the Cerberus, Mr. Delafosse, and the Purser of the Apollo, Mr. Thomas Ullock, were wounded.

On the Apollo getting close, we landed the marines, and after some skirmishing captured the island, in which we found eight vessels with flour and grain, but scuttled.

Anthony Francis, marine, is dangerously wounded, Lieutenant Delafosse and Mr. Ullock, I am happy to say, are doing well.

*His Majesty's Ship Apollo, off St. Cataldo, April 24, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that at daylight this morning we saw a felueca run into St. Cataldo and disembark troops ; we immediately landed thirty marines, under Lieutenants Tothill and Campbell, who, by a steady charge, dislodged them from a strong position, made twenty-six prisoners ;

soners; one was killed, and a captain badly wounded, the rest (thirty soldiers and the vessel's crew armed), under two chefs de battalion, retreated, throwing away their muskets.

Our boats at the same time cleared and brought out the vessel that was scuttled, although the enemy supposed themselves too strong for us. As we came away some cavalry, and about one hundred and fifty soldiers, came from Lecce to assist their friends: these troops belonged to the Chasseurs d'Orient.

We were very fortunate in effecting this without loss.

*Admiralty-Office, July 31, 1813.*

**V**ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hollis, of His Majesty's ship *Achille*, stating that the boats of that ship and the *Milford* captured and destroyed four of the enemy's coasting vessels, on the 27th of March, off Corselazzo.



## COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 29, 1813.*

**I**N addition to the dispatches from Canada, published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th instant, a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieutenant General Sir G. Prevost, by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD,

*Kingston, Upper Canada,  
June 3, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 27th ultimo, the enemy succeeded in effecting a landing about two miles from Fort George, under the cover of the fire of their flotilla and batteries, with a force so very far superior to any which we could bring against them, that notwithstanding the most determined and gallant opposition on the part of His Majesty's troops under the command of Colonel Vincent, he was unable to maintain his position on that frontier, and obliged, after falling back upon Queenstown, to retire with the whole of his army, which he had collected from Chippawa and Fort Erie, to the head of the Lake. By the report of Colonel Vincent, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, your Lordship will find, that this part of the frontier was not abandoned until every possible exertion had been made to retain it, and until the forts and batteries had been rendered, at least for a time, an useless acquisition to the enemy, by their destruction, and that of the ammunition which could not be carried away.

I have great satisfaction in stating to your Lordship,

ship, that, notwithstanding the unequal contest which was so long and so gallantly supported by a handful of His Majesty's troops against an overwhelming force, the army has not been very considerably weakened by the loss they have sustained; and that they were enabled to retire without molestation from the enemy to a position at the head of Lake Ontario, where Colonel Vincent will endeavour to make a stand until I shall have it in my power to reinforce him, or until circumstances shall oblige him further to fall back. Conceiving that the appearance of the fleet under Commodore Sir James Yeo, off the position occupied by Colonel Vincent, might give additional consequence to his troops, I have embarked the remainder of the 8th regiment, consisting of about two hundred men, with which, and a supply of clothing, ammunition, and provisions, the fleet sailed this morning.

The enemy's flotilla were seen yesterday returning to Sackett's Harbour, to which place they had, without doubt, been recalled by the attack upon it. I last night received a confirmation of this fact from a flag of truce, which had been sent over with one of our wounded officers, from whom I learn, that their fleet is in port, and that the whole of the naval stores collected at Sackett's Harbour were consumed by fire on the day of the attack.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.*

SIR,

*Forty Mile Creek, May 28, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that yesterday morning about daybreak, the enemy again opened his batteries upon Fort George; the fire not being immediately returned, it ceased for some time. About four o'clock A. M. a combination of circumstances led to a belief that an invasion was meditated: the morning being exceedingly hazy neither his means nor his intention could be ascertained, until, the mist clearing away at intervals, the enemy's fleet, consisting of fourteen or fifteen vessels, was discovered under way standing towards the light-house, in an extended line of more than two miles, covering from ninety to one hundred large boats and scows, each containing an average of fifty or sixty men. Though at this time no doubt could be entertained of the enemy's intention, his points of attack could only be conjectured. Having again commenced a heavy fire from his fort, line of batteries, and shipping, it became necessary to withdraw all the guards and picquets stationed along the coast, between the fort and light-house, and a landing was effected at the Two Mile Creek, about half a mile below the latter place; the party of troops and Indians stationed at this point, after opposing the enemy, and annoying him as long as possible, were obliged to fall back, and the fire from the shipping so completely enfiladed and scoured the plains, that it became impossible to approach the beach: as the day dawned the enemy's plan was clearly developed, and every effort to oppose his landing having failed, I lost not a moment in concentrating my force between the town of Fort George and the enemy, there awaiting his approach: this movement was admirably covered by the Glengarry light infantry, joined by a detachment of the Royal

Royal Newfoundland regiment, and militia, which commenced skirmishing with the enemy's riflemen, who were advancing through the brush wood. The enemy having perfect command of the beach, he quickly landed from three to four thousand men, with several pieces of artillery, and this force was instantly seen advancing, in three solid columns, along the Lake bank, his right covered by a large body of riflemen, and his left and front by the fire of the shipping, and batteries in their fort. As our light troops fell back upon the main body, which was moved forwards to their support, they were gallantly sustained by the 8th (King's) regiment, commanded by Major Ogilvie, the whole being under the immediate direction of Colonel Myers, Acting Quarter-Master-General, who had charge of the right wing. In the execution of this important duty, gallantry, zeal, and decision were eminently conspicuous, and I lament to report that I was deprived of the services of Colonel Myers, who having received three wounds, was obliged to quit the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant-General, whose activity and gallantry had been displayed the whole morning, succeeded Colonel Myers, and brought up the right division, consisting of the 49th regiment and some militia.

The light artillery, under Major Holcroft, were already in position, awaiting the enemy's advance on the plain. At this moment the very inferior force under my command had experienced a severe loss in officers and men, yet nothing could exceed the ardour and gallantry of the troops, who shewed the most marked devotion in the service of their King and country, and appeared regardless of the consequence of the unequal contest. Being on the spot, and seeing that the force under my command was opposed with tenfold numbers, who were rapidly advancing under cover of their shipping and

batteries, from which our positions were immediately seen and exposed to a tremendous fire of shot and shells, I decided on retiring my little force to a position which I hoped might be less assailable by the heavy ordnance of the enemy, and from which a retreat would be left open, in the event of that measure becoming necessary: here, after awaiting the approach of the enemy for about half an hour, I received authentic information, that his force, consisting of from four to five thousand men, had re-formed his columns, and was making an effort to turn my right flank. At this critical juncture not a moment was to be lost, and sensible that every effort had been made by the officers and men under my command to maintain the post of Fort George, I could not consider myself justified in continuing so unequal a contest, the issue of which promised no advantage to the interests of His Majesty's service. Having given orders for the fort to be evacuated, the guns to be spiked, and the ammunition destroyed, the troops under my command were put in motion, and marched across the country in a line parallel to the Niagara River, towards the position near the Beaver Dam, beyond Queenstown Mountain, at which place I had the honour of reporting to your Excellency a depôt of provisions and ammunition had been formed some time since. The rear guard of the army reached that position during the night, and we were soon afterwards joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp, with all the detachments from Chippawa to Fort Erie. The light, and one battalion company of the 8th (King's), joined us about the same time, as did Captain Barclay, with a detachment of the royal navy.

Having assembled my whole force the following morning, which did not exceed one thousand six hundred men, I continued my march towards the head

head of the Lake, where it is my intention to take up a position, and shall endeavour to maintain it, until I may be honoured with your Excellency's instructions, which I shall feel most anxious to receive. I beg leave to suggest the great importance that exists for a communication being opened with me through the medium of the fleet; the anchorage under Mrs. Brandt's house is perfectly good and very safe. I believe your Excellency need not be informed, that in the event of it becoming necessary that I should fall back upon York, the assistance of shipping would be requisite for the transport of my artillery. I cannot conclude this long communication without expressing a well-merited tribute of approbation to the gallantry and assiduity of every officer of the staff, and indeed of every individual composing my little army; every one most zealously discharged the duties of his respective station. The struggle on the 27th continued from three to four hours, and, I lament to add, it was attended with very severe loss.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, with as much accuracy as the nature of existing circumstances will admit. Many of the missing, I hope, will be found to be only stragglers, and will soon rejoin their corps. I shall reach the head of the Lake to-morrow evening. Hitherto the enemy has not attempted to interrupt my movements. Information reached me this morning, through an authentic channel, that he has pushed on three thousand infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, towards Queenstown. His whole force is stated to amount to nearly ten thousand men.

I send this dispatch by Mr. Mathison, who acted as a volunteer on the 27th; and I am happy to inform your Excellency, that his conduct was very honourable to his character, and merits my marked  
 appro-



approbation. Ammunition will be wanted by the first vessel. Captain Milnes has been kind enough to remain with me until my next dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VINCENT, Brig. Genr.

*His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir*

*George Prevost, &c. &c. &c.*

(A true copy.)

NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of His Majesty's Troops in Action with the Enemy at Fort George, May 27, 1813.*

General Staff—1 wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

8th or King's Reg.—1 lieutenant killed; 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, wounded; 11 serjeants, 4 drummers, 181 rank and file, missing.

41st Reg.—3 rank and file wounded and missing.

49th Reg.—2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 4 drummers, 28 rank and file, wounded and missing.

Left in hospitals, and wounded on former occasions, 16 rank and file, not included.

Glengarry Reg.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 20 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded and missing.

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—21 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file wounded and missing.

Total



Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 48 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 29 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 13 serjeants, 8 drummers, 240 rank and file, wounded and missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

8th or King's Reg.—Lieutenant James Drummie.  
Glengarry Reg.—Captain Liddle, Ensign M'Lean.

*Wounded.*

Colonel Myers, Acting Quarter-Master-General, severely, not dangerously.

8th Reg.—Major Edward Cotton; Lieutenant J. W. Lloyd, severely, and prisoner; Lieutenants Mortimer M'Mahon and Horace Noel; Ensign Richard Nicholson, severely, and prisoner.

Glengarry Reg.—Captain Roxborough, Lieutenant Kerr, Ensign Kerr.

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—Captain Winter, Lieutenant Stewart.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adjutant-General, North America.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, July 31, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received by Earl Bathurst from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaca, July 19, 1813.

**W**E established a battery of four eighteen-pounders against a convent, which the enemy had fortified and occupied in force, about six hundred yards from the works of San Sebastian. This battery was opened on the morning of the 14th, and the convent was so far destroyed, as that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham ordered that the building, and a redoubt which protected its left flank, should be stormed on the 17th. I have not yet received his report of the details of this operation, which however was successful, and our troops were established at the convent, and at the village immediately below it, which the enemy had burned.

I have received a report from General Mina, of the 12th, in which he informs me, that General Duran had joined him in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, and that he had attacked on the 8th, General Paris, who had for some time commanded a division in Arragon. General Paris had retired in the night of the 9th, leaving a garrison in a redoubt in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, which General Mina had left General Duran to attack, while he followed the enemy with his own, and the cavalry under Brigadier Don Julian Sanchez. He had taken a considerable number of prisoners, and a good deal of baggage from General Paris; and a convoy on the 11th.

It

It is impossible to applaud too highly the activity, intelligence, and gallantry, with which these operations have been carried on.

I have since heard that General Paris had arrived at Jaca, on the 14th, and that he had brought with him the garrisons of Ayerbe, Huesca, &c. and was about to retire into France.

Marshal Suchet evacuated Valencia on the 5th instant, and General Elio entered that city, at the head of the second army, on the 7th. I have a letter from Lord William Bentinck, of the 7th, from San Felipe, in which he informs me that he expected to arrive at Valencia on the 10th. I have not heard of Marshal Suchet's retreat beyond Castellon; but the garrison of Segorbe has been withdrawn, and I understand that, on the inst. General Severolo blew up the fort of Alcaniz, and marched upon Mequinenza by Caspe.

Since writing the above, I have received a dispatch from Sir Thomas Graham, of which the inclosed is a copy, containing his report on the attack of the convent near San Sebastian.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Ernani, July 18, 1813.*

THE convent of San Bartolome, and the adjoining work on the extremity of the steep hill towards the river, were taken yesterday by assault.

The natural and artificial strength of these fortified posts, occupied by a large body of troops, and the impossibility of access to either but by the fronts, made it very desirable to have destroyed the defences as much as possible, and a new battery on the left was begun the preceding evening, but not being ready in the morning, the attack was determined on.

A column, consisting of the picquets of the 4th Caçadores, commanded by Lieutenant Antonio de Quairos, of one hundred and fifty men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under Captain Almeyda, supported by three companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crauford, with a reserve of three companies of the Royal Scots, under Captain Auguinbeau, was formed on the right to attack the redoubt, under the direction of Major-General Hay. Major-General Bradford commanded the left column, composed of two hundred men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major Snodgrass, of that regiment; an equal number, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macneagh, of the 5th Caçadores, and supported by the 9th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron.—The whole of the troops employed in this service being under the command of Major-General Oswald.

About

About ten A.M. the left column began the attack on the convent, while the right passed the ravine near the river. Both attacks were made with such vigour and determination, that all obstacles were overcome, without the loss that might have been expected.

The enemy were driven in confusion down the hill, carrying a strong reinforcement, just sent from San Sebastian, along with them in their flight through the burnt village of San Martin.

The impetuosity of the troops in pursuit could not be restrained by the exertion of the superior officers, who had received Major-General Oswald's directions not to pass San Martin, and some unavoidable loss was sustained by those who followed the enemy to the foot of the glacis, on their return to San Martin.

I need hardly assure your Lordship, that on this, as on other occasions, Major-General Oswald conducted the service in the best manner; and I am equally obliged to Major-Generals Hay and Bradford, for their conduct of the attacks entrusted to them. But I beg, in justice to the officers, whose distinguished gallantry in leading on their men to overcome the variety of obstacles that were opposed to them, to mention Major Snodgrass, Captain Almeyda, and Lieutenant de Quairos (severely wounded), of the Portuguese service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 9th foot.

I cannot conclude this report, without expressing my perfect satisfaction with all the officers and men of the royal artillery, both in the four-gun battery, employed for three days against the convent, and on the opposite bank of the river, whence several field-pieces were served with great effect.

P. S. I

P. S. I omitted to mention, that Major-General Hay mentions his great obligations to Captain Taylor, of the 48th regiment, his Brigade-Major.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 7th,  
1813.

No. XLVI.

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Admiralty-Office, August 7, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, off  
St. Sebastian's, July 22, 1813.*

**T**HE breaching batteries raised on the Chofre Sand-Hills were opened against the walls of St. Sebastian's on the 20th, at ten in the forenoon, under most unfavourable circumstances of weather, and this evening there is a considerable breach; but a second will, I understand from General Graham, be made before the storm is attempted.

A gun has been thought necessary at the Light-House-Hill. Captain Taylor, of the Sparrow, has prepared a battery, and had the weather permitted, a twenty-four pounder would have been dragged up, and mounted ere this.

1813.

K k

The



The casualties have not been many considering the very commanding fire our guns are exposed to. A Captain Dubordieu, of the Royal Artillery, has been killed; and I enclose a return of seamen killed and wounded (up to the night of the 21st), belonging to the squadron.

I have the pleasure to say, the good conduct of the detachment landed under Lieutenant O'Reilly, has been the admiration of the artillery officers in command of the batteries.

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*List of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment of Seamen from the Squadron before St. Sebastian's, up to the Evening of the 21st July 1813.*

SURVEILLANTE.

*Killed.*

William Mars, seaman.

William Bradley, seaman.

*Wounded.*

Lieutenant R. G. Dunlop.

James Thynne, seaman, dangerously

Tho. Parkhill, seaman, slightly.

James Agnew, seaman, ditto.

Patrick O'Connor, seaman, ditto.

William Bryant, seaman, ditto.

Total—2 killed; 6 wounded:

(Signed)

D. O'REILLY, First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship  
Surveillante.

Admiralty-Office, August 7, 1813.

*Abstract of Returns of American Vessels detained by the Squadron under the Orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. at the Leeward Islands, between 23d June and 13th October 1812.*

- Russel, bound to Marblehead, laden with fish, captured July 8, 1812, by the Ringdove.
- Hunter, bound to Sable Island, laden with fish, captured July 9, 1812, by the Ringdove.
- Eight Sisters, bound to Boston, in ballast, captured August 1, 1812, by the Ringdove.
- Hannibal, bound to St. Bartholomew, laden with flour, captured August 1, 1812, by the Ringdove.
- Orpha, bound to Porto Rico, laden with flour, &c. captured August 1, 1812, by the Ringdove.
- Porhohantes, lying at Braam's Point, Surinam, laden with salt, captured August 10, 1812, by the Surinam, Swaggerer in company.
- General Hamilton, lying at Parimarabo, Surinam, laden with molasses, captured August 11, 1812, by the Surinam, Swaggerer in company.
- Mary, lying at Parimarabo, Surinam, in ballast, captured August 11, 1812, by the Surinam, Swaggerer in company.
- Mercator, bound to Baltimore, laden with molasses, captured August 24, 1812, by the Surinam, Swaggerer in company.
- Nancy, laden with rum, coffee, sugar, lead, and molasses, captured June 29, 1812, by the Liberty.
- Freeman, laden with beef, pork, &c. captured July 29, 1812, by the Liberty.
- Greyhound, bound to St. John's, Porto Rico, laden with 333 barrels of flour, 38 half barrels

of ditto, 77 kegs of butter, and 3 kegs of lard, captured August 21, 1812, by the Lightning.

Republican, bound to Philadelphia, laden with sugar, teas, &c. captured September 1, 1812, by the Lightning.

Alligator, bound to Nantucket, laden with spermaceti oil, captured September 2, 1812, by the Lightning.

Indiana, bound to St. Juan's, Porto Rico, laden with flour and lard, captured August 7, 1812, by the Dominica.

Endeavour, bound to Norfolk, America, laden with molasses and rum, captured August 26, 1812, by the Dominica.

Amphitrite, bound to New London, laden with rum, coffee, sugar, &c. captured August 26, 1812, by the Dominica.

Mary, bound to America, laden with sugar, rum, coffee, and molasses, captured June 29, 1812, by the Spider.

Mount Vernon, bound to St. Bartholomew, laden with fish and tar, captured July 29, 1812, by the Charybdis.

(Signed)

FRANCIS LAFOREY,  
Rear-Admiral.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 14th,  
1813.

No. XLVII.

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*Admiralty-Office, August 14, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received at this Office from Admiral the Right Honourable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the American and West Indian station, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *San Domingo, at Sea, June 16, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copies of several letters transmitted to me by the Honourable Captain Capel, of His Majesty's ship *La Hogue*, Senior Officer upon the northern part of the coast; by which their Lordships will perceive the meritorious exertions of the officers and crews of His Majesty's ships, in the capture of some of the large privateers of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*J. W. Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Nymphé, at Sea,*  
SIR, April 21, 1813.

IN obedience to your signal, after a chase of three hours, I yesterday captured the celebrated fast-sailing letter of marque brig Vivid, with one long eighteen-pounder on a circular carriage, and twenty-two men, from Boston.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. P. EPWORTH, Captain.

*The Honourable T. B. Capel, Captain of*  
*His Majesty's Ship La Hogue.*

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*His Majesty's Ship Nymphé, at Sea,*  
SIR, May 10, 1813.

I HAVE much pleasure in acquainting you of my having, on the 5th instant, in latitude 43 deg. 17 min. N. longitude 69 deg. 29 min. W., captured the fast-sailing American privateer Montgomery, of twelve guns and seventy-five men, on her return from a two months cruise off the coast of Ireland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. P. EPWORTH, Captain.

*Honourable T. B. Capel, Captain of His*  
*Majesty's Ship La Hogue.*

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*His Majesty's Ship Shannon, off Cape*  
SIR, Ann, May 16, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that we this morning, in company with His Majesty's ship Tenedos, chased on shore a large armed ship under American colours, near Cape Ann Town: having anchored close to her, and fired a few shot on the beach



beach to disperse the militia, who were assembling, I sent in the boats of both ships, under the command of Lieutenant Watt, of the Shannon, who brought the vessel off without any loss ; she proves to be L'Invincible, a French corvette-built privateer, of sixteen guns, lately captured by His Majesty's sloop Mutine, and retaken by the Alexander American privateer. I have sent her to Halifax.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE.

*The Honourable Thomas Bladen Capel, Captain  
of His Majesty's Ship La Hogue.*

*His Majesty's Ship Nymphe, Halifax  
SIR, Harbour, May 20, 1813.*

ON the morning of the 12th, after a chase of three hours, I captured the schooner privateer Juliana Smith, of thirty-seven tons, mounting one long nine-pounder and two twelve-pounder carronades (the two latter she threw overboard in the chase), and twenty-five men, four days from Boston, and had made no capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. P. EPWORTH, Captain.

*To the Honourable T. B. Capel, Captain  
of His Majesty's Ship La Hogue, and  
Senior Officer of the Squadron off  
Boston.*

*His Majesty's Ship Ratler, at Sea,  
May 20, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that His Majesty's ship under my command drove on shore, and captured on the 19th instant, off Kenebank, the United States private armed ship Alexander, of eighteen guns, returning to Salem from a cruise of ten weeks. The Alexander is a remarkably fine ship, four years old, and was considered the fastest sailing privateer out of the United States ; she left Salem with a crew of one hundred and twenty-seven men, but had only about seventy remaining at the time of her capture, the greatest number of whom made their escape on her getting aground, and several were drowned in their attempt to swim from her. His Majesty's schooner Bream, which was in company, contributed much to our assistance in getting the ship off, and, I am happy to say, with hardly any injury.

I had the honour to report to the Senior Officer at Halifax, of having chased on shore, near Bayley's Mistake, the American privateer schooner Gallynippe, of two guns, long six-pounders, and thirty-five men, on the 2d instant, and of her being in that situation attacked and destroyed by the boats of His Majesty's ship, in charge of Mr. James Cutlip, Acting Master.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. GORDON, Captain.

*The Honourable T. B. Capel, Captain of  
His Majesty's Ship La Hogue, &c.*



*His Majesty's Ship Tenedos, at Sea,*

SIR,

*May 21, 1813.*

I BEG to inform you, that I have this day, in company with His Majesty's brig Curlew, captured the Enterprize American schooner privateer, belonging to Salem, of four guns, (but pierced for eighteen,) and ninety-one men, on her return from a four months' cruise on the coast of Brazil, without having made any captures ; she is quite new, and copper-fastened, and in my opinion well qualified for His Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HYDE PARKER, Captain.

*P. B. V. Broke, Esq. Captain of His  
Majesty's Ship Shannon.*

*San Domingo, Hampton Roads,*

SIR,

*Chesapeake, June 24, 1813.*

I REQUEST you will inform their Lordships, that, from the information received of the enemy's fortifying Crany Island, and it being necessary to obtain possession of that place, to enable the light ships and vessels to proceed up the narrow channel towards Norfolk, to transport the troops over on that side for them to attack the new fort and lines, in the rear of which the Constellation frigate was anchored, I directed the troops under Sir Sydney Beckwith to be landed upon the continent within the nearest point to that place, and a reinforcement of scamen and marines from the ships ; but upon approaching the island, from the extreme shoalness of the water on the sea side, and the difficulty of getting across from the land, as well as the island itself being fortified with a number of guns and men from the frigate and the militia, and  
flanked

flanked by fifteen gun-boats, I considered, in consequence of the representation of the Officer commanding the troops, of the difficulty of their passing over from the land, that the persevering in the attempt would cost more men than the number with us would permit, as the other forts must have been stormed before the frigate and dock-yard could be destroyed; I therefore ordered the troops to be re-embarked.

I am happy to say, the loss in the above affair (returns of which are enclosed) has not been considerable, and only two boats sunk.

I have to regret, that Captain Hanchett, of His Majesty's ship *Diadem*, who volunteered his services, and led the division of boats with great gallantry, was severely wounded by a ball in the thigh.

The officers and men behaved with much bravery, and if it had been possible to have got at the enemy, I am persuaded would have soon gained the place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*J. W. Croker, Esq.*

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*A Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines belonging to His Majesty's Ships, killed, wounded, and missing, in the Attack on Craney Island, June 22, 1813.*

Killed—None.

Wounded—1 officer and 7 seamen.

Missing—10 seamen.

*Name of the Officer wounded.*

Captain Hanchett, of His Majesty's ship *Diadem*, severely, but not dangerously.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*A General*

*A General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Rank and File, in the Affair with the Enemy near Crany Island, June 22, 1813.*

1st Royal Marine and Rocket Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. Royal Marines—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

102d Reg.—1 serjeant killed; 1 serjeant wounded.

1st and 2d Company Canadian Chasseurs—1 lieutenant wounded; 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, missing.

Total—3 killed; 8 wounded; 52 missing.

SYDNEY BECKWITH, Q. M. Gen.

SIR, *San Domingo, Hampton Roads,  
Chesapeake, June 27, 1813.*

ENCLOSED herewith I beg leave to send you the copies of two letters, transmitted to me by Vice-Admiral Stirling, reporting the capture of the *Lovely Lass* and *Mary Ann*, American privateers; the former by the *Circe* and *Forrester*, and the latter by the *Sapphire* and *Forrester*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*J. W. Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Sapphire, off Isle  
of Vache, May 5, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that at daylight this morning a small schooner was seen hovering about the convoy, then close in with Isle of Vache; and that after a few hours chase, she struck to His Majesty's sloop Forrester, Captain Alexander Kennedy, and to His Majesty's sloop under my command: she proves to be the Mary Ann, of Charlestown, commanded by Peter Charriol, out twenty-one days, and had made no capture; she is armed with one long nine-pounder, a midships, and a four-pounder, with a profusion of small arms, which leads me to believe she expected some addition to her crew in this country, there being only thirty hands on board at the time of capture, one of whom was found dead.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HAYNES, Commander.

*Vice-Admiral Stirling, Jamaica.*

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*His Majesty's Ship Circe, at Sea,  
May 15, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, being off Montego Point yesterday at 5 P. M. I observed a very suspicious schooner to windward, which, after an anxious chase of nineteen hours, I had the good fortune to capture: she proves to be the Lovely Lass American privateer, of five guns (four of which were thrown overboard in the chase), and sixty men, commanded by Mr. John Smith, an officer in the American navy. Says he has been out forty-four days, and had made no capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. WOOLCOMBE, Captain.

*Vice-Admiral Stirling, Jamaica.*

*San Domingo, Hampton Roads,  
Chesapeake, June 27, 1813.*

SIR,

I REQUEST you will inform their Lordships, that the enemy having a post at Hampton, defended by a considerable corps, commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and Norfolk ; I considered it advisable, and with a view to cut off their resources, to direct it to be attacked by the troops composing the flying corps attached to this squadron ; and having intrusted Rear-Admiral Cockburn to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and placed Captain Pechell with the Mohawk sloop and launches, as a covering force, under his orders, the troops were disembarked with the greatest zeal and alacrity.

Sir Sydney Beckwith, commanding the troops, having most ably attacked and defeated the enemy's force, and took their guns, colours, and camp, I refer their Lordships to the Quarter-Master-General's report, (which is enclosed) and that will explain the gallantry and behaviour of the several officers and men employed upon this occasion, and I trust will entitle them to the favour of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sir Sydney Beckwith having reported to me that the defences of the town were entirely destroyed, and the enemy completely dispersed in the neighbourhood, I ordered the troops to be re-embarked, which was performed with the utmost good order by the several officers of the squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Cockburn.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*John Wilson Croker, Esq.*



*His Majesty's Ship, San Domingo,*  
*Hampton Roads, June 28, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that in compliance with your orders to attack the enemy in town and camp at Hampton, the troops under my command were put into light sailing vessels and boats, during the night of the 25th instant, and by the excellent arrangements of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, who was pleased in person to superintend, the advance under Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, consisting of the 102d regiment, two companies of Canadian Chasseurs, three companies of marines from the squadron, with two six pounders from the royal marine artillery, were landed half an hour before daylight the next morning, about two miles to the westward of the town, and the royal marine battalions, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, were brought on shore so expeditiously that the column was speedily enabled to move forward.

With a view to turn the enemy's position, our march was directed towards the great road, leading from the country into the rear of the town: whilst the troops moved off in this direction, Rear-Admiral Cockburn, to engage the enemy's attention, ordered the armed launches and rocket boats to commence a fire upon their batteries; this succeeded so completely that the head of our advanced guard had cleared a wood, and were already on the enemy's flank before our approach was perceived; they then moved from their camp to their position in rear of the town, and here they were vigorously attacked by Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, and the advance; unable to stand which, they continued their march to the rear of the town, when a detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, conducted by Captain Powell, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, pushed through the town and forced their way across a bridge

bridge of planks into the enemy's encampment, of which, and the batteries, immediate possession was gained. In the mean time some artillerymen stormed and took the enemy's remaining field-piece.

Enclosed, I have the honour to transmit a return of ordnance taken. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams will have the honour of delivering to you a stand of colours of the 68th regiment, James City light infantry, and one of the 1st battalion, 85th regiment. The exact numbers of the enemy it is difficult to ascertain.

From the woody country, and the strength of their position, our troops have sustained some loss—that of the enemy was very considerable: every exertion was made to collect the wounded Americans, who were attended by a surgeon of their own, and by the British surgeons, who performed amputations on such as required it, and afforded every assistance in their power; the dead bodies of such as could be collected were also carefully buried.

I beg leave on this occasion, to express the obligations I owe to Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, and Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, for their kind and able assistance, to Major Malcolm and Captain Smith, and all the officers and men, whose zeal and spirited conduct entitle them to my best acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) SYDNEY BECKWITH,  
Quarter-Master-General,

*Right Hon. Admiral Sir J. B. Warren,*  
K. B. &c. &c. &c.



*Return of Ordnance Stores taken in Hampton, on  
the 25th June 1813.*

- 4 twelve-pounder guns on travelling carriages,  
3 six-pounder guns on travelling carriages, with  
limbers, and a proportion of ammunition for  
each of the above calibres.  
3 covered waggons, and their horses.

T. A. PARKE, Captain,  
And Senior Officer R. M. Artillery.

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*A Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing at  
Hampton, 26th June 1813.*

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed;  
4 rank and file wounded.

(Ships) three Companies of Royal Marines—1 rank  
and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st and 2d Canadian Chasseurs—3 rank and file  
killed; 13 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and  
file missing.

1st Batt. Royal Marines—1 rank and file killed;  
1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. Royal Marines—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant,  
6 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file  
missing.

Total—5 killed; 33 wounded; 10 missing.

(Signed) SYDNEY BECKWITH, Q. M. Gen.

*Admiralty-Office, August 14, 1813.*

**A**DMIRAL Sir John Borlase Warren has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Lumley, of His Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, to Rear-Admiral Cockburn, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 12th of June last, under the directions of Lieutenant John Cririe, first of the *Narcissus*, and Lieutenant P. Savage, of the royal marines, brought out from York River, in the Chesapeake, the Surveyor, United States Revenue Schooner, carrying six guns, pierced for twelve, and having twenty-five men on board. Three men in the boats were killed, and six wounded, including Lieutenants Cririe and Savage, slightly; the enemy had five wounded.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
AUGUST 16th, 1813.

No. XLVIII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, August 16, 1813.*

**H**IS Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange has arrived at this office with dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, of which the following are copies.

MY LORD, *San Estevan, August 1, 1813.*

**T**WO practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed *Lieutenant de l'Empereur* and Commander in Chief of the French Armies in Spain and the Southern Provinces of France, by a *Decret Imperial* on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army  
on

on the 13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of General Clauzel, and by other reinforcements, was called the Army of Spain, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Reille, Comte d'Erlon, and General Clauzel, as Lieutenant-Generals, and a reserve under General Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of General Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your Lordship, in the passes of the mountains. Major-General Byng's brigade of British infantry, and General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right in the pass of Boncesvalles. Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscarret, to support those troops; and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, at Olague in reserve.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the Conde de Amarante, detaching General Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Alduides, within the French territory. The light and seventh divisions occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estevan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera, and those under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and Mariscal del Campo Giron, on the great road.

The Conde del Abisbal blockaded Pampejuna.

On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 25th attacked, with between thirty and forty thousand men, General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon ; and Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night ; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri.

In the actions which took place on this day, the 20th regiment distinguished themselves.

Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon Major-General Pringle's and Major-General Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way ; but having been supported by Major-General Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, if circumstances had permitted it. But Sir Rowland Hill having been apprised of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irurita ; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged.—All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82d regiment, which

moved up with Major-General Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. William Stewart was slightly wounded.

I was not apprized of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pamplona.

This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, Major-General Byng's, and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villalba, having their left at a chapel behind Sorausen, on the high road from Ostiz to Pamplona, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Condé del Abisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Travia, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the fourth division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

The British cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.

The river Lanz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French



army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Ligasso and Marcalain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

I joined the third and fourth divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on their left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry.

In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia.

These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I reinforced it with the 40th regiment ; and this regiment with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Pravia held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy during the 27th and 28th to obtain possession of it.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorausen on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line till it was dark.

We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the sixth division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz ; and that the sixth division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the fourth division; resting their right on Oricain, and their left upon the heights above-mentioned.

The



The sixth division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorausen.

Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the fourth division and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese Brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front, both flanks and rear.

In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the fourth division stood, which was occupied by the seventh Caçadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the seventh Caçadores, supported by Major-General Ross, at the head of his brigade of the fourth division, and were driven down with great loss.

The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regiment of Major-General Campbell's brigade was posted.—This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of Major-General Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and Major-General Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

I however ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the 6th division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of

the 4th, the attack upon this front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.

In the course of this contest, the gallant fourth division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major-General Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Pravia.

I had ordered Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizassó, as soon as I found that Lieutenant-Generals Sir Thomas Picton, and Sir Lowry Cole, had moved from Zubiri; and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, from San Estevan, to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the seventh division came to Marcalain.

The enemy's force which had been in front of Sir Rowland Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th. The enemy thus reinforced, and occupying a position in the mountains, which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left by an attack on Sir Rowland Hill's corps.

They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew in to their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the third division, and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on our left of the Lanz, opposite to the sixth and seventh divisions; thus  
connect-

connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached to attack Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

I, however, determined to attack their position, and ordered Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the sixth division, Major-General Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorausen, as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain, by which that flank was defended; and the sixth division, and Major-General Byng's brigade, which had relieved the fourth division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.

Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th Caçadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53d regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops.

In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops throughout these operations. The attack made by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted

ducted by his Lordship, and executed by Major-General Inglis and the troops composing his brigade; and that by Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham and Major-General Byng, and that by Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole; and the movement made by Sir Thomas Picton, merit my highest commendation.

The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain by detaching troops to his left, in which the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.

While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself, and I enclose his report of the conduct of the troops. I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olaque, where I was at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Dona Maria.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, and the Earl of Dalhousie, attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart was wounded upon this occasion.

I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's report.

In the mean time I moved with Major-General Byng's

Byng's brigade and the 4th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, by the pass of Velate upon Irurita; in order to turn the enemy's position on Doña Maria. Major-General Byng took, in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.

We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. Major-General Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions which they occupied on the 25th July.

I trust that H. R. H. the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops of His Majesty and of his Allies on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pamplona with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under General Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun.

This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, and the enemy have sustained a defeat and suffered a severe loss in both officers and men.

The enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pamplona, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.

The detail of the operations will shew your Lordship how much reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of all the general officers, officers and troops. It is impossible to describe the enthusi-

astic

astic bravery of the 4th division; and I was much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole for the manner in which he directed their operations; to Major-General Anson, Major-General Ross, Major-General Byng, and Brigadier-General Campbell, of the Portuguese service. All the officers commanding, and the officers of the regiments, were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 7th Caçadores, in the charge upon the enemy, on our left, on the 28th, and Captain Joaquim Telles Jurdao, of the 11th Portuguese regiment, in the attack of the mountain on the 30th.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention likewise to the valuable assistance I received, throughout these operations, from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir Thomas Picton, in those of the 30th and 31st of July.

To the Conde del Abisbal also I am indebted for every assistance it was in his power to give, consistently with his attention to the blockade. I have already mentioned the conduct of the regiments of Pravia and El Principe, belonging to the army of reserve of Andalusia, in a most trying situation; and the whole corps appeared animated by the same zealous spirit which pervaded all the troops in that position.

Marshal Sir William Beresford was with me throughout these operations, and I received from him all the assistance which his talents so well qualify him to afford me. The good conduct of the Portuguese officers and troops in all the operations of the present campaign, and the spirit which they shew on every occasion, are not less honourable to that nation, than they are to the military character of the officer, who, by his judicious measures, has re-established discipline and revived a military spirit in the army.

I have



I have again to draw your Lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Murray, and the Adjutant-General Major-General Pakenham, and the officers of those departments respectively; and from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff.

Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say that the cases in general are slight, and I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. M'Gregor, and by the officers of the department under his directions.

Adverting to the extent and nature of our operations, and the difficulties of our communications at times, I have reason to be extremely well satisfied with the zeal and exertions of Sir Robert Kennedy, the Commissary General, and the officers of his department, throughout the campaign, which upon the whole have been more successful in supplying the troops than could have been expected.

I transmit this dispatch to your Lordship by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who is perfectly acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army; and will be able to inform your Lordship of many details relating to this series of operations, for which a dispatch does not afford scope. His Highness had a horse shot under him in the battle near Sorauren on the 28th of July.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your Lordship in the body of the dispatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. Major-General Pringle, who com-  
manded



manded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; and when Lieutenant-General Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the mean time the enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communication with that road was lost, and they could not reach it.

I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July; and returns of the killed, wounded, and missing in the operations from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant.

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MY LORD,

*July 31, 1813.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that, although from the immense superiority of force, which the enemy directed against the position entrusted to my charge, yesterday it became in my opinion, imperiously necessary for me to retire from that ground: the conduct of the officers and troops, British and Portuguse, was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I could not have wished it to be better.

Major-General Pringle, with Major-General Walker's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th regiment, supported by the 34th regiment, and 14th Portuguese regiment, opposed the ascent of the enemy to the ridge on the left of the position, in a most gallant style; drove him repeatedly back, and although unable ultimately to prevent him from ascending the ridge, by a more distant movement, our troops kept their ground firmly, and when ordered to retire, performed it under Major-General Pringle, with the greatest regularity, and with small loss, covered by a battalion of the 14th Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, of the conduct of which officer, and the steadiness of his

his

his regiment, the Major-General speaks in terms of the greatest praise.

Colonel Ashworth's brigade, also attacked in his position by a superior force, met the attack with the greatest steadiness, and drove the enemy before him at the point of the bayonet, and held his ground as long as I thought it prudent for him to do so; and a battalion of Brigadier-General Costa's brigade held the ridge on the right of the position to the last, covering the formation of the troops on the ground they were directed to take up: the enemy attempted to force the point, but were repulsed by Brigadier-General Costa, and finally driven down the ridge at the point of the bayonet by that battalion, a part of Colonel Ashworth's brigade, and a small detachment of the 28th Regiment. On the whole, I can assure your Lordship that the enemy had nothing to boast of, nor was our loss severe, considering the disparity of our forces.

I feel particularly indebted to Major-General Pringle for his conduct on this occasion; as well as to Colonel Ashworth, Colonel O'Callaghan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, 60th Foot, commanding brigades under him, and also to Lieutenant-General the Conde d'Amarante, and Brigadier-General Costa, who was wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL.

*To Field-Marshal Marquess of  
Wellington, K. G.*

P. S. I must not omit to mention the services of Colonel Pampluna and Lieutenant-Colonel Pyn, 18th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and Major Mitchell, commanding the 5th of the line and 6th Portuguese in Colonel Ashworth's brigade.

*Elizondo,*

MY LORD,

*Elizondo, August 1, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, in compliance with the instructions I received through Major-General Murray, I proceeded yesterday with the column under my orders, on the road to Donna Maria. On our arrival at the foot of the pass, we found the enemy ascending the hill in great haste, and closely pressed by the 7th division, moving by a road parallel and to the right of that which my column was on. The rear of the enemy's column having began to ascend the hills before our arrival, it was impossible to cut off any part of it. It was, however, considerably annoyed on its march by one nine-pounder and a howitzer. I immediately ordered the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General Stewart, to ascend the hill by the road we were on, whilst the Earl of Dalhousie's column ascended by one more to the right. The enemy took up a strong position at the top of the pass, with a cloud of skirmishers in the front.

The attack on our side was led by Lieutenant-General Stewart, with Major-General Walker's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th, who forced back the enemy's skirmishers to the summit of the hill; but coming upon their main body, found them so numerous and so strongly posted, that Lieutenant-General Stewart was induced to withdraw them until the seventh division should be in closer co-operation with him. About this time the Lieutenant-General was wounded, and the command of the division devolved upon Major-General Pringle, who, with his own brigade, commanded by Colonel O'Callaghan, renewed the attack on our side, whilst the seventh division pressed them on the other, and both divisions gained the height about the same time, the

enemy

enemy retiring, after sustaining a very considerable loss. The conduct of Lieutenant-General Stewart, Major-General Pringle, and of the officers and troops in general, was conspicuously good, and I regret that the very thick fog prevented our taking that advantage of the situation of the enemy which it might otherwise have done. A part of each division pursued them some distance down the hill, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Having thus far performed your Lordship's instructions, I withdrew my column from the pass, and moved it upon Almandoz.

Major-General Pringle praises the conduct of Captain Heise and Captain Thorn, on this occasion; and I believe it is the intention of Lieutenant-General Stewart to report the good conduct of some other officers, but his wound has probably delayed it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROWLAND HILL,  
Lieut. Gen.

MY LORD;

*Lezaca, 4th August, 1813.*

The Prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the returns, I have to inform your Lordship that the enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2d with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidasoa to the frontier, and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions.

The seventh division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the fourth, Major-General Barnes' brigade was formed for the attack, and  
1813. M m advanced,

advanced, before the fourth and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those formidable heights. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major-General Barnes, and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.

Major-General Kempt's brigade of the Light Division, likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto.

There is now no enemy in the field, within this part of the Spanish frontier.

I have the honour to inclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report of the assault of San Sebastian.

While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pamplona, as reported in my dispatch of the 1st instant, Brigadier-General Longa occupied with his division this part of the Bidassoa, including the town of Vera. That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th ; but were repulsed with considerable loss.

I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions ; and likewise of a battalion of Spanish Cazadores, in General Barceña's division of the Gallician army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yansi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st instant, which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Arragon since my dispatch of the 19th July.

I have a report from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, from Binaroz on the 21st July ;

July; and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2d inst.

MY LORD,

*Ernani, July 27, 1813.*

The attack of the breach in the line wall on the left flank of San Sebastian's, took place on the morning of the 25th, when the fall of the tide left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after daylight. I am sorry to say, that notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way into the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which, and from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musketry, flanking and enfilading the column, and to throw over so many hand-grenades on the troops, that it became necessary to desist from the assault.

The loss sustained was therefore severe, especially by the third battalion Royal Scots, the leading one of Major-General Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack. Major-General Spry's Portuguese brigade, that of Major-General Robinson, and the 4th Caçadores of Brigadier-General Wilson's being in reserve in the trenches; the whole under the direction of Major-General Oswald, commanding the 5th division.

Though this attack has failed, it would be great



injustice not to assure your Lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired, when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned a useless sacrifice of brave men. Major-General Hay, Major Frazer, Colonel the Honourable C. F. Greville, and Colonel Cameron, commanding the royal Scotch, 38th and 9th regiments, greatly distinguished themselves. Major Frazer lost his life on the breach, with many of his brave comrades.

The conduct throughout the whole of the operations of the siege hitherto, of the officers and men of the royal artillery and engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry; and I beg to mention, particularly to your Lordship, Lieutenant-Colonels Dickson, Frazer, and May, and Major Webber Smyth, of the royal artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, and Majors Ellicombe, and C. F. Smith, of the royal engineers.

The three officers of this corps, employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack, behaved admirably, but suffered severely. Captain Lewis has lost his leg, Lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach, and taken; and Lieutenant Machell, after his return, was killed in the trenches.

I beg too to recommend to your Lordship, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severely wounded on the breach. I have the greatest satisfaction too in assuring your Lordship of the most cordial support and assistance, afforded by Sir George Collier, commanding his Majesty's ships on this coast, and of all the Officers and Seamen of the squadron employed on shore.

No exertion that could be afforded was wanting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson has represented to me, in the strongest terms, the steady and gallant conduct of a detachment of seamen in the bat-

teries,



teries, under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly (first Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Survillante*) and of their exemplary behaviour while on shore. I beg too, to mention Mr. Digby Marsh, master's mate, acting as Lieutenant in the batteries, after Lieutenant Dunlop was severely wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM.

*To Field-Marshal the Marquess of  
Wellington, K. G.*

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*Abstract of the Return of the Killed, Wounded,  
and Missing, at the Siege of St. Sebastian, from  
the 7th to the 20th July 1813, inclusive.*

Total British loss—1 captain, 1 staff, 11 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 48 rank and file, killed ; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 3 drummers, 144 rank and file, wounded.

Grand total—2 captains, 1 staff, 59 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 19 serjeants, 4 drummers, 251 rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Abstract of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Siege of St. Sebastian, from the 21st to the 27th July 1813, inclusive.*

Total British loss—1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 11 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 staff, 12 serjeants, 272 rank and file wounded; 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 145 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—2 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 169 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file, missing.

Grand total—1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 125 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 14 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 3 staff, 15, serjeants, 441 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 285 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

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*Abstract of Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army under the Command of Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy from the 25th to the 28th July 1813, inclusive.*

Total British loss—1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 staff, 30 serjeants, 2 drummers, 324 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 31 captains, 72 lieutenants, 24 ensigns, 3 staff, 105 serjeants, 5 drummers,

drummers, 2192 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded ; 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 7 drummers, 373 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 major, 2 captains, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 157 rank and file, killed ; 5 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 13 captains, 9 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 3 staff, 41 serjeants, 6 drummers, 825 rank and file, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 48 rank and file, missing.

Total Spanish loss—26 rank and file killed ; 12 officers, 155 rank and file, wounded ; 11 rank and file missing.

Grand total—2 majors, 9 captains, 12 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 3 staff, 34 serjeants, 2 drummers, 507 rank and file, killed ; 1 general staff, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 13 majors, 44 captains, 81 lieutenants, 36 ensigns, 12 Spanish officers, 6 staff, 146 serjeants, 11 drummers, 3172 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded ; 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 7 drummers, 432 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

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*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing from the 25th to the 28th of July, inclusive.*

*British Officers killed.*

*25th July.*

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Knowles.

20th Foot—Adjutant Buist.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Delmar.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—Adjutant Day.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Lord and Williams.

50th Foot, 1 Batt.—Captain Rudkin, and Lieutenants Birehall and Deighton.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenants Von Dahlmon and Joyee.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Duff and Roberts.

*26th July.*

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Malone,

*28th July.*

Staff—Major Roverea, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir L. Cole.

King's German Legion, 1st Line Batt.—Captain Avenant.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Fernie.

20th Foot—Captain M'Kenzie.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Stainforth and Walker, Volunteer Barnett.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Captain Whyte, Adjutant Burne.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Galway.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Lima, Ensign Parsons.

*Portuguese Officers killed.*

4th Regiment of the Line — Captain Lucas G. Pailha.

10th Regiment of the Line—Major Claudide Victoria, Captain Antonio Francisco Fracaes.

11th Regiment of the Line—Ensign Lorenzo J. Alvez.

7th Caçadores—Ensign Const. de Sousa Girav.

10th Caçadores—Ensign Versaisliac A. Tavarez.

*British Officers wounded.**25th July.*

General Staff—Lieutenant-General the Honourable W. Stewart, severely ; Captain Stewart, Brigade-Major, ditto.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Gomm, severely ; Ensign Radcliffe, slightly.

20th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, slightly ; Major Bent, slightly ; Lieutenants Champigny, Crockatt, Walker, and Smith, Ensigns Thompson and Oakley, slightly.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Booker, Lieutenants G. Browne, Flaherty, and Ledwith, slightly.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Bradley, Meachem, Lieutenants Tomlinson, Crammer, and Gordon, Ensign Hill, slightly.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Fenwick, Lieut. Barron, severely ; ——— Simmons, Ensign Pickett, slightly.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Jones, Lieuts. Hart, Cox, and Scanlan, Ensigns Poe and Rhodes, severely ; Ensign Courtenay, slightly.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Colonel Hill, Capt. Grant, severely ; Capt. North, Lieuts. Nowlan and M'Donnel, slightly ; Lieuts. Jones and Paterson, severely ; Ensigns Collins, Bateman, and White, severely.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major K'Kenzie, severely ; Capt. Grant, Lieut. Parke, slightly ; Lieut. Packe, and Peacocke, severely.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Col. Grant, slightly ; Capt. Firman, severely ; Capt. Marshall, Ensign Lacey, slightly.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Col. J. Cameron, Major Mitchell, and Macpherson ; Captain Holmes, M'Donald,

M'Donald, and Bevan; Lieuts. Fyfe, Maepher-  
son, Chisholme, D. M'Donald, Dwire, Ross,  
Winechester, Gordon, Grant, and A. Maedonald,  
slightly; Ensigns F. Mitchell, G. Mitchell, and  
Kennedy, slightly.

Brunswick Oels—Captains Proestler, and Braxein,  
slightly; Lieut. Gresheim (2), severely.

*26th July.*

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieut. Crawford, severely,  
since dead; Ensign Byrne, slightly.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capts. Heyland and Bowen,  
severely; Capt. Phillips, slightly; Lieuts. Kelly  
and Thoreau, slightly.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Wilson (Lieut. Col.),  
severely; Capt. Thwaites, severely.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. Frazer, severely.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Ensign C. Martin, severely.

*28th July.*

General Staff—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon,  
Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces,  
severely; Lieut.-Col. Waters, A. A. G. slightly.

2d, or Queen's—Lieutenant Hutton, severely.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Despard; Captains  
Crowder, Orr, Hamerton, and Wemyss; Lieu-  
tenants Logan, Fraser, Nunn, King, and Gar-  
rett, severely.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Wrenn; Lieute-  
nants Moore and Christian, severely; Lieute-  
nant Daniel, slightly.

20th Foot—Captain Jackson, severely; Captain  
Murray, slightly; Lieutenants Bainbrigge and  
Lewis, severely; Lieutenant Connor, slightly.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Nevil, severely;  
Lieutenant Brice and Harris, slightly; Adjutant  
M'Lellan, severely.

27th, 3d Batt.—Captain Hamilton, slightly; Lieu-  
tenants

tenants Pratt, Pollock, Hanby, and Drew, severely; Ensign Radcliffe, severely; Ensign Ovens, slightly; Ensign Clunes, severely; Surgeon Wray, slightly.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Quarter-Master M'Intosh, slightly.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Wood (Lieut. Col.), severely; Volunteer Lloyd, slightly.

36th Foot, Lieutenant Smith, severely; Ensign Skerry, slightly.

40th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenants Glynn, O'Dogherty, and Carter, slightly; Ensign Smith, severely.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major White and Captain Wood, severely; Lieutenants Cuthbertson, Duke, Robinson, Vandermeulen, and Pountney, severely; Lieutenant Johnston, slightly.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Burrows, slightly; Lieutenant Price, and Volunteer Campbell, severely.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Charlton and Lieutenant O'Kearney, slightly; Volunteer Leebody, severely.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Kynock, severely.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Lowrie, severely; Lieutenant R. Stewart, slightly; Lieutenant A. Maelean, severely; Lieutenant Marshall, slightly; Ensigns M'Farlain and J. Omarston, slightly.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

4th Regt. Line—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Campbell, severely; Major A. E. Almeida Figueira, slightly; Captain L. de Limos Vaseonillos, severely; Captain Pedro Jose Fedrico, and Lieutenant A. Campbell, slightly; Lieutenants B. M. de Rosa, and L. M. de Rosa, severely; Ensigns E. F. S. Sardinha, slightly; D. A. de S. Aranje,



S. Aranjó, D. J. A. de Nunca, and Adjutant Jose Pedro de Rey, severely

10th Line.—Major G. P. de Faria, Adjutant Jona de Santos, Lieutenant J. Gaulbert, and Pedro Pinto, slightly ; Captains Manuel A. de Serra, Joaquim M. Fonseea, severely ; Lieutenant Manuel M. Gerao, and Ensigns Joas J. M. de Arango, severely ; Captains A. de St. Valente, Anselmo Xavier, D'Antonio Silviera, and Joas Rodarte, severely.

12th Line.—Colonel P. L. Meaurier, Major L. Arnot, Captains W. H. Thornton, and J. R. C. de Alpoim, Adjutant Manuel Jose Cona, severely.

23d Line—Capts. Giron Freire, and Thomas Antonio, severely ; R. Steiger, and F. Joze Pereira, slightly ; Lieuts. P. Antonio Robacho, Felix Jose Freire, Ensigns Jose D'Almeida, Antonio Cardoza, severely.

7th Caçadores—Lieut.-Colonel Brien O'Toole, severely ; Captain Joas Pais de Sande, slightly ; Capt. F. de Paolo Rosado, Ensign F. Diego Louzaido, severely.

10th Caçadores—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Armstrong, Major I. W. Green, Captains Anselmo J. de Gueiros, and Jose Rodrigues de Linea, severely ; Lieut. J. Horatio Rolear, slightly.

*British Officer missing.*

7th Foot—Captain Tarleton,

*Abstract of Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy on the 30th July 1813.*

Total British loss—1 major, 2 captains, 6 serjeants, 72 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 9 captains, 18 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 3 staff, 32 serjeants, 4 drummers, 394 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 130 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 17 ensigns, 31 serjeants, 8 drummers, 760 rank and file, wounded; 135 rank and file missing.

Grand Total—2 majors, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 202 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 1 colonel, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 8 majors, 17 captains, 26 lieutenants, 21 ensigns, 3 staff, 63 serjeants, 12 drummers, 1154 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 187 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Names of Officers, killed, wounded, or missing on  
the 30th July.*

*British Officers killed.*

68th Foot—Major Crespigny.

74th Foot—Captain Whitting.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain Tournéfort.

*British Officers wounded.*

General Staff—Major-General Pack, slightly.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Sandys, slightly.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Toole, severely;  
Lieutenant Ross Lewyn, slightly.

34th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Orrall, severely.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Charles, slightly.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Foulks, slightly.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Humfrey, severely.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Sawkins and Adjutant Myles, slightly.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Adjutant Kent, slightly.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain M'Lean, slightly;  
Lieutenant Wolfe, severely.

68th Foot—Captain Irvin, severely; Lieutenant Leith, slightly; Ensign O'Connell, severely (arm amputated).

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Walker, severely.

74th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brevet-Major Moore, Lieutenants Pattison and Duncombe, severely; Lieutenant Tew, slightly.

82d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and Major Fitzgerald, severely.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants M'Kay, Boyde, Wood, and Ensign Mason, severely; Adjutant Holdsworth, slightly.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major M'Niel, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Holmes, severely.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Major Combre Lont,  
slightly;

slightly ; Captains Brem, severely ; Treuller, slightly ; Saulx, severely ; Lientenants Dufrig, slightly ; Sunhary, severely ; St. Columba, slightly ; Servais, severely ; Adjutant Bosin-gault.

*British Officers missing.*

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Bartly and Lieutenant Power.

*Portuguese Officers killed.*

2d Reg. of the Line.—Major Lourenzo Martinho Pegado and Captain M'Gibbon.

14th Ditto.—Adjutant Jose Maria Cabresro.

23d Ditto.—Lieutenant Christooova de Souza a Abinho.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

General Staff—Br. Hippolitall de Costa, severely.

2d Regt. Line.—Lieutenant-Colonel Joa Telles de Menezes Major Robert Ray, and Lieutenant Frs. Rebello de Moira, slightly ; Lieutenant Jove Nepomuno da Ataede, dangerously ; Ensigns Frs. de Paulia Cabrita, slightly ; Bents Jose Taveres, severely ; Avini Pompeo Correia, slightly.

2d Regt. Line.—Ensign Fr. Jos. Furtodo, severely.

6th Regt. Line.—Lieutenant-Colonel Max Grant, and Captain Joa, Iraquazon, slightly ; Captain John Sutherland, severely ; Lieutenants Joa Maria Periera, and Man, Joze Ainha, slightly ; Ensigns Ant. Iraquion de Mendouca and Joze de Souza Pinto, severely.

11th Regt. Line.—Ensign Lucas Maximo, severely.

14th Regt. Line.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, and Major F. de Paula Cabreita, slightly ; Captain Lewis Filippe, dangerously ; Captain Thomas Potter and Lieutenant Bert Guesse, slightly.

18th Regt. Line—Colonel M. Pamplona, severely ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Pynne, dangerously ; Major F. de Paula Beg, Ensign Vietorino Joze de Sa, severely ; Ensign Ant. Viera Vasanabus, slightly.

19th Regiment of the Line—Lieutenant Lister, Ensigns A. Maria da Molta, F. Javia, da Cunha, slightly ; Joaq. Ribeiro, Ant. Luis de Tovieca, severely.

2d Caçadores—Captain Jorge Fermino P. Amado, severely.

6th Caçadores—Major J. Mitchell, very slightly ; Cpts. R. Brunton, W. H. Temple, slightly ; Capt. Joa de M. Madueriera, severely ; Lieut. Pro Emanuel de Sousa, severely ; Ensign H. Bankhausen, slightly.

7th Caçadores—Ensigns Joa Clairsostemo Vellozo, and Squaeio Bernardo du Tonsua, slightly.

9th Caçadores—Major Luez Maria de Cerquiza, severely ; Lieut. Iquacio F. da Rocha, and Ensign Joaquim Iraquim de Cuerta, slightly.

*Abstract of Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy, from the 31st July, to the 1st August 1813, inclusive.*

Total British loss—6 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed ; 1 major, 7 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 24 serjeants, 4 drummers, 239 rank and file, wounded ; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 39 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 11 rank and file, killed ; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file, wounded ; 16 rank and file, missing.

Grand

Grand total—1 captain, 6 serjeants, 51 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 2 majors, 7 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 26 serjeants, 4 drummers, 281 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file, missing.

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*Return of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, from July 31, to August 1, inclusive.*

*Wounded British.—July 31.*

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brigade-Major Wemyss, severely.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Grant, slightly.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Macpherson, severely.

Captains Seton and Lee, slightly; Captain D.

Campbell, severely; Lieutenant Hope, severely; Ensign T. Mitchell, slightly.

Chasseurs Britanniques — Lieutenant Blemour, slightly.

68th Regiment—Volunteer Browning, slightly.

*Missing British Officer.—July 31.*

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Major Fitzgerald.

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*British Officers wounded.*

*1st August.*

20th Foot—Lieutenant Fitzgerald, slightly.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Captain Butler, severely.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Major Perceval, severely.

*Portuguese Officer killed.*

*31st July.*

19th Reg. Line—Captain Campbell.

1813.

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*Portuguese Officers wounded.**31st July.*

General Staff—Colonel Charles Ashworth, slightly.  
 6th Reg. Line—Major D. A. Gil, slightly ; Ensign  
 J. M. Vasconcelles, severely.

*1st August.*

7th Reg. Line—Lieutenant Antonio P. Heigtor,  
 slightly.

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*Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing  
 of the Army under the Command of Field-Mar-  
 shal the Marquess of Wellington, K.G. in Action  
 with the Enemy on the 2d August 1813.*

Total British loss—1 captain, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants,  
 26 rank and file, killed ; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2  
 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1  
 staff, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file,  
 wounded ; 7 rank and file missing.

Portuguese loss—1 rank and file killed ; 1 ensign,  
 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Grand total—1 captain, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants,  
 27 rank and file, killed ; 3 lieutenant-co-  
 lonels, 2 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants,  
 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 18 serjeants, 2 drummers,  
 283 rank and file, wounded ; 7 rank and  
 file missing.

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*Names of the Officers killed and wounded on the 2d  
 of August.*

*British Officers killed.*

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Brownlow.  
 20th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Wrixen.

*British*



*British Officers wounded.*

4th West India Regiment—Captain A. Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Barnes, severely.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Campbell, severely ; Lieutenants Everest, slightly ; Tarleton and Addison, severely.

20th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, Lieutenant Rotton, severely ; Lieutenant Lutyens, slightly.

24th Foot, 2d. Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Captain Lepper, severely ; Captain Brecknell, Adjutant Fleming, slightly.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Campbell, severely ; Captain Westropp, slightly ; Lieutenants Shea, severely ; Hayton, slightly ; Lamprier, severely ; Ensign Baylie, severely.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Pemberton, severely.

Brunswick Light Infantry — Lieutenant-Colonel Hertzberg, slightly ; Lieutenants Koskenbar, severely ; Broembsen, slightly ; Ensign Guyer, severely.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

2d Caçadores—Ensign J. Antonio J. Figueira.

*General Abstract of the Loss sustained in Action, from the 25th July to the 2d August, 1813.*

*British.*

2 majors, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 staff, 46 serjeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank and file, 3 horses, killed.

2 general-staff, 11 lieutenant-colonels, 15 majors, 51 captains, 104 lieutenants, 31 ensigns, 7

staff, 178 serjeants, 14 drummers, 3103 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded.

1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 462 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

*Portuguese.*

2 majors, 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 299 rank and file, killed.

1 general staff, 2 colonels, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, 21 captains, 18 lieutenants, 31 ensigns, 3 staff, 75 serjeants, 15 drummers, 1632 rank and file, wounded.

2 serjeants, 199 rank and file, missing.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of the Marquess of Wellington, at the Siege of St. Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July.*

*British Officers killed.*

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Machell.

Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Major Fraser, Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Clarke, Anderson, and Massey, Adjutant Cluff.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Woodham, Adjutant Thornhill.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Carlisle.

*British Officers wounded*

Staff—Assistant-Quarter-Master-General Major the Honourable J. Stanhope, severely.

Royal Artillery—Captain Dubourdieu, severely (since dead).

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, slightly; Captain Lewis, and Lieutenants Reid and Tapp, severely.

Royal

Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Captain Argimbeau, severely (left arm amputated); Captain Logan, severely (right arm amputated); Captain Stewart, slightly; Captains Macdonald and Buckley, severely; Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant O'Neill, Ensign Hoskins, ——— Reynolds, and Volunteer Miller, severely.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, Captain Cameron, ——— Jervoise, slightly; Lieutenant Campbell and ——— Ruse, severely; ——— Robertson, Assistant-Engineer, severely (since dead).

38th Foot, 1st Batt. ——— Maeleod, Assistant-Engineer, severely; ——— Harrison, slightly; Ensign Walsh, severely; Adjutant Hopper, severely (since dead).

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Adjutant Crawley, severely. Detachment of Seamen—Lieutenant Dunlop, severely; Lieutenant O'Reilly, slightly.

Engineers E. I. Comp. Service—Captain Blakiston, slightly.

*British Officers missing.*

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Jones.

Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Eyre, Ensign Alston.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Syret.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant M'Gill.

*Portuguese Officer killed.*

4th Caçadores—Captain J. A. Alves.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

Staff—Captain Rainey, 82d, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Bradford, slightly.

1st Reg. Line—Captain J. C. Da Silva, slightly; Ensign Joa Eleuterio, slightly.

3d Reg. Line—Ensign Magelins, slightly; Adjutant Hill, slightly.

13th Reg. Line—Major Snodgrass, slightly.

4th Caçadores—Lieut.-Colonel Williams, slightly;  
Captain Joa de Mello, severely; Adjutant J. P.  
Barrao, severely.

5th Caçadores—Capt. J. B. Mozinho; Ensign M.  
C. de Freithog.

8th Caçadores—Lieutenant-Colonel Hill; Captain  
J. A. Duerto, severely.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 24th,  
1813.

No. XLIX.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, August 22, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lczaca, August 11, 1813.

NO particular change has taken place in the position of either of the contending armies on this frontier since I addressed your Lordship on the 4th instant.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the enemy's fortified post at Zaragoza surrendered, by capitulation, to General Mina, on the 30th ultimo. He has taken there above five hundred prisoners, forty-seven picces of cannon, a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, clothing, &c. &c.

The last accounts which I have received from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck are of

the 1st instant ; he was then in the neighbourhood of Tarragona.

I enclose a return of killed and wounded, who were not included in the returns transmitted in my dispatches to your Lordship of the 1st and 4th instant.

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*Supplementary Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. from the 30th of July to the 1st August 1813, inclusive.*

14th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed ; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded ; 1 rank and file missing.

3d or Buffs, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file, wounded.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 33 rank and file, wounded.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed ; 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 19 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, wounded.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 4 rank and file missing.

Total

Total British loss—2 captains, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 153 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

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*British Officers killed.*

*30th July.*

3d or Buffs—Captain Walsh.

74th Foot—Captain Whitting.

*British Officers wounded.*

*30th July.*

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Ilten, slightly.

3d or Buffs—Lieutenant Colclough, slightly.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Girdlestone, Ensign William Smith, severely.

45th Foot—Lieutenant Humfrey, severely.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Dodgin, slightly; Captain Goldie (Major), Lieutenant Hickin, severely; Lieutenant Dobbin, slightly.

74th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. P. Trench, slightly; Captain Moore (Major), Lieutenant Pattison, Lieutenant Duncomb, severely; Lieutenant Tew, slightly.

*1st August.*

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Adjutant Kent, slightly.



Admiralty-Office, August 24, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Maples, of His Majesty's Sloop Pelican, to Vice-Admiral Thornbrough, and transmitted by the latter Officer to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Pelican, St. David's Head, East five Leagues, Aug. 14, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th instant, to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of an American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me, that he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E.; at four o'clock this morning I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser, made all sail in chase, and at half past five came alongside of her, (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance) when, after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides forty-three minutes, when we lay her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of three hundred and sixty tons, eighteen twenty-four-pounder carronades, and two long twelve-pounders; had on board when she sailed from America, (two months since) a complement of one hundred and forty-nine men, but in the action, one hundred and twenty-seven, commanded by Lieutenant-Commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice

justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of one hundred and sixteen) : the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves ; but, I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my First Lieutenant, Thomas Welsh, of Mr. William Glanville, Acting Master, Mr. William Ingram, the Purser, who volunteered his services on deck, and Mr. Richard Scott, the Boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small, one master's-mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating, by his courage and example, all around him, and one able seaman, John Emery, besides five seamen wounded, who are doing well ; that of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is considerable, her officers say about forty killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 31st,  
1813.

No. L.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, August 29, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaea, 18th August 1813.

THE enemy's detachment under General Paris, which had remained at Jaca since it retired from the Ebro, retired again from that place into France on the night of the 11th. A garrison of eight hundred men has been left in Jaca.

No movement has been made by the allied troops, nor any of consequence by the enemy, since my last report.

I have no recent accounts from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck.

I learn from General Mina, that Duroca surrendered on the 11th instant.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 4th,  
1813.

No. LI.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, September 4, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaca, August 25, 1813.

**N**O movement of importance has been made by the enemy, or by the allies, since I transmitted my last report.

I have received reports from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck to the 19th instant, copies and extracts of which I have the honour to enclose; from which it appears, that Marshal Suchet collected the troops under his command at Villa Franca on the 10th, consisting of from twenty-five to thirty thousand men, and Lord William Bentinck those he had within his reach in a position on the river Gaya, having suspended all the operations of the siege of Tarragona. His Lordship,  
how-

however, was not satisfied with his position, which he could not occupy in sufficient strength, as he had not been joined by all the troops which he expected, and which was liable to be turned on both flanks. He therefore retired upon Cambrills without loss, in proportion as Marshal Suchet advanced, leaving Tarragona open, which place the French have blown up and evacuated; and Marshal Suchet has again retired towards Barcelona.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention particularly to the enclosed report of Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, of the conduct of a detachment of the Brunswick hussars, in an affair with the enemy on the 15th.

I entirely approve of Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck's having retired, as he had not been able to collect his whole force, and did not consider himself sufficiently strong to fight a general action with the enemy.

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*Extract of a Report from Lord William Bentinck to the Marquess of Wellington, dated Cambrills, August 16, 1813.*

ON the 3d the Duque del Parque's corps came up to Tarragona; as did the division of General Sarsfield on the 11th. General Elío could not spare the three regiments of the division of Migares, which I had requested him to send me.

On the 10th I heard, that Marshal Suchet had returned to Villa Franca from Barcelona, and had brought with him five thousand men. The reports of the succeeding days, left no doubt of its being his intention to move forward; and on the 14th, I learned from the Baron d'Eroles and Colonel Menzo, that besides collecting all he could from the garrisons, he had been joined by Decaen with six thousand men.

In consequence of this intelligence, I suspended all operations for the siege of Tarragona, except the making of fascines, and landed neither artillery nor stores.

There was no position on the Gaya, as I had in my former letter supposed. There are only two carriageable roads across it, but they are at a distance of ten miles from each other. The river having no water in it, and being only impassable from the steepness of its banks, is passable for infantry every where. A corps placed in the centre could not reach either flank in time to prevent the passage of the enemy. General Whittingham, whom I had sent with his corps to the Cols of San Christina and Llebra, reported them not to be defensible with so small a force as we could allot to this object.

I had intended to have pushed on to the Llobregat. Suchet's army was at one time divided between Barcelona and Villa Franca, and its environs. A rapid movement might possibly have enabled me to fall separately upon his advanced corps, and to obtain possession of the ridge of mountains on this side the Llobregat before he could have time to bring up his troops from Barcelona. I could not execute this movement before being joined by Sarsfield, and previously Suchet had concentrated his force in Villa Franca and its neighbourhood. Suchet's force has been variously reported, from twenty to twenty-five thousand men.

The immediate vicinity of Tarragona offered a very good position in itself, but it may be completely turned by an enemy who, crossing the Cols, should approach Tarragona by Valls and Reus.

On the 14th Suchet moved a large corps upon Alta Fulla, but the road being close to the beach, the gun-boats prevented him from passing, if such were his intention.

On

On the 15th he drove back the posts on the Cols of San Christina and Llebra, and afterwards forced the corps at Braña, by which they were supported, to retire. His whole army marched by this route.

Upon Suchet's continuing to advance towards Tarragona, I resolved upon retiring in the night; and the army arrived here this morning without any loss, and without receiving any molestation from the enemy. If there had been any fair chance of success, I would have given them battle.

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MY LORD, *Hospitalet, August 19, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a report which Lord Frederick Bentinck has made to me, respecting an affair which took place on the 15th, when the enemy were advancing towards Tarragona, and which terminated in a manner highly creditable to the Brunswick hussars, a part of which regiment alone was engaged with a very superior number of the enemy's cavalry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. BENTINCK, Lieut. Gen.

*Field-Marshal the Marquess of  
Wellington, K. G.*

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*Camp, near Cambrils,  
August 16, 1813.*

MY LORD,

IN obedience to your directions, I marched yesterday afternoon, with the brigade of cavalry under my command, beyond Nulles and Villabella, and reconnoitred the enemy's column, which was advancing upon Valls. As soon as we began to retire, the enemy followed us both with cavalry and infantry, and a squadron of the 4th hussars pressed closely



closely upon our rear-guard, formed by Captain Wulffen's troop of the Brunswick hussars, and attempted to charge and overpower it. The enemy was opposed each time with determined spirit and resolution; and Captain Ericheson, with his troop, being sent to the support of Captain Wulffen, the enemy were driven back, with the loss of one officer killed, another officer wounded, and between twenty and thirty men left sabred on the field. Sixteen prisoners and eleven horses fell into our hands. I had sincere pleasure in observing the spirit displayed by the officers and men of the Brunswick hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel Schrader, at all times zealous, was particularly useful on this occasion in restraining the impetuosity of his men.

Circumstanced as we were, with a strong column of the enemy far advanced upon our right flank, and two battalions of infantry (as I was informed by the prisoners) upon our left and rear, and in an enclosed country, I did not deem it prudent to pursue the advantage we had gained.

I regret to say that Cornet Radant, of the Brunswick hussars, was wounded and taken, and I subjoin a return of the remainder of the wounded and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK BENTINCK, Colonel.

### *Wounded and Missing.*

20th Light Dragoons—2 privates, 2 horses, missing.  
 Brunswick Hussars—6 privates wounded, 6 privates missing, 4 horses killed, 2 horses wounded, 2 horses missing.

Total loss—1 officer, 13 privates, 16 horses.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Lord William Bentinck to the Marquess of Wellington, dated Hospitalet, August 19, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy blew up Tarragona last night, and have retired.

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*Admiralty-Office, September 4, 1813.*

**A**DMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to Mr. Croker dispatches from Captain Sir George Collier, dated from Passages the 27th and 28th ult., announcing that a successful attack was made upon the island of Santa Clara, at the mouth of the harbour of Saint Sebastian, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, by the boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant the Honourable James Arbuthnot, of His Majessty's ship *Surveillante*.

The boats were manned by the seamen and marines, and by a party of soldiers, under the command of Captain Cameron, of the 9th regiment.

The only landing-place was under a flight of steps, commanded by a small entrenchment thrown up on the west point, and completely exposed to the fire from grape of the whole range of works on the west side of the rock and walls of St. Sebastian's. These local circumstances enabled a very small garrison, of an officer and twenty-four men, to make a serious resistance, by which two of our men were killed, and one officer of the army, and another of the marines, and fifteen seamen and marines, were wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men was highly meritorious; each was anxious to be foremost. Lieutenant Bell, of the royal marines, had the good fortune

fortune first to succeed in getting on shore, and was immediately followed by Captain Cameron, of the 9th, and Captain Henderson, of the engineers.

Sir George Collier further states, that the batteries against Saint Sebastian's had opened again on the morning of the 26th, and continued a terrible fire on the place to the date of Sir George's last communication. A new sailor's battery had been erected on the island of Santa Clara, by which the works of the place would be enfiladed.

The casualties in the breaching batteries were few, and of the seamen employed in them, there had been but one wounded.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment of Seamen and Marines, at the Assault upon the Island of Santa Clara, on the Morning of the 27th August 1813.*

KILLED.

*Isabella Transport.*

Nathaniel Adkin, second mate.

William Foster, seaman.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Chadwick, 9th regiment.

Lieutenant Raye, of the royal marines, belonging to His Majesty's ship Ajax.

*Surveillante.*

William Waddy, seaman, dangerously.

George Rex, corporal of marines, dangerously.

Thomas Cooke, private marine, dangerously.

James Dinnacombe, private marine, dangerously (since dead).

James Collins, seaman, severely.

John Nowland, seaman, severely.

Robert Maxey, seaman, severely.

William Smith, seaman, severely.  
James Russell, seaman, slightly.

*President.*

James M'Creckan, seaman, severely.  
John Bluer, marine, slightly.

*Revolutionnaire.*

None.

*Ajax.*

Mr. Henry Moore, midshipman.

*Isabella Transport.*

George Hunter, seaman, dangerously.  
Henry Noble, seaman, badly.

*Millbank Transport.*

John Segurtt, seaman, badly.

(Signed) JAS. ARBUTHNOT,  
Lieutenant commanding Detachment.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 7th,  
1813.

No. LII.

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Admiralty-Office, September 7, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Oliver, of His Majesty's Ship Valiant, to the Right Honourable Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. dated at Sea, June 18, 1813, and transmitted by the Admiral to J. W. Croker, Esq.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that His Majesty's ship under my command, and the *Acasta*, yesterday, at daylight, fell in with His Majesty's sloop *Wasp*, then in pursuit of an enemy's brig, off Cape Sable; and after a further chase of more than 100 miles, we captured the American letter of marque *Porcupine*, of twenty guns, and seventy-two men, from Bayonne to Boston. She is a beautiful vessel, of more than three hundred tons, only eight months old, and sails uncommonly fast.

The *Wasp* has retaken a prize of the *Young Teazer* privateer, and is now gone in quest of her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER,  
Captain.

Admiralty-Office, September 7, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Cockburn to the Right Honourable Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B., and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Sceptre, off Ocracoke Bar, July 12, 1813.*

**R**EAR-ADMIRAL Cockburn states, that he took up the anchorage off Ocracoke Bar, with the ships named in the margin\*, having on board the detachments of troops under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, on the 11th July; and conceiving that much advantage was likely to be derived by carrying into immediate execution the orders he had received, for putting an end to the commerce carried on from the port of Ocracoke by means of the inland navigation, and for destroying any vessels that might be in the port, he directed preparations to be instantly commenced for the debarkation of the troops, and for making the intended attack.

An advanced division of the best pulling boats, with armed seamen and some marines of the Sceptre, was directed to precede the others, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's shipping, and of occupying and diverting the fire of any armed vessels stationed at the place; Lieutenant Westphall, First of the Sceptre, was entrusted with this division, supported by Captain Ross with the rocket-boats.

Captain Patterson, of the Fox, commanded the division of flat and heavier boats, with as many of the 102 regiment, artillery, &c. &c. as they could carry, which were destined to attack and occupy

\* Sceptre, Romulus, Fox, Nemesis, Conflict, and Highflyer and Cockchafer tenders.

such positions on the surrounding lands, as circumstances and the enemy's means of defence might point out the propriety of after daylight. The third and last division was composed of the Conflict, the armed tenders, and small vessels, which were directed to take the remainder of the troops on board, and to follow the boats into the harbour, as fast and as far as might be found practicable: Captain Ross of this ship was charged with the general superintendence of the whole arrangement, and Captains Knight and Maude, with much laudable zeal, also attended to render me their personal assistance wherever circumstances might require it.

The whole moved from the ships towards the shore about two o'clock this morning, but owing to the great distance from the bar to the harbour, and the heavy swell which was running, it was considerably after daylight before the advanced division turned a projecting shoal point, behind which the vessels lay, and round which is the only possible way by which the shore can be approached with safety; the enemy, therefore, had some little time to prepare for defence, which he did not fail to avail himself of, and immediately the boats doubled the point, a heavy fire was opened on them from a brig and schooner, which hoisted American colours, and were soon discovered to be the only armed vessels here; Lieutenant Westphall, therefore, with his division pulled directly and resolutely for these, under cover of some rockets, which were thrown by Captain Russel with admirable precision.

The fire of the brig now began to slacken; and on Mr. Westphall's approaching her bow with the advanced boats, the enemy cut her cable and abandoned her, and the schooner struck her colours.

The troops in the mean time having effected a landing, without further opposition, took possession



sion of Portsmouth and Ocracoke Island, where all surrendered to our mercy.

The brig captured proves to be the Anacondo, mounting eighteen nine-pound long guns, is a most beautiful vessel, coppered, and perfectly fit for His Majesty's service.

The schooner is the Atlas letter of marque, of two hundred and forty tons, mounting ten guns, is also a fine vessel, and fit for His Majesty's service.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to mention to you, Sir, the good conduct of the several officers and men you have placed under my command, who were indefatigable in their exertions in carrying forward and effecting this service; and I beg also to mention to you the truly cheerful, ready, and able co-operation I have invariably experienced from Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, of the 102d regiment, and the officers and troops under his orders

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 11th,  
1813.

No. LIII.

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## COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, September 7, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

*Kingston, Upper Canada, July 3, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of letters from Colonel Vincent and Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, and of the papers accompanying them, containing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture, on the 24th ultimo, of a body of the enemy's forces, consisting of two field-officers, twenty-one other officers of different ranks, twenty-seven non-commissioned officers, and four hundred and sixty-two privates, together with a stand of colours, and two field-pieces.

The details of this gallant affair, which reflects

so much credit on our Indian allies, as well as upon Lieutenant Fitzgibbon for the promptitude and decision with which he availed himself of the impression their attack had made upon the enemy, will, I have no doubt, be read by your Lordship with great satisfaction.

Since the surprise of the enemy's camp at Stoney Creek, on the 6th ultimo, and their subsequent retreat from the Forty Mile Creek, in which almost the whole of their camp equipage, together with a quantity of stores and provisions, fell into our hands, Major-General Dearborn has withdrawn the troops from Fort Erie, and has concentrated his forces at Fort George. Colonel Vincent has in consequence made a forward movement from the head of the lake, in order to support the light infantry and Indian warriors, who are employed in circumscribing the enemy, so as to compel them to make use of their own resources for the maintenance of their army.

Major-General De Rottenburg has assumed the command of the centre division of the army of Upper Canada. After the squadron under Commodore Sir James Yeo had shewn itself off the Forty Mile Creek, which principally determined the enemy to retreat from that position, it was very successfully employed in interrupting and cutting off their supplies going from the Genesee River, and their other settlements upon the southern shore of the Lake; five small vessels with provisions, clothing, and other articles, were taken, and several loaded boats were captured, and some destroyed.

SIR, *Forty Mile Creek, June 25, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Excellency a report I received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bisschopp, commanding the troops in advance, of the success of a skirmish with a strong detachment of cavalry and infantry, advancing with two field-pieces.

To the vigilance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisschopp I feel much indebted, and beg leave to refer your Excellency to his report of the conduct of the officers and men under his command, which is deserving every commendation. I cannot but particularise that of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, 49th regiment, commanding a small reconnoitring party, co-operating with the Indians, through whose address in entering into the capitulation, your Excellency will perceive by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisschopp's report, that the surrender of the American detachment is to be attributed. I beg leave to recommend this officer to your Excellency's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN VINCENT, Col.

*His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, &c. &c.*

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SIR, *Beaver Dam, June 24, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the troops you have done me the honour to place under my command, have succeeded this day in taking prisoners a detachment of the United States' army, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler.

In this affair the Indian warriors, under the command of Captain Kerr, were the only force actually engaged—to them great merit is due, and to them

I feel

I feel particularly obliged for their gallant conduct on this occasion.

On the appearance of the detachment of the 49th regiment, under Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, and the light company of the 8th or King's regiment, the two flank companies of the 104th, under Major De Haren, and the provincial cavalry, under Captain Hall, the whole surrendered to His Majesty's forces.

To the conduct of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, through whose address the capitulation was entered into, may be attributed the surrender of the American force.

To Major De Haren, for his speedy movement to the point of attack, and execution of the arrangements I had previously made with him, I am very much obliged.

I have the honour to enclose the capitulation entered into between Colonel Boerstler and myself, and a return of prisoners taken, exclusive of wounded, not yet ascertained.

I lost no time in forwarding my Staff-Adjutant, Lieutenant Barnard, to communicate to you this intelligence. He has been particularly active and useful to me upon all occasions. I take this opportunity of mentioning him to you, and beg the favour of you to recommend him to His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, as an active and promising young officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CECIL BISSHOPP, Lieut. Col.  
commanding the Troops in advance.

*Brigadier-General Vincent, &c. &c.*

SIR,      *Township of Louth, June 24, 1813.*

AT De Coris this morning, about seven o'clock, I received information that about one thousand of the enemy, with two guns, were advancing towards me from St. David's. I soon after heard a firing of cannon and musketry, and in consequence rode in advance two miles on the St. David's road; I discovered by the firing, that the enemy was moving for the road on the mountain. I sent off Cornet M'Kenney to order out my detachment of the 49th, consisting of a subaltern and forty-six rank and file, and closed upon the enemy to reconnoitre. I discovered him on the mountain road, and took a position on an eminence to the right of it. My men arrived and pushed on in his front to cut off his retreat, under a fire from his guns, which, however, did no execution. After examining his positions, I was informed he expected reinforcements, I therefore decided upon summoning him to surrender. After the exchange of several propositions, between Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler and myself, in the name of Lieutenant-Colonel De Haren, Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler agreed to surrender on the terms stated in the articles of capitulation. On my return to my men to send on an officer to superintend the details of the surrender, you arrived.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)      J. FITZGIBBON, Lieutenant,  
49th Foot.

*To Major De Haren, &c. &c.*

June 24, 1813.

**PARTICULARS** of the **CAPITULATION** made between Captain M'Dowell, on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler, of the United States' Army, and Major De Haren, of His Britannic Majesty's Canadian Regiment, on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, commanding the Advance of the British, respecting the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler.

1st. THAT Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler, and the force under his command, shall surrender prisoners of war.

2d. That the officers shall retain their arms, horses and baggage.

3d. That the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column, and become prisoners of war.

4th. That the militia and volunteers, with Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler, shall be permitted to return to the United States on parole.

(Signed) ANDW. M'DOWELL, Captain,  
United States' Light Ar-  
tillery.

Acceded to,  
(Signed) P. G. BOERSTLER, Lieutenant-  
Colonel commanding De-  
tachment United States'  
Army.

P. V. DE HAREN, Major,  
Canadian Regiment.

*Return*



*Return of American Prisoners taken near Fort  
George, 24th June 1813.*

Light Dragoons—1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file.

Light Artillery—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file.

6th Reg. Infantry—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file.

14th Ditto—1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 11 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 15 serjeants, 301 rank and file.

20th Ditto—1 major.

23d Ditto—1 captain, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 13 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 25 serjeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank and file.

Thirty militia released on parole, not included in this return.

*Officers Names and Rank.*

Light Dragoons—Cornet Bird.

Light Artillery—Captain M'Dowell, Lieutenant Morris.

6th Reg. Infantry—Captain M'Kenney, Lieutenant Shell.

14th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler; Captains M'Kenzie, Cumings, and Flemming; Lieutenants Saunders, Andell, Karney, Marshall, Waring, Mudd, Murdock, Goodwin, Clarke, Robinson, and Bundall; Surgeon Young.

20th Ditto—Major Taylor.

23d Ditto—Captain Roach.

*Return of Ordnance, &c. taken.*

1 twelve-pounder, 1 six-pounder, 2 cars, stand of colours of the 14th United States' regiment.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

The loss of the enemy supposed to be about one hundred in killed and wounded.

*Admiralty-Office, September 11, 1813.*

**A**DMIRAL the Right Honourable Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and K. B. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Rattray, of His Majesty's sloop Contest, dated the 14th of July, in Potowmac River, which states, that the cutters of the Contest and Mohawk brig, under the directions of Lieutenant Curry of the Contest, assisted by Lieutenant Hutchinson of the Mohawk, had pursued into a narrow inlet, called Yeacomoco Creek, three or four miles up, the United States schooner Asp, mounting one long eighteen-pounder gun and two eighteen pounder carronades, with swivels, &c. having twenty-five men, and commanded by a lieutenant.

The enemy had hauled the schooner close to the beach, under the protection of a large body of militia.

Lieutenant Curry advanced, notwithstanding a very heavy fire from the schooner and the shore, and assisted by the cool and determined bravery of the officers and crew, boarded and carried the vessel in a few minutes.

Two men in the boats were killed and six wounded; among the latter, Lieutenant Curry, slightly; whose conduct is highly commended, as also that of Lieutenant Hutchinson, and Messrs. Morey,

Morey, Bradford, and Tozer, Midshipmen, on this occasion.

The lieutenant of the schooner was killed, and several of her crew drowned.

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Admiralty-Office, September 7, 1813.

*List of Captures made by the Squadron under the Orders of the Right Honourable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed on the American and West Indian Station, between the 30th of March and the 22d July 1813.*

American schooner Friendship, of 103 tons and 6 men, laden with lumber, from Rhode Island, bound to Havannah, captured by the La Hogue, March 30, 1813; burnt.

American brig Caroline, of 196 tons and 10 men, laden with pitch, tar, and turpentine, from Wilmington, bound to Boston, captured by the La Hogue, April 11, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American brig Dispatch, of 168 tons and 9 men, laden with flour and corn, from Boston, bound to Cadiz, captured by the La Hogue, April 16, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American ship Sally, of 196 tons and 7 men, laden with lumber, from Wiscassel, bound to St. Bartholomew, captured by the La Hogue, April 17, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American schooner Fly, of 45 tons and 6 men, laden with coffee, from Jacmet, bound to Wilmington, captured by the Argo, April 14, 1813; sent to Jamaica.

Spanish schooner Anna, of 1 gun, 35 tons, and 8 men, in ballast, from Porto Bello, bound to Jamaica, 1813.

maica, captured by the Argo, April 28, 1813; sent to Jamaica.

Spanish schooner Santa Maria, of 50 tons and 6 men, laden with coffee and hides, from Marycabo, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the Sapphire, April 22, 1813; sent to Jamaica.

Spanish schooner privateer Mary Ann, of 1 gun, 47 tons, and 38 men, from Charleston, on a cruise, captured by the Sapphire, May 5, 1813; sent to Jamaica.

American schooner Neptune's Barge, laden with lumber, from Connecticut, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, captured by the Pelican, same date; sent to Jamaica.

English schooner Mayflower, laden with flour, from Providence, bound to Providence, captured by the Variable, March 23, 1813; sent to Nassau.

English brig Dominica Packet, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. bound to Liverpool, recaptured by the Variable, same date; sent to Nassau.

Spanish schooner Maria, laden with flour, from Philadelphia, bound to Havannah, captured by the Variable, same date; sent to Nassau.

American brig Penobscot, laden with molasses and sugar, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Boston, captured by the Variable, March 27, 1813; sent to Nassau.

Spanish brig Teneriffe, captured by the Fawn, January 9, 1813; sent to Porto Cabello.

American schooner privateer Lovely Lass, of 5 guns, 80 tons, and 73 men, from Wilmington, on a cruise, captured by the Circe, May 15, 1813; sent to Kingston.

American schooner William, of 145 tons and 7 men, laden with staves and lumber, from Boston, bound to Porto Bello, captured by the Circe, May 17, 1813; sent to Kingston.

American brig Commerce, of 120 tons and 11 men, laden

laden with lumber, from Rhode Island, bound to Havannah, captured by the Colibri, March 14, 1813; burnt.

American schooner Female, of 95 tons and 6 men, laden with flour, butter, and lard, from Baltimore, bound to La Guira, captured by the Colibri, March 27, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

Swedish schooner Minerva, of 130 tons and 13 men, laden with molasses and sugar, from Charleston, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the Colibri, March 29, 1813; sent to Providence.

American schooner Portsmouth, laden with lumber, from Cuba, bound to Rhode Island, captured by the Colibri, April 16, 1813; sent to Providence.

American schooner Eliza, of 95 tons, laden with sundries, from Wilmington, bound to Savannah, captured by the Colibri, May 1, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Nancy, laden with sundries, from Georgetown, bound to Savannah, captured by the Colibri, same date; cargo taken out and put on board the Eliza, and the hulls burnt.

American schooner Sampit, laden with sundries, from Georgetown, bound to Savannah, captured by the Colibri, same date; cargo taken out and put on board the Eliza, and the hulls burnt.

American schooner Wingaw, laden with sundries, from Georgetown, bound to Savannah, captured by the Colibri, same date; cargo taken out and put on board the Eliza, and the hull burnt.

Spanish ship El de Padato in Cortes, of 160 tons and 14 men, laden with molasses, sugar, &c. from New York, bound to Matanza's, captured by the Colibri, May 27, 1813; sent to Providence.

Swedish schooner Gustava, of 140 tons and 8 men, laden with flour, meal, &c. from Carthagena,

bound to Savannah, captured by the Colibri,  
June 17, 1813; sent to Providence.

American sloop Margaret, of 74 tons and 5 men,  
in ballast, from Savannah, bound to New York,  
captured by the Ramilies, March 25, 1813;  
burnt.

American schooner Syren, of 71 tons, in ballast,  
from Savannah, bound to Boston, captured by  
the Ramilies, March 28, 1813; burnt.

American ship Franklin, of 171 tons and 10 men,  
laden with lumber, from Cayenne, bound to New  
York, captured by the Ramilies, March 31,  
1813; sent to Halifax.

American sloop Fox, of 40 tons and 10 men, laden  
with corn, from New London, bound to North  
Carolina, captured by the Ramilies, April 4,  
1813; sent to Bermuda.

American sloop Rosamond, of 60 tons and 5 men,  
from Providence, bound to Wilmington, captured  
by the Ramilies, April 6, 1813; burnt.

American schooner Freedom, of 119 tons and 6  
men, laden with cotton, from Providence, bound  
to Charleston, captured by the Ramilies, April  
10, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Akros, of 144 tons and 9 men,  
laden with cotton, from Providence, bound to  
Savannah, captured by the Ramilies, same date;  
sent to Bermuda.

American sloop Randolph, of 35 tons and 4 men,  
in ballast, from Block Island, bound to New  
York, captured by the Ramilies, April 11, 1813;  
burnt.

American schooner Fanny, of 53 tons and 5 men,  
laden with cotton, from New York, bound to  
Charleston, captured by the Ramilies, April 15,  
1813; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Paulina, of 109 tons and 4 men,  
laden with coals and corn, from New York,  
bound

- bound to Norfolk, captured by the *Ramilies*, April 16, 1813; sent to Halifax.
- American schooner *Ploughboy*, of 116 tons and 10 men, laden with cotton, from Providence, bound to Charleston, captured by the *Ramilies*, same date; sent to Halifax.
- American brig *Ulysses*, of 156 tons and 15 men, laden with sugar, &c. from New York, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, captured by the *Ramilies*, April 20, 1813; sent to Halifax.
- American brig *Cornelia*, laden with cotton, from Savannah, bound to Boston, captured by the *Ramilies*, April 26, 1813; sent to Bermuda.
- American schooner *President*, of 93 tons and 8 men, laden with indigo and cotton, from Charleston, bound to Providence, captured by the *Atalante*, March 31, 1813; sent to Halifax.
- American schooner *Rising Sun*, of 100 tons and 8 men, laden with cotton, from Charleston, bound to New York, captured by the *Atalante*, same date; sent to Halifax.
- American schooner *Centurion*, of 59 tons and 3 men, laden with cotton, from Charleston, bound to Providence, captured by the *Atalante*, April 2, 1813; sent to Halifax.
- American ship *Fame*, laden with sundries, captured by the *Atalante*, same date; sent to Halifax.
- American brig *Lilac*, of 115 tons and 7 men, laden with cotton, from Savannah, bound to Boston, captured by the *Atalante*, April 23, 1813; sent to Halifax.
- English brig *Eolus*, of 229 tons and 24 men, laden with provisions, &c. from London, bound to Newfoundland, captured by the *La Hogue*, April 28, 1813; sent to Halifax.
- American ship *Henry*, of 190 tons and 11 men, laden with salt, from Liverpool, bound to London, captured by the *La Hogue*, same date; sent to Halifax.



English brig Catherine, of 132 tons and 8 men, laden with rum, from St. Bartholomew's, bound to Boston, captured by the La Hogue, May 2, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American brig Diomede, of 2 guns, 232 tons, and 8 men, laden with sugar and indigo, from Manilla, bound to Salem, captured by the La Hogue, May 11, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American ship Acteon, of 336 tons and 14 men, in ballast, from Cadiz, bound to Boston, captured by the La Hogue, May 12, 1813; burnt.

American brig Hiram, of 142 tons and 7 men, laden with lumber, from Barth, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the La Hogue, May 14, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American brig Rasas King, of 226 tons and 9 men, laden with lumber, from Bath, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the La Hogue, May 15, 1813; burnt.

English brig Ann Packet, of 10 guns, 180 tons, and 24 men, with mails, from Falmouth, bound to Jamaica, re-captured by the La Hogue, May 16, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American brig Orion, of 196 tons and 9 men, laden with flour and Indian meal, from New York, bound to Lisbon, captured by the La Hogue, May 18, 1813; sent to Halifax.

Spanish brig Dolphin, of 215 tons and 14 men, laden with corn, rye, flour, and beef, from New York, bound to Oporto, captured by the La Hogue, same date; sent to Halifax.

American brig Pilgrim, of 2 guns, 265 tons, and 18 men, laden with flour, from New Orleans, bound to Salem, captured by the La Hogue, same date; sent to Halifax.

American ship Caledonia, of 356 tons and 15 men, laden with rice and corn, from Charleston, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Loire, Sceptre in company, June 12, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American

American ship Elizabeth, of 303 tons 13 men, laden with flour, from New Orleans, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Sceptre, June 14, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American brig Catmar, of 140 tons and 8 men, laden with fustic, from Kingston, America, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the Sceptre, June 18, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American brig Valador, of 150 tons, laden with silk, ribbon, window glass, and some specie, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin, June 1, 1813.

American brig Commerce, of 200 tons, laden with cotton and staves, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin, June 2, 1813.

American sloop Ploughboy, of 72 tons, laden with wood, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop Sarah, of 30 tons, laden with wood, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop Sally, of 40 tons, laden with wood, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop Morning Star, of 60 tons, laden with corn, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop Caroline, of 34 tons, in ballast, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop Betsey, of 34 tons, in ballast, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop Express, of 50 tons, in ballast, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop Dispatch, of 30 tons, laden with bark, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American schooner Betsey, of 40 tons, laden with wood, captured by the Statira, Spartan, and Martin.

American sloop *Priscilla*, of 30 tons, laden with wood, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*.

American sloop *George Packet*, of 70 tons, in ballast, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*.

Seven coasting vessels of different tonnages, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*.

American brig *Fanny*, in ballast, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*, June 3, 1813.

Portuguese brig *Flor de Lisbon*, in ballast, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*, June 5, 1813.

Portuguese brig *Flora*, laden with 51 boxes of sugar, from Porto Rico, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*, June 2, 1813.

American brig *Hetty*, in ballast, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*, June 6, 1813.

Portuguese brig *Carlotta*, laden with rice, coffee, some specie, &c. captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*, June 4, 1813.

American schooner *Bella*, in ballast, captured by the *Statira*, *Spartan*, and *Martin*, June 7, 1813.

Spanish schooner *El Carmen*, laden with soap and flour, from New York, bound to Havannah, captured by the *Spartan*, *Statira*, and *Martin*, June 10, 1813.

American brig *Hero*, from Cork, bound to Lisbon, recaptured by the *Spartan*, *Statira*, and *Martin*, June 7, 1813.

American schooner *Farmer*, of 25 tons and 3 men, laden with oats, from Follylanding, bound to New York, captured by the *Spartan*, *Statira*, and *Martin*, June 15, 1813.

American schooner, name unknown, of 80 tons, cargo unknown, captured by the *Spartan*, *Statira*, and *Martin*, June 17, 1813.

American

American ship Carl Gustaff, of 370 tons and 16 men, in ballast, from New York, bound to Beaufort, captured by the Statira and Martin, June 26, 1813.

American schooner Good Intent, of 114 tons and 5 men, captured by the Statira and Martin.

American sloop, name unknown, captured by the Statira and Martin, July 1, 1813; burnt.

American sloop, name unknown, captured by the Statira and Martin, July 2, 1813; burnt.

American sloop Commerce, captured by the Statira and Martin, July 2, 1813; destroyed.

Schooner Willing Lass, of 40 tons, brought out of Hampton at the capture of that place, June 25, 1813; employed as a tender.

Schooner Cherub, of 40 tons, brought out of Hampton at the capture of that place; employed as a tender.

Schooner Hampton, of 45 tons, brought out of Hampton at the capture of that place; employed as a tender.

Three schooners and a sloop, names unknown, burnt in Hampton Creek.

Schooner, name unknown, laden with corn, flour, &c.; set adrift.

Schooner Asp, of 25 tons and 3 men, captured by the boats of the Mohawke and Contest, July 14, 1813; burnt.

Schooner, name unknown, in ballast, captured by the boats of the Mohawke and Contest, July 15, 1813; burnt.

Schooner Freighter, of 120 tons and 3 men, laden with lumber, captured by the boats of the Mohawke and Contest, July 15, 1813; employed as a tender, cargo taken out.

American ship Maddison, of 378 tons and 13 men, laden with salt, from New York, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Ramilies, March 29, 1813.

American ship *America*, of 285 tons and 14 men, laden with salt, from New York, bound to Alexandria, captured by the *Ramilies*, March 30, 1813.

Swedish brig *Regina Christiana*, laden with West India produce, from St. Bartholomew's, bound to Rhode Island, captured by the *Poictiers*, March 10, 1813; sent to Bermuda, afterwards lost on a rock off that island.

American schooner *Pennsylvania*, from Cape Mary, on a cruise, captured by the *Paz*, March 17, 1813; kept as a tender.

American brig *Armista*, laden with flour, from Philadelphia, bound to Havannah, captured by the *Poictiers*, March 19, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship *Montesquieu*, laden with tea, nankeen, silk, copper, and cassia, from Canton, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the *Paz*, March 27, 1813; ransomed for 180,000 dollars.

American schooner *Pilgrim*, laden with flour, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, captured by the *Pennsylvania*, April 11, 1813; cargo taken out and employed as a tender.

Portuguese schooner *Alliance*, laden with flour, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica, captured by the *Poictiers*, April 17, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

Portuguese brig *Clibo*, laden with oranges and lemons, from St. Michael's, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the *Belvidera*, April 17, 1813; cargo taken out, reloaded with wood, and sent to Bermuda.

English schooner *Bermuda*, from Bermuda, bound to Philadelphia, re-captured by the *Poictiers*, April 28, 1813; employed as a tender.

American sloop *Providence*, laden with flour and corn, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, captured

ured by the Poictiers, May 1, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American sloop Factor, laden with cotton, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, captured by the Poictiers, May 10, 1813; cargo taken out, vessel set adrift.

Swedish ship Finland, of 240 tons and 12 men, laden with flour, from Alexandria, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the Marlborough, May 20, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American schooner, name unknown, of 25 tons, captured by the Narcissus, May 21, 1813; vessel destroyed.

American schooner, name unknown, of 25 tons, captured by the Narcissus, May 21, 1813; vessel destroyed.

American schooner Friendship, of 30 tons, laden with plank and staves, from Follylanding, captured by the Narcissus, May 21, 1813; vessel destroyed.

American schooner Joseph and George, of 30 tons, laden with oats, captured by the Narcissus, May 22, 1813; vessel destroyed.

American schooner William and Thomas, of 25 tons, from Follylanding, captured by the Barrossa, May 22, 1813; kept as a tender.

American schooner Harriet, of 64 tons and 4 men, laden with flour and tobacco, from Richmond, bound to Boston, captured by the Victorious, May 29, 1813.

English brig Endeavour, of 110 tons and 6 men, laden with wine, from Guernsey, bound to Gibraltar, recaptured by the Fantome, May 29, 1813; gone to Bermuda.

Portuguese schooner Noticis Felis, of 82 tons and 11 men, in ballast, from Norfolk, bound to Fayal, captured by the Marlborough, May 29, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship Rolla, of 293 tons and 12 men, laden



laden with flour, from Petersburg, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Marlborough, May 30, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American schooner Julia and Sally, of 97 tons and 7 men, laden with flour, rye, and corn, from Richmond, bound to Boston, captured by the Junon, June 7, 1813; sent to Halifax.

American schooner Ann, of 30 tons and 5 men, laden with flour and tobacco, from Hampton, bound to Boston, captured by the Junon, June 8, 1813; cargo taken out and vessel destroyed.

American schooner Beauty, of 25 tons, laden with sundries, from Baltimore, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Narcissus, June 8, 1813; cargo sent to Bermuda, vessel destroyed.

American sloop Butler, of 35 tons and 3 men, laden with corn, meal, and fish, from York Town, bound to Norfolk, captured by the boats of the Narcissus, June 9, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

United States revenue schooner Surveyor, of 6 guns, 100 tons, and 25 men, captured by the boats of the Narcissus, June 12, 1813.

American ship Emily, of 361 tons and 13 men, laden with flour, from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Marlborough, June 13, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship Governor Strong, of 39 tons and 16 men, laden with flour, from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Marlborough, June 13, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

Spanish brig El San Iago, of 150 tons and 11 men, laden with molasses and sugar, from Cuba, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Marlborough, June 13, 1813; sent to Bermuda.

American ship Star, of 409 tons and 20 men, laden with flour, from Norfolk, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Marlborough, June 14, 1813.

American ship Protectress, of 292 tons and 13 men, laden with flour, from Norfolk, bound to Lisbon,



Lisbon, captured by the Marlborough, June 18, 1813.

American hermaphrodite Alcona, of 96 tons and 6 men, in ballast, from Providence, bound to George Town, captured by the San Domingo, June 16, 1813; fitted as a watering vessel.

United States frigate Chesapeake, of 49 guns and 440 men, from Boston, on a cruise, captured by the Shannon, June 6, 1813; carried into Halifax.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 14th,  
1813.

No. LIV.

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*Admiralty-Office, September 14, 1813.*

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. dispatches of which the following are copies.

SIR,

*Elizabeth, off the River Po,  
April 29, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you the boats of the *Eagle* and *Elizabeth* fell in, off *Goro*, with a convoy of seven armed merchant vessels, laden with oil. Four of them were captured, and the other three ran on shore into a tremendous surf, under the protection of a two-gun battery, two schooners, and three sette gun-boats, who opened a most galling fire.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, one of the vessels was brought off, and another destroyed, much to the credit of Lieutenants Roberts and Greenway, Senior Lieutenants of the *Elizabeth* and *Eagle*, under whose directions this arduous service

was

was performed. They speak highly of Lieutenant Holbrook, of the *Eagle*, who was also there, and of all the petty officers and men employed on this service, and I am happy to add no person was hurt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. LEVESON GOWER, Captain.

*To Rear-Admiral Fremantle, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Bacchante,  
Karlebago, May 15, 1813.*

SIR,

HAVING received information on the 11th inst. that a convoy of enemy's vessels were lying in the channel of Karlebago, I proceeded there without loss of time, but, from contrary winds and a strong current, did not arrive till this morning. The convoy having had notice of our approach, had sailed. The port of Karlebago offers such excellent shelter for the enemy's convoys, that I thought it an object to destroy the works which defend it. The Governor refusing to accede to the terms I sent him, I anchored within pistol-shot of the batteries, and after a good deal of firing, a truce was hung out, and the place surrendered at discretion. The marines and a detachment of seamen were landed, under the command of Lieutenant Hood, and took possession. No time was lost in embarking the guns and destroying the public works; and having blown up the castle, the party were re-embarked.

The place was commanded by Monsieur de Zer-gollen, who is a prisoner on board, with his aid-de-camp, and a French commissary of the marines. The castle mounted four nine-pounders, in the south east battery two twelve-pounders, and in the north battery two brass sixes.

I am sorry to add we had four seamen severely wounded in this affair, two of them their left arms shot

shot off. I have only now, Sir, to express my approbation of every one employed in the service.

I have, &c,

W. HOSTE, Captain.

*To Rear-Admiral Fremantle, &c. &c. &c.*

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*Report of Seamen, &c. wounded on board His Majesty's Ship the Bacchante, while in Action with the Battery of Karlebago, May 15, 1813.*

Michael Callaghan, seaman, severely, lost an arm.

Joseph Eyers, seaman, severely, lost an arm.

John M'Evoy, seaman, severely.

John Thompson (3), seaman, slightly.

W. L. KIDD, Surgeon.

(Signed)

W. HOSTE, Captain.

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SIR,

*His Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, off Alicata, May 24, 1813.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you His Majesty's sloop under my command, this day captured the French privateer Xebec Le Colombc, mounting four guns, with a complement of forty men. She had been a month from Genoa, and made one capture, which was the same vessel this sloop recaptured on the 15th instant off Maritima.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. DENCH, Captain.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Milford,*

SIR, *Milford, off Ragusa, May 25, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday a convoy from Stagus to Cattaro, was perceived by us inside the islands, and that the Weazle and Haughty, were immediately sent in pursuit of them. From Captain Black's report, I learn that the whole, consisting of six sail laden, with grain, were taken or destroyed without any loss. I am sorry to say the master of the Haughty is slightly wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FRAS. FREMANTLE.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

*Commander in Chief.*

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SIR, *Milford, off Ragusa, June 2, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that by the report of vessels captured and destroyed, from Captain Tritton, of His Majesty's sloop Kingsfisher, dated 27th ultimo, it appears that "at Port Slano, he took six vessels and destroyed three, laden with grain and wine for Ragusa."

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FRAS. FREMANTLE.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

*Commander in Chief.*

---

*His Majesty's Sloop Pilot, off the  
Esurques, June 4, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that His Majesty's sloop, under my command, has just captured, after the third long and anxious chase, the French armed brig Hart, (late the well-known privateer  
1813. Q q

vateer of that name) laden with a valuable cargo from Marseilles to Tunis. She is pierced for fourteen guns, but had only six mounted on this voyage, and which were thrown overboard during our first day's pursuit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. NICHOLAS, Com.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

&c. &c. &c.

*Milford, St. George's Harbour,  
Lissa, June 13th, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter from Captain Taylor, and two from Captain Garth, dated the 18th and 30th ultimo, acquainting me with the capture of two gun boats and part of the convoy from Otranto, bound to Corfu, by the boats of the Apollo and Cerberus.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. F. FREEMANTLE,

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

&c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Ship Apollo, off Corfu,  
May 30, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of enclosing two letters from Captain Garth, relating brilliant exploits performed by two boats of the Cerberus, under Lieutenant John William Montagu, with the barge and first gig of the Apollo, under Lieutenant William Henry Nares, which I had left with him to assist in the blockade, during the absence of the Apollo to the southward, watering.

Mr. Hutchison, Master's-Mate, had but seven men on board the gig he was in, with which he  
not

not only captured a gun-boat, but also took three other vessels.

The Apollo returning, captured five more of the convoy, with grain, under Ottoman colours, which the Cerberus was chasing, and the boats had prevented getting into Corfu.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. W. TAYLOR.

To T. F. Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral  
of the White, &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Ship Cerberus, off Otranto,*  
SIR, May 18, 1813.

ON the 17th instant, while cruising according to your orders, I observed an enemy's vessel close to the shore, a little to the southward of Brindisi, which, upon our giving chase to, ran aground under a martello tower to prevent our capturing her. I immediately dispatched three boats from this ship, under Lieutenant Montagu, accompanied by Lieutenant Nares, of the Apollo, in your barge and gig, when, after receiving the vessel's fire, on their approach, they brought her out in the usual style, having driven some of the enemy's troops, who came down to her protection, a considerable way up the country. She was armed with a six-pounder in the bow, and swivel, from Otranto, bound to Ancona; the boats also brought off this morning a gun, from a martello tower, a little further to the southward.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. GARTH.

B. W. Taylor, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Apollo, Senior Officer off Corfu.



*His Majesty's Ship Cerberus, at Sea,  
May 30, 1813.*

SIR,

HAVING reconnoitred the port of Otranto on the 27th ultimo, and observing a convoy collected, which I thought would make a push for Corfu the first N. W. wind; I took a station off the island of Fano on the following morning, to endeavour to intercept them, and sent the barge and gig you were good enough to leave with me, under Lieutenant William H. Nares, of the Apollo, and the barge and pinnace of this ship, under Lieutenant John William Montagu, close in shore, when, as was expected, about one A. M. they came over, protected by eight gun-boats. Notwithstanding this strong force, aided by three more gun-boats from Fano, and the cliffs covered with French troops, they were attacked in the most determined and gallant manner by the boats above mentioned. Lieutenant Nares, in the Apollo's barge, boarded and carried one gun-boat, and Mr. Hutchison, in your gig, actually boarded and carried another before our barge could get alongside. Both the Lieutenants speak in the highest terms of the bravery and good conduct of all the officers and men under them.

It is with the deepest regret I am now to inform you, that Mr. Suett, master's mate of the Cerberus, was shot through the heart in boarding another gun-boat; in him the service has to lament the loss of a most gallant young man; one seaman also killed, and a marine dangerously wounded, belonging to this ship, is the amount of our loss.

The gun-boats taken had each a nine-pounder in their bow, and two four-pounders abaft, commanded by an Ufficiale di Vascello, with troops for Corfu. Four of the convoy were also taken; and  
had

had they been further off shore, I have no doubt but the greatest part of them would have been captured.

I have, &c.

THOS. GARTH.

*B. W. Taylor, Esq. Captain of His  
Majesty's Ship Apollo, Senior Of-  
ficer off Corfu.*

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*His Majesty's Ship Bacchante, at anchor*  
SIR, *off Guila Nova; June 12, 1813.*

AT daylight this morning, an enemy's convoy were discovered under the town of Gala Nova, on the coast of Abruzzza; as I was six or seven miles to leeward of them, with a light breeze and a current against me, I thought it best to detach the boats, with discretionary orders, to the First Lieutenant, Hood, either to attack them or wait till I arrived. He found the enemy much stronger than was expected, consisting of seven large gun-boats, each, mounting one eighteen pounder in the bow, three smaller gun-vessels with a four pounder in the bow, and fourteen sail of merchant vessels under their convoy, four of which had guns in the bow also. The shore astern of the vessels was lined with troops, entrenched on the beach, with two field-pieces with them. This was the force opposed to a frigate's boats; but no disparity of numbers could check the spirit of the brave officers and men employed on this service. The attack was determined on instantly, and executed with all the gallantry and spirit which men accustomed to danger and to despise it, have so frequently shewn, and never was there a finer display of it than on this occasion. The boats as they advanced were exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and it was not till they were fairly alongside that the

enemy slackened their fire, and were driven from their vessels with great loss.

The troops on the beach, which the French officers mention as amounting to upwards of one hundred men, fled on the first fire, and the field-pieces were destroyed by our marines. Our boats were now in possession of the convoy, many of which were aground, and our men were exposed to a scattered fire of musketry, whilst employed in getting them afloat.

I beg leave to recommend Lieutenant Hood to the notice of the Commander in Chief, in the strongest manner. I am unable to do justice to his merit: he speaks in the highest possible terms of Lieutenant F. Gosling, Second Lieutenant; Lieutenant Webb, (acting) who distinguished himself so much in the *Bacchante's* boats in January last, with the *Corfu* flotilla; Lieutenants Holmes and Haig, royal marines; Messrs. Rees, Rove, Hoste, Farewell, Waldegrave, Langton, M'Kean, and Richardson, and every seaman and marine employed.

I regret to say we have suffered severely, though not so much as might have been expected from the superiority of force, and the obstinacy of the contest. Two seamen and one marine killed, five seamen and one marine wounded.

There was a Neapolitan flotilla from Ancona, bound to Barletta, under the direction of French Officers, and commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Knight of the Order of the Two Sicilies, who is a prisoner on board, with several other officers and men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. HOSTE, Captain.

*F. Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of  
the White.*

*Report of killed and wounded Seamen and Marines belonging to His Majesty's Ship the Bacchante, in Action in the Boats of that Ship with a Flotilla of the Enemy's Gun-Boats, &c. on the Coast of Italy, June 12, 1813.*

*Killed.*

John Hinton, seaman.

Charles Dreminsky, seaman.

Edward Overind, marine.

*Wounded.*

Thomas Melvin, seaman, very severely.

George Payne, seaman, very severely.

Nicholas Redmore, seaman, very severely, since dead.

John Ventling, seaman, very severely.

Patrick David, seaman, very severely.

William Spooner, marine, severely.

Total—2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 seamen, 1 marine, wounded.

(Signed)

W. HOSTE, Captain.

*His Majesty's Ship Apollo, Channel of Corfu, June 15, 1813.*

SIR,

AT daylight last Thursday morning, at the north end of Corfu, suspecting four vessels to be bound there from Barletta, with grain, and prevented getting in by the position of the Apollo; I, previous to hauling out to examine them, detached our barge, launch, first gig, and jolly-boat, under Lieutenant W. H. Nares, Lieutenant Collin Campbell, royal marines; Messrs. Hutchinson, Lancaster, and Brand, Midshipmen, to watch them at the south end.

They were, as I anticipated, met going in. One

ran on shore under Cape Bianco and was scuttled ; the others would have been captured, had the attention of the barge, gig, and jolly-boat not been drawn off by a French gun-boat, which they took after some resistance. She mounted two long guns, a twelve and a six-pounder. Nine of the enemy were badly wounded, among whom was the Commander and a Captain of Engineers ; Mons. Baudrand, Colonel and Chief of Engineers of Corfu, (reported of very great abilities), was also in her, having been to Parga and Pado to improve the fortifications.

The Laurel was detached to St. Maura with the gun-boat, and the wounded landed at Corfu, under a truce.

The delay of the latter caused our other boats to remain near Morto, in Albania, and at daylight the following morning were attacked by six gun-boats, a felucca, and smaller row-boat, all full of troops. Mr. Nares finding they came up fast with a breeze, ran the barge and jolly-boat on shore upon the border of the French territory of Parga ; he then with the few men he had, with muskets, prevented this great force from landing, until his ammunition was expended.

The enemy must have suffered much, as he retreated four times from the beach. Our loss is only one man, taken from the shore, William Robertson. The boats being destroyed, they only carried off pieces of the wreck.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. W. TAYLOR.

*To Thomas Francis Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
SEPTEMBER 14th, 1813.

No. LV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-street, Sept. 14, 1813.*

MAJOR Hare has arrived at this Office with dispatches, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, of which the following are copies.

MY LORD, *Lezaca, September 2, 1813.*

THE fire against the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 26th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the eastern face, against the demy bastion on the south eastern angle, and the termination of the curtain of the southern face.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which was effected on the night of the 26th; and the enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron, of the 9th, had the command of the detachment which effected this operation, and Sir Thomas

Thomas Graham particularly applauds his conduct, and that of Captain Henderson, of the royal engineers.

The conduct of Lieutenant the Honourable James Arbuthnot, of the royal navy, who commanded the boats, was highly meritorious, as likewise that of Lieutenant Bell, of the royal marines.

All that it was deemed practicable to carry into execution, in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, having been effected on the 30th of August, and another breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, the place was stormed at eleven o'clock in the day on the 31st, and carried. The loss on our side has been severe. Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, who had joined the army only two days before, and Major-Generals Oswald and Robinson were unfortunately wounded in the breach; and Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers, was killed by a musket-ball at the mouth of the trenches. In this officer, and in Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, of the 9th regiment, His Majesty's service has sustained a serious loss.

I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report of this operation, in which your Lordship will observe, with pleasure, another distinguished instance of the gallantry and perseverance of His Majesty's officers and troops, under the most trying difficulties.

All reports concur in praise of the conduct of the detachment from the 10th Portuguese brigade, under Major Snodgrass, which crossed the River Urumea, and stormed the breach on the right, under all the fire which could be directed upon them from the castle and town.

The garrison retired to the castle, leaving about two hundred and seventy prisoners in our hands; and I hope that I shall soon have the pleasure to inform



form Your Lordship that we have possession of that post.

Since the fire against St. Sebastian had been recommenced, the enemy had drawn the greatest part of their force to the camp of Urogne, and there was every reason to believe, that they would make an attempt to relieve the place.

Three divisions of the 4th Spanish army, commanded by General Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial, and the town of Irun, by which the approach to San Sebastian by the high road, was covered and protected, and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry, under Major-Gen. Howard, and Major-Gen. Lord Aylmer's brigade, on their left, and in the rear of Irun; and by General Longa's division encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in rear of their right. In order to secure them still further, I moved two brigades of the 4th division on the 30th, to the Convent of San Antonio, one of which (General Ross's), under Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole, moved up the same day to the Sierra de Aya, and the other, on the morning of the 31st, leaving the 9th Portuguese brigade on the heights between the Convent and Vera, and Lezaca.

Major-General Inglis's brigade of the seventh division was moved on the 30th to the bridge of Lezaca; and I gave orders for the troops in the Puertos of Echalar, Zugarramurdi, and Maya to attack the enemy's weakened posts in front of those positions.

The enemy crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Andara and the destroyed bridge on the high road, before day-light on the morning of the 31st, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial. They were driven back;  
some

some of them even across the river, in the most gallant style, by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was upon every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the river being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river, about three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which in the afternoon they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and at length finding all their efforts on that side fruitless, the enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm to retire their troops from this front entirely.

Notwithstanding that as I have above informed your Lordship, I had a British division on each flank of the 4th Spanish army, I am happy to be able to report, that the conduct of the latter was so conspicuously good, and they were so capable of defending their post without assistance, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to carry it, that finding that the ground did not allow of my making use of the 1st or 4th divisions on the flanks of the enemy's attacking corps, neither of them were in the least engaged during the action.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy crossed the Bidissoa in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with about three divisions of infantry in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered Major-General Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command; and as soon as I was informed of the course of the enemy's

my's attack; I sent to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidassoa, with the 7th division; and to the light division, to support Major-General Inglis by every means in their power. Major-General Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaea and the Bidassoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the Convent of San Antonio, which he maintained.

In the mean time Major-General Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaea, by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join Major-General Inglis.

The enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial; and finding that Major-General Inglis had taken a position from which they could not drive him; at the same time that it covered and protected the right of the Spanish army, and the approaches to San Sebastian by Oyarzun, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidassoa, that the rear of their column was obliged to cross at the bridge of Vera. In order to effect this object, they attacked the posts of Major-General Skerritt's brigade of the light division, at about three in the morning, both from the Puerto de Vera and from the left of the Bidassoa. Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after day-light, it was made under the fire of a great part of Major-General Skerritt's brigade, and the enemy's loss in the operation must have been very considerable.

While this was going on upon the left of the army,

army, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Echalar, on the 30th and 31st. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, made General Le Cor attack those in front of Zugarramurdi, with the 6th Portuguese brigade, on the 31st; and the Honourable Major-General Colville, made Colonel Douglas attack the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Maya, on the same day, with the 7th Portuguese brigade. All these troops conducted themselves well.

The attack made by the Earl of Dalhousie, delayed his march till late in the afternoon of the 31st, but he was in the evening in a favourable situation for his further progress; and in the morning of the 1st, in that allotted for him.

In these operations, in which a second attempt by the enemy to prevent the establishment of the Allies upon the frontiers, has been defeated, by the operations of a part only of the Allied Army, at the very moment at which the town of St. Sebastian was taken by storm; I have had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and ability of the Officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the soldiers.

The different reports which I have transmitted to your Lordship from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, will have shewn the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprize entrusted to his direction, and the zeal and exertion of all the Officers employed under him.

I fully concur in the Lieutenant-General's report of the cordial assistance which he has received from Captain Sir George Collier, and the Officers, Seamen, and Marines under his command; who have done every thing in their power to facilitate and ensure our success. The Seamen have served  
with

with the Artillery in the batteries, and have upon every occasion manifested that spirit which is characteristic of the British Navy.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don Manuel Freyre, the Commander in Chief of the 4th Spanish army, who, whilst he made every disposition which was proper for the troops under his command, set them an example of gallantry, which having been followed by the General Officers, Chiefs, and other Officers of the regiments, ensured the success of the day. In his report, in which I concur, the General expresses the difficulty which he finds of selecting particular instances of gallantry, in a case in which all have conducted themselves so well ; but he has particularly mentioned General Mendizabel, who volunteered his assistance, and commanded on the Height of San Marcial ; Mariscal de Campo Losado, who commanded in the centre, and was wounded ; Mariscal de Campo Jose Garcia de Paredes, the commanding officer of the artillery ; Brigadiers Don Juan Diaz Porlier, Don Jose Maria Espoleta, Don Stanislas Sanchez Salvador ; the Chief of the Staff of the Fourth Army, and Don Antonio Roselly ; and Colonels Fuentes Pita, the commanding Engineer, Don Juan Loarte, of the Regiment de la Constitution, and Don Juan Uarte Mendia.

Major-General Inglis, and the regiments in his brigade of the seventh division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 51st regiment, under Colonel Mitchell, and the 68th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, covered the change of position by the troops from the heights between the Bidassoa and Lezaca, to those of San Antonio ; and these corps were distinguished.

Throughout these operations I have received every assistance from the Adjutant-General Major-General Pakenham, and the Quarter-Master-General

General Major-General Murray, and all the officers of the staff, and of my own family.

I transmit this dispatch by Major Hare, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General with this army, attached to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

P. S. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations of the 31st ult. and 1st instant; and returns of the loss before San Sebastian from the 28th July to the 31st of August.

MY LORD,

*Oyarzun, Sept. 1, 1813.*

IN obedience to your Lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgment on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the faces of the bastion itself, the assault took place at eleven o'clock, a. m. yesterday; and I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was at last crowned with success.

The column of attack was formed of the second brigade of the fifth division, commanded by Major-General Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments as per margin,\* and having in reserve

\* One hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, of the 52d regiment; four hundred of the first division (consisting of two hundred of the brigades of Guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Cooke; of one hundred of the light battalion, and one hundred of the line battalions of the King's German Legion), under Major Robertson; and two hundred volunteers of the fourth division, under Major-Rose; of the 20th foot.

the



the remainder of the fifth division, consisting of Major-General Sprye's Portuguese brigade, and the first brigade under Major-General Hay, as also the fifth battalion of Caçadores of General Bradford's brigade, under Major Hill; the whole under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, commanding the fifth division.

Having arranged every thing with Sir J. Leith, I crossed the Urumia to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the orders for the fire of the batteries, according to circumstances, could be immediately given.

The column in filing out of the right of the trenches, was as before exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There never was any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the Curtain formed a perpendicular scarp of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets.—So that the narrow ridge of the Curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musquetry on both flanks of the



approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession.—No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge: and though the slope of the breach afforded shelter from the enemy's musquetry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the Engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgment for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the Castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions; and, at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with Colonel Dickson, commanding the Royal Artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it; passing a few feet only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of Major-General Bradford's Portuguese Brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open beach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked, and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of Brigadier-

gadier-General Wilson's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fearon; and that both Major-General Bradford, and Brigadier-General Wilson, had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack, as they had had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the right attack.

Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the horn-work.

It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the fifth divisions, under the command of Colonel the Honourable Charles Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3d battalion of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, supported by the 38th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain, about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain, (occasioned by the fire of the artillery), created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach, having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that joined it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.

It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss on their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.

Though it must be evident to your Lordship, that

the troops were all animated with the most enthusiastic and devoted gallantry, and that all are entitled to the highest commendation; yet, I am sure, your Lordship will wish to be informed more particularly concerning those, who, from their situations, had opportunities of gaining peculiar distinction; and, as the distance I was at myself, does not enable me to perform this act of justice from personal observation, I have taken every pains to collect information from the superior officers. Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith justified, in the fullest manner, the confidence reposed in his tried judgment and distinguished gallantry, conducting and directing the attack, till obliged to be reluctantly carried off, after receiving a most severe contusion on the breast, and having his left arm broken.

Major-General Hay succeeded to the command, and ably conducted the attack to the last. Lieutenant-General Sir J. Leith expresses his great obligations to Major-Generals Hay and Robinson, (the latter was obliged to leave the field from a severe wound in the face), and to Lieutenant-Colonels Berkeley and Gomm, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Assistant-Quarter-Master-General of the 5th division, for their zealous services, during this arduous contest. He warmly recommends to your Lordship's notice, his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Belches, of the 59th foot; and, in conjunction with Major-General Hay, he bears testimony to the highly-meritorious conduct of Captain James Stewart, of the 3d battalion Royal Scots, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Hay; and he recommends to your Lordship's notice, Major-General Robinson's Aid-de-Camp, Captain Wood, 4th foot, as also Captains Williamson and Jones of that regiment; the former was severely wounded in the command of the 4th, following the forlorn hope in the

the best style, and remaining long after his wound: Captain Jones succeeded to the command of the brigade, and conducted it with great ability.

Sir James Leith likewise particularizes Captain Taylor, 48th regiment, Brigade Major to the 1st brigade, and Lieutenant Le Blanc, of the 4th foot, who led the light infantry company of the regiment, immediately after the forlorn hope, and is the only surviving officer of the advance.

Major-General Robinson unites his testimony of praise of Captains Williamson and Jones and Lieutenant Le Blanc, above mentioned. He likewise commends highly Captain Livesay, who succeeded to the command of the 47th foot, on Major Kelly's being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on Lieutenant Power, who ably performed the duty, as also Captain Pilkington, who succeeded to the command of the 59th on Captain Scott's being killed, and retained it till wounded, when the command of that battalion fell to Captain Halford, who led it with great credit, and also Brevet-Major Anwyll, Brigade-Major of the 2d brigade.

Major-General Hay having now the command of the 5th division, mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of Major-General Sprye, commanding the Portuguese brigade, and the very distinguished gallantry of Colonel de Regoa, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under his command, and of Colonel M'Crae, with the 3d Portuguese regiment; and Major-General Sprye mentions in terms of high praise, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, commanding the 8th Caçadores, and Major Charles Stuart Campbell, commanding the 3d regiment in Colonel M'Crae's absence on general duty; and he expresses his great obligations to Captain Brackenburgh, of the 61th regiment, his Aid-de-Camp, and to Brigade-Major Fitzgerald. Major-General Hay speaks most highly of the services of Colonel, the Honour-

able C. Greville, of the 38th, in command of the 2d brigade, and of the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, in the successful assault of the Curtain, with the brave battalion of the Royal Scots, and also of the exemplary conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 9th foot, and Lieutenant-Colonels Miles and Dean, of the 38th, and all the officers and troops engaged; and he expresses himself as most particularly indebted to the zeal, intelligence, and intrepidity of Brigade-Major Taylor, and Captain Stewart, of the Royal Scots, acting as his Aid-de-Camp, formerly mentioned.

Major-General Hay likewise expresses his great satisfaction with the gallant and judicious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, commanding the detachment of Guards; of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, commanding the detachment of the left division, who was severely wounded; and of all the other Officers and troops of the detachments.

Major-General Hay conducted the division along the ramparts himself, with the judgment and gallantry that has so often marked his conduct.

I have now only to repeat the expressions of my highest satisfaction with the conduct of the Officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, as formerly particularized in the report of the first attack.—Every branch of the Artillery service has been conducted by Colonel Dickson, with the greatest ability, as was that of the Engineer department by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, 'till the moment of his much-lamented fall at the mouth of the trenches. Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne succeeded to the command, and is anxious that I should convey to your Lordship Sir R. Fletcher's sense of the great merit and gallantry of Captain Henderson, in the attack of the Island, on the morning of the 27th ultimo; and of the persevering exertions of Majors Ellicombe and Smith, in  
pushing



pushing forward the operations of the two attacks—the latter Officer having had the merit of the first arrangements for the attack on the right.

Lient.-Colonel Burgoyne was himself wounded, and only quitted the field from loss of blood; but I am happy to say he is able to carry on the duty of the department.

The conduct of the Navy has been continued on the same principle of zealous co-operation by Sir George Collier; and the services of Lieutenant O'Reilly, with the seamen employed in the batteries, has been equally conspicuous as before.

Your Lordship will now permit me to call your attention to the conduct of that distinguished officer, Major-General Oswald, who has had the temporary command of the fifth division in Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, and who resigned the command of the division on Sir James Leith's arrival on the 30th ultimo.

Having carried on with indefatigable attention all the laborious duties of the left attack, no person was more able to give Sir James Leith the best information and assistance. This Sir James Leith acknowledges he did with a liberality and zeal for the service in the highest degree praiseworthy; and he continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer, and accompanying Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. I have infinite satisfaction in assuring your Lordship of my perfect approbation of Major-General Oswald's conduct, ever since the 5th Division formed a part of the left column of the army.

I beg to assure your Lordship that Colonel Delancy, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bouverie, Assistant-Adjutant-General, attached to the left column, have continued to render me the most valuable assistance, and that

the zeal of Captain Calvert, of the 29th Regiment, my First Aid-de-Camp, as well as that of the rest of the officers of my personal Staff, entitle them all to my warmest and perfect approbation.

Your Lordship has, with an attention extremely grateful to me, permitted me to name an officer to be the bearer of your Lordship's dispatches home; and I beg to recommend for that commission Major Hare, of the 12th foot, a gallant soldier of fortune, who has on many former occasions served on my staff, and is now attached to it as Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM.

P.S. No return of artillery and stores has yet been sent in, and I fear the returns of the severe losses of the troops may not be quite correct.

I have omitted to mention the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Gethin, 11th regiment, acting Engineer, who conducted a Portuguese column to the attack, and took the enemy's colours from the Cavalier.

(Signed)

T. G.

*Names of Officers wounded and missing in the Siege of St. Sebastian, from 28th July to 29th August.*

*8th August.*

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain John Willshire, severely.

*10th August.*

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant J. R. Nason, slightly.

*29th August.*

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Chadwick, severely (since dead).



25th August.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Lieutenant Schwartenberg, missing.

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*Names of Officers killed in the Assault and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian's on the 31st of August.*

*British Officers killed.*

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, Captains Rhodes and Collyer.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Ensign Boyd.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Macquire, Carrol, Fawson, and Jameson; Ensign Montford.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Crawford (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenants E. Fraser, R. Lewyn, and R. Morant.

20th Foot—Captain Rose (Major).

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Hardinge.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Werge (Major), Lieutenants M'Guchin, Lawrence, jun. and Wheatley.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant O'Connell.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Kelly, Captain Hodges, Lieutenants Short and Norris, Ensigns Blake-well, Campbell, and Bennett.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Harvest.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Scott (Major), Lieutenants Honourable W. C. Pery, Vevers, G. A. S. Fane, and Pyne; Ensigns Pack, M. O'Hara, and L. Watsen.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Volunteers George Kennion and John Crawston.

*Portuguese Officers killed.*

3d Reg. of the Line—Ensign Francisco Cordoso de Gama, Adjutant Hill.

13th Reg. of the Line—Captain Neves, Ensign Jose Maria, Adjutant Joan M. D. Abree.

15th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant Jorge de Lamos, Adjutant Jose Perriera Faras.

8th Caçadores—Captain Manuel Quiatana.

*British Officers wounded.*

General Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, K. B. severely; Major-General Oswald, slightly; Major-General Robinson, severely.

Royal Engineers—Captain Burgoyne (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Lieutenants Barney and Marshall, severely.

1st Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Burrard, severely (since dead).

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Ensign Bridgeman, slightly.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Chaplain, severely.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Lieutenants Clarke and Holbrooke, severely; Lieutenants Suckling, Armstrong, and Macdonald, slightly.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, slightly; Captains Williamson and Fletcher, severely; Lieutenants Le Blanc, Haywood, and Ensign Hyde, severely.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, slightly; Captain Thomas Ferrars, severely; John Shelton, severely (arm amputated); Lieutenants R. Dale and W. M'Adam, slightly; John Ogle, severely.

Detachment 26th Regiment — Captain Murray, slightly.

23d (Fusileers) 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Griffiths, slightly.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Hussey, severely; Lieutenants Tittle and Cross, severely; Sandwith, severely (arm amputated); Lawrence, sen. and Hopper, severely; Ensigns M'Alpin and Reddy, severely; Lieutenant Freer, slightly.

Detachment 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Turton, severely (since dead).

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captains Livesay and Oglander, severely; Lieutenants Power, Nason, and Johnson, severely; Kendall and Agar, slightly; Ensigns Hall and Burke, severely.

Detachment 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Gray, slightly.

Detachment 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Hunt (Lieut. Col.), Captain R. Campbell, severely.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captains Fothergill and Pilkington, severely; Lieutenants Hovenden, Duncan, Freeze, A. Campbell, H. Hartford, severely; Stewart, Browne, Carmichael, slightly; Ensign Edwards, severely; Robertson, slightly.

Detachment 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant's Hamilton and Percival, severely.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Heine, severely; Lieutenant Rossin, slightly.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Lieutenant Halson.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Volunteer Dobb, severely.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Bennett, slightly.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

3d Reg. of the Line—Major Campbell, severely; Captains Walter, Jose, Rafeal Joaquim Manvel de Vega, severely; Thomas de Avelar, slightly; Lieutenants Antonio and Bernado, severely; Amar Barrosa, slightly—Names of the five ensigns are not inserted in the regimental return.

11th Reg. of the Line—Captain Antonio de Govea, slightly; Lieutenant Ignacio Periera de Lacerda, slightly.

13th Reg. of the Line—Captain Joaquim Antonio, Joaquim de Miranda, severely; Lieutenants José Pedro and Michael Joaquim, severely; Ensign Lawrence Guistimano.

15th Reg. of the Line—Captains Thomas O'Neil, severely; Antonio Ignacio Caiola, slightly; Lieutenants Diego Honorato and Joico Mansel Borguieta, severely, Ensigns Ivao de Mattos and Majo. Ant. Alex. de Brito Joie des Mascarenhas, severely; Alexandes de Albuquerque, slightly.

23d Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant Jeronimo Rogado, severely.

24th Reg. of the Line—Captain Arragao, slightly; Lieutenant Padua, severely; Ensign Joie Mansel, severely.

5th Caçadores—Lieutenant Mignel.

8th Caçadores—Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Captain George Vellis, and Ensign Luis Mansel, severely.

*Names of the Officers killed and wounded in the Operations of the Army.*

*British Officers killed.*

*August 31, 1813.*

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Mallett, D. A. Q. M. G. attached to the Spanish army.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Richardson.

51st Foot—Captain Douglas.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Welsted.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Captain Cadoux, (on the morning of the 1st September).

*Names of the Portuguese Officers killed.*

8th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant Maroel Alex. de Sante Clava.

19th Reg. of the Line—Captain Jaoa Ross, Lieutenant Leslie.

23d Reg. of the Line—Captains G. D. Crawford and Jero. F. Corte Reel.

2d Caçadores—Ensign Fran. Jose Laurence.

*British Officers wounded.*

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Munt, severely.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Geo. Foillett, severely, (since dead).

51st Foot—Major Roberts, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) Captains Keyt, Kelly, and James Ross, severely ; Captain John Ross, slightly ; Lieutenants Frederick and Bayley, severely ; Lieutenant Brook, slightly ; Lieutenants Minelin and Dodd, severely ; Ensign Thurston, severely.

68th Foot—Lieutenant Sheene, severely ; Ensign Gibson, slightly.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Donnelan, slightly.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Hart, slightly ; Lieutenants Llewellyn and Cochrane, severely ;

Chasseurs Brittanique—Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace and Major Duhantoy, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) severely ; Captain Muralt and Lieutenant Blemnr, slightly ; Lieutenants Choiseul and Precothoin, severely.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

3th Reg. of the Line—Colonel John Douglas, slightly ; Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Captain W. S. Connor, severely ; Ensigns Joaquim Manuel Maserarenhas and Jorge Alexandre, and Adjutant Joad Luiz Thomas, slightly.

11th Reg. of the Line—Captains Joaquim, T. Por-dao, and Joao de Gonvea ; and Lieutenant Luiz Finto and Anto de Gouvea, slightly.

12th Reg. of the Line—Captain F. da P. Tereauz ; Lieutenant Joao Maria da Fonseca.

19th Reg. of the Line—Ensign Joao Vitoreao Pereira, slightly ; Ensign Julio Cæsar August, severely.

1st Caçadores—Captain Manoel Jorge Roiz, slightly.

2d Caçadores—Ensign Ant. de Prado, slightly.

3d Caçadores—Ensigns Joze Teixeira Pinto, and Joze Maria, slightly.

7th Caçadores—Captain Pedro d'Barros, and Lieutenant Anto Gereiz Pinto, slightly.

9th Caçadores—Captain Iguacio Ferreira de Rocha, and Ensign Don Henrick, severely.

*Spanish Officers killed.*

31st August 1813.

2d Reg. Asturias—Captains J. Menendez and J. J. Vidal, Lieutenant B. Hernandez.

Reg. Constituição—Captain M. Josefa.

Reg. Corona—Second Lieutenant M. Pardo.

Reg. Volunteers de Asturias—Colonel F. Miranda, Captains P. Albuena and M. Fotaiba, Lieutenants T. Caneya and A. Fernandez.

Reg. Oviedo—Lieutenant An. Gonzalez.

Company Artificers—Captain M. J. Campa.

1st Reg. Cantabria—Captains O. Lozano, J. Ruben, and J. Oronoz; Lieutenant F. Rubaleava, Second Lieutenant L. Coteria.

Tiradores de Cantabria—Captain Joaquin Diaz.

*Spanish Officers wounded.*

General Staff—Major-General Francisco X. Lorange, Brigadiers Antonio Rosillo and Frederico Cannaneon, Aide-de-Camp Second Lieutenant M. Carzia, Adjutant-General L. Lavina.

Reg. de Toledo—Second Lieutenant A. Baueibi.

Reg. de Montereiz—Lieutenants A. Narbaez and F. Romero.

Reg. de Manava—Lieutenants J. de Asas and J. Pamareyo.

Reg. de Benevente—Second Lieutenant X. Arango.  
Reg.



Reg. de Rivero—Colonel F. Carrera, Lieutenants Al. Gutierrez and R. Osero.

Reg. de Oviedo—Captains Estevan. Rodrigcz and Alberto Rodrigcz, Second Lieutenants M. Favoadá, J. Evia, and F. Lema.

2d Reg' de Asturias—Colonel J. M. Carillo, Major J. M. Novoa, Captains F. X. Foral, P. Zaluaga, Francisco San Julian; Lieutenants Francisco Moreno, Pedro Bonec, Marisel M. Salignes; Second Lieutenants Pedro Solis, Juan Mastenhes, Jose Slercz, Esteban Ystafogo, Jose Feyada, Jose Cana, Francisco Bargas.

Reg. Guadalajara—Captain Jose Rico, Lieutenant Juan de Olloqui.

Reg. Constituçion—Colonel Juan Loaste, Lieutenants Antonio Villagas and Antonio Martinhas; Second Lieutenant Luiz Alcalá.

Volunteers de Corona—Lieutenant-Colonel Mariano Cancell, Captain Jose Riomajor, Lieutenants Nicolas Collar, M. Roman, J. M. Hernandez, J. De Puga; Second Lieutenants V. Nogueira and L. Yriarde.

Volunteers de Asturias—Lieutenant R. Sodno Draz, Second Lieutenants J. Villamel, V. Lopes, F. Salgada; Adjutant A. Parqu.

Reg. Santcyago—Second Lieut. J. M. O'Campo.

Regiment Cantabro—Major Pedro Oloriz; Captains Jose Martini; Lieutenants Francisco la Povrasa, Jose Salama, Jerenimo Londone, Juan del Rio, Francisco Media Villa; Second Lieutenants Francisco Solines, Marcelo Ortiz, and Francisco Salvador.

Reg. de Laredo—Lieutenant-Colonel Sylvestre Hydalgo, Captains Bernardo Alvarez, Jose Falla, Manuel Menendez; Lieutenants Vicente Norroga, Fran. Xavier Albarez, Fran. Presno; Second Lieutenants Sebastian Sanches, Felix Aranal, Jose Paz Luis Ostiz Falla.



Reg. Tiradores de Cantabria—Lieutenants Jose Cartreyon, and Vicente de la Torriente.

1st Regt. de Guipuscoa—Lieutenants Nicolas Dorousora, José Arrana, José Albun.

2d Regt. de Guipuscoa—Lieutenant-Colonel Buenaventura Tomasa ; Lieutenants Gumarsindo Churacca, José Manuel Carril.

*Spanish Officers missing.*

2d Regt. de Asturias—Lieutenant Joaquim Gonsales.

Regt. de Constitución—Lieut. Augustia Benites.

Regt. de Santoyajo—Captain Augsutia Berraiz.

Regt de Larèdo—Lieutenants José M. Soladura, Anto. Soloriases.

*Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Siege, Assault, and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian, from the 28th of July to the 31st of August, 1813.*

*British.*

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 19 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 31 serjeants, 1 drummer, 503 rank and file, killed.

3 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 15 captains, 38 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 54 serjeants, 6 drummers, 973 rank and file, wounded.

1 lieutenant, 40 rank and file, missing.

*Portuguese.*

2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 staff, 9 serjeants. 1 drummer, 171 rank and file, killed.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 lieutenants, 13 ensigns, 39 serjeants, 1 drummer, 519 rank and file, wounded.

4 rank and file, missing.

*Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in Action  
with the Enemy on 31st August, and 1st September,  
1813.*

*British.*

- 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 43 rank and file, killed.
- 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 13 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 25 serjeants, 284 rank and file, wounded.
- 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, missing.

*Portuguese.*

- 3 Captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 76 rank and file, killed.
- 1 Colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 captains, 4 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 1 drummer, 342 rank and file, wounded.
- 1 Serjeant, 52 rank and file, missing.

*Spanish.*

- 1 Colonel, 10 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 231 rank and file, 2 horses, killed.
- 4 General staff, 3 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 11 captains, 28 lieutenants, 30 ensigns, 1 staff, 69 serjeants, 1196 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.
- 1 Captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 66 rank and file, missing.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 21<sup>st</sup>,  
1813.

No. LVI.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, September 18, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G.

MY LORD,

*Lezaca, September 4, 1813.*

**I** WRITE just to correct an error in my dispatch of the 2<sup>d</sup> instant: the number of prisoners taken at St. Sebastian's is six hundred and seventy, and not two hundred and seventy, as I supposed.

The Governor has had a communication with Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, the object of which certainly was to commence a negotiation for the surrender of the place. Advantage was taken of this communication to send him a summons, but he demanded a suspension of hostilities for a fortnight; then to surrender unless relieved, but to march his garrison into France, with arms and baggage, without being prisoners of war.

These

These conditions were rejected, and the fire, which had ceased for some time yesterday, was recommenced in the evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

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*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. at the Siege, Assault, and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian, from 28th July to 31st August 1813, inclusive.*

General Staff—3 wounded.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Royal German Artillery—2 rank and file wounded.

Detachment 1st Guards, 1st Batt.—9 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Detachment 1st Guards, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Detachment Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Detachment 3d Guards, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant killed; 20 rank and file wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

1st (Royal Scots), 3d Batt.—1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 43 rank and file, killed; 5 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 133 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 2d (or Queen's)—1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 107 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 142 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Detachment 7th Fusileers, 1st Batt.—6 rank and file wounded.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 98 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Detachment 20th Foot—1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 23d Fusileers, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 32 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 84 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Detachment 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 118 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Detach-

Detachment 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 53d Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 106 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 95th Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Detachment 95th Foot, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Detachment 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 serjeant wounded.

Detachment 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Detachment 1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—5 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded.

Detachment 5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—5 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick Light Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy on the 31st August and 1st September 1813.*

General Staff—1 captain killed.

2d (or Queen's) Regiment—2 rank and file killed ; 16 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file missing.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 1 rank and file, wounded.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 3 rank and file wounded ; 1 rank and file missing.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant wounded.

51st Foot—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 major, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 61 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.

68th Foot—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 32 rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 10 rank and file wounded.

Chasseurs Britanniques—1 serjeant, 14 rank and file,



file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 20 rank and file, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 26 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

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Admiralty-Office, September 15, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir G. N. Collier, dated on board His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, off St. Sebastian's, 1st September 1813, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith to J. W. Croker, Esq.*

**I** TAKE leave to report, that arrangements being made, as agreed upon by Lord Wellington, for a demonstration on the back of the rock of St. Sebastian's, the two divisions of ships' boats were placed under the command of Captain Gallway, of the Dispatch, and Captain Bloye, of the Lyra, and that I understand their appearance had the complete effect intended, by diverting a large proportion of the garrison from the defence of the breach ; the boats were warmly fired on from the batteries at the back of St. Sebastian's, but no lives were lost.

The sloops of war weighed with a light breeze, and the Dispatch suffered in a trifling degree in her sails, the gun-boats, No. 14 and 16, were equipped in time to offer annoyance to the enemy, and to attract his attention.

At eleven A. M. the tide having ebbed sufficiently, the assault by the breach took place, and if the resistance made by the enemy, considering the natural defences, as well as the artificial ones, thrown up by him, is to be considered gallant and obstinate, the attack must be ranked still higher : never perhaps was an affair more obstinately maintained, but British courage and perseverance ultimately suc-

ceeded, and after a lodgment had been effected on the breach, the town was entered and possessed about half past one P. M. in defiance of mines and every obstacle which the ingenuity of the Governor could invent. A heavy firing was maintained till late in the evening, but the rock still holds out, and may probably for some days ; a large part of the town has been unavoidably destroyed, and more must inevitably suffer from the means still in possession of the enemy.

The opportunity afforded to the navy for evincing the zeal and good will of British seamen, has been necessarily confined to a few individuals, but I knew of no officer, more indefatigable in the various duties which have fallen to him, than Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra* ; he has endeavoured to anticipate every wish of the army. Lieutenant O'Reilly, with his former companions in the batteries, was conspicuously active ; every ship in the squadron \* sent a proportion of seamen, under their respective officers, and they uniformly behaved well.

The loss on both sides during the assault must have been considerable, as artillery of all descriptions was playing on the enemy while disputing the breach and walls.

Three or four seamen form the total naval loss since my last report.

Captain Smith, of the *Beagle*, who was slightly wounded on the island, has the command of the seamen there landed.

\* *Surveillante*, *Revolutionaire*, *President*, *Sparrow*, *Lyra*, *Beagle*, *Dispatch*, *Challenger*, *Holly*, *Juniper*, *Gun-Boats* No. 14 and 16.

Admiralty-Office, September 15, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Grant, of His Majesty's Ship Armada, dated off Toulon, 23d July last, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. to J. W. Croker, Esq.*

**I** HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 19th instant, being set by the swell and current near to the point of Bordighero, the batteries opened upon us. As the ships were approaching the land-fall, and the shot were going over us, the marines were landed under the direction of Captain Hore, of this ship, who immediately took possession of the eastern battery, spiked the guns and destroyed the powder. On our marines approaching the battery, on the point of Bordighero, the enemy blew it up and quitted it, and so great was their hurry that the mangled remains of the man who blew it up were found by our party, who entered and spiked the guns. As there was a heavy fire of musketry kept up from the town, Lieutenant Brown, of the marines of this ship, very properly took possession of the house from whence the heaviest of the fire proceeded. As many of the people of the town were evidently assisting the few soldiers that were in the batteries, the vessels on the beach, the surf being too heavy to launch them, were burnt, and the frigates opened their fire upon the town. The Mayor having been brought off, I explained to him that the town had brought upon itself the heavy loss it sustained, by wantonly firing on us. I regret to say, that Captain Hore was very severely wounded in the thigh, and Michael Martin, private marine, below the knee, but both are doing well.

Lieutenant Parsons had command of the boats at landing; Captain Napier having assumed the command,

mand, Lieutenant Parsons returned after the eastern battery was destroyed, bringing off the marines employed upon this service, and Captain Napier superintended the destruction of the vessels and the re-embarkation of the remainder of the marines.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
SEPTEMBER 20th, 1813.

No. LVII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, September 19, 1813.*

**M**AJOR Wyndham arrived this evening with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaca, the 10th of September, of which the following is an extract :

**A** BATTERY was constructed in the horn-work, with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report, and the terms of the capitulation agreed upon with the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the place. The loss of the garrison during the siege, is stated to have amounted to two thirds of their numbers at its commencement.

I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir  
Thomas

Thomas Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the successful close. Under the ordonnance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success therefore is proportionably increased, and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.

During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle. Captain Sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham particularly mentions Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra*, and Captain Smith; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieutenant O'Reilly, of His Majesty's ship *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.

Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.

It appears by a report from the Duque del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Amposta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 19th ultimo, along the left bank of the Ebro, with about four thousand men, and attacked the 3d division of the army. The Duque del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferray,

Ferray, the Chief of the Staff of the Army, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that the troops conducted themselves remarkably well on this occasion, and the Duque del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the Chief of the Staff.

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*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, to the Marquess of Wellington, dated Ernani, September 9, 1813.*

I-HAVE the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honour to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust your Lordship will think I did right to grant to a garrison, which certainly made a very gallant defence.

Ever since the assault of the 31st ultimo, the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack was occasionally kept up against the Castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of seventeen twenty-four pounders in the horn-work, another of three eighteen-pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to fifty-four pieces, including two twenty-four pounders, and one howitzer on the island, opened at 10 *a. m.* against the Castle, and with such effect, that before 1 *p. m.* a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador Battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on. Thus, giving your Lordship another great result of the campaign, in the  
acqui-



acquisition to the Allied Armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.

Captain Stewart, of the Royals, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Hay, who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege, is unfortunately among the killed since the last return.

I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of Captain Smith of the Royal Navy, who undertook and executed the difficult task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command, and which was of much service. Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra*, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.

Besides the officers of artillery formerly mentioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of Captain Cameron of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on that occasion, and during all the time he commanded there.

**CONVENTION** proposed for the Capitulation of the Fort of La Motte of San Sebastian by the Adjutant-Commandant Chevalier de Songeon, Chief of the Staff to the Troops stationed in the Fort, charged with full Powers by General Rey, commanding the said Troops, on the one Side; and by Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bouverie, charged with full Powers by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, on the other Side.

THE above-named having exchanged their full powers, agreed as follows :

**ART. I.** The French troops forming the garrison of Fort La Motte shall be prisoners of war to His Majesty's troops and their Allies.

Answer.—Agreed.

**Art. II.** They shall be embarked in His Britannic Majesty's ships and conveyed to England direct, without being obliged to go further by land than to the port of Passages.

Answer.—Agreed.

**Art. III.** The general and other superior officers and the officers of regiments and of the staff, as well as the medical officers, shall preserve their swords and their private baggage, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall preserve their knapsacks.

Answer.—Agreed.

**Art. IV.** The women, the children, and the old men, not being military, shall be sent back to France, as well as the other non-combatants, preserving their private baggage.

Answer.—Granted, for the women and children.

The

The old men and non-combatants must be examined.

Art. V. The Commissaire de Guerre, Burbier de Guilly, having with him the wife and the two daughters of his brother, who died at Pamplona, requests Sir Thomas Graham to authorize his return to France, with the three above-named ladies, as he is their chief support. He is not a military man.

Answer.—This Article shall be submitted to the Marquess of Wellington by Sir Thomas Graham.

Art. VI. The sick and wounded shall be treated according to their rank, and taken care of as English officers and soldiers.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VII. The French troops shall file out tomorrow morning, by the gate of Mirador, with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms; the officers of all ranks preserving their swords, their servants, horses, and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks, as mentioned in the third article.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VIII. A detachment of the allied army, consisting of one hundred men, shall occupy in the evening the gate of the Mirador, a like detachment shall occupy the gate of the Governor's Battery. These two ports shall be for that purpose evacuated by the French troops, as soon as the present capitulation shall be accepted and ratified by the Commanding Generals.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. IX. The plans and all the papers regarding the fortifications, shall be given over to an English officer, and officers shall be named equally on each side,

side, to regulate all that concerns the artillery, engineer and commissariat department.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. X. The general commanding the French troops, shall be authorised to send to His Excellency Marshal Soult, an officer of the staff, who shall sign his parole of honour, for his exchange with a British officer of his rank. This officer shall be the bearer of a copy of the present capitulation.

Answer.—Submitted for the decision of Lord Wellington. The officer to be sent to Marshal Soult, shall be chosen by the commanding officer of the French troops.

Art. XI. If any difficulties or misunderstanding shall arise in the execution of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be always decided in favour of the French garrison.

Answer.—Agreed.

Made and concluded this 8th day of September 1813,

(Signed) Adjutant-Commandant Chevalier SONGEON.

(Signed) WM. DE LANCEY, Colonel.

(Signed) ALEX. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Artillery.

(Signed) H. BOUVERIE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Approved,

(Signed) Le General Gouverneur REY.

(Signed) THOS. GRAHAM, Lieut. Gen.

Approved on the part of the Royal Navy,

GEO. COLLIER, commanding the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships off St. Sebastian.

*Return of the French Garrison made Prisoners of War by Capitulation in the Castle of St. Sebastian, on the 8th of September 1813.*

80 officers, 1756 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Grand Total—1836.

N. B. Twenty-three officers and five hundred and twelve men, out of the above number, are sick and wounded in the hospital.

(Signed) ED. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

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*Return of Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Enemy, in the Fortress of St. Sebastian, 9th September 1813.*

Iron mounted.

8 twenty-four-pounders, 1 sixteen-pounder, 3 twelve-pounders, 7 eight-pounders.

Iron dismounted.

3 twenty-four-pounders, 1 sixteen-pounder, 2 twelve-pounders, 7 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, 2 nine-pounder carronades.

Brass mounted.

1 twenty-four-pounder, 6 sixteen-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 5 eight-pounders, 6 six-pounders, 9 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, 6 thirteen-inch mortars, 1 eight-inch howitzer, 3 six-inch howitzers.

Brass dismantled.

5 sixteen-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 2 eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder, 1 thirteen-inch mortar.

Total—93.

Ammunition.—Round Shot.

1856 twenty-four-pounders, 12,035 sixteen-pounders, 1220 twelve-pounders, 2776 eight-pounders, 4640 four-pounders.

Ammunition.—Case Shot.

1126 twelve-pounders, 200 four-pounders, 902 three-pounders.

384 ten-inch shells.

380 barrels of powder of 100lbs. each.

1103 muskets with bayonets.

785,000 musket-ball cartridges.

(Signed) A. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Artillery.

(Signed) JOHN BUTCHER, Assistant-Commissary and Paymaster Ordnance Department.

N. B. The ordnance for the most part are in a very bad state, from excessive use, or being damaged by the besieging fire.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army serving under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Siege of the Castle of San Sebastian, from the 1st to the 8th September 1813.*

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—1 captain killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 rank and file, killed;  
1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

*Name of Officer killed.*

1st Royal Scots—Captain James Stewart.

*Wounded.*

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Hugh Morgan, severely.

No return of casualties from the Portuguese troops has been received.

EDWARD PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.



*Admiralty-Office, September 19, 1813.*

**C**OPY of a letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Royal Sovereign, in Hamoaze, 18th September, 1813, with copies of its inclosures.

SIR,

**I** HAVE the highest satisfaction in transmitting to their Lordships the accompanying dispatches (which I have just received by Captain Bloye from Captain Sir G. R. Collier) giving an account of the fall of St. Sebastian and the surrender of the French garrison ; and the professional skill and perseverance of the officers and men who have been employed in co-operation with the army before that place has been so eminently conspicuous, and particularly that of Sir George R. Collier himself, that I beg to recommend him, and the several officers and petty officers whom he names, to their Lordships' notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

P. S. Captain Bloye landed at Falmouth, and as he may be able to give their Lordships much useful information, I have directed him to deliver this dispatch.

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*Surveillante, off St. Sebastian,*  
September 9, 1813.

MY LORD,

IT is with sincere pleasure that I do myself the honour to report to your Lordship the fall of St. Sebastian, the northern Gibraltar of Spain.

Yesterday, at 10 a m. the breaching and mortar

batteries opened a most ruinous fire against the Castle of La Motte, (situated on the crown of the hill) and the adjoining works.

In a very short time General Rey, the governor, sent out a flag of truce to propose terms of capitulation, which were concluded at five in the evening, when the Battery du Gouverneur and the Mirador were immediately taken possession of by our troops.

The garrison, still upwards of seventeen hundred, became prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to England from Passages.

At this season of the year the possession of St. Sebastian becomes doubly valuable; it may be considered the western key of the Pyrennees, and its importance as to the future operations of the Allied Army is incalculable. The town and works have suffered considerably, and it must be a long time before the former can recover its original splendour. I cannot, however, avoid congratulating your Lordship on its fall on any terms, as the gales now blow home, and the sea is prodigious; all the squadrons were yesterday forced to sea, with the exception of the *Surveillante* and *President*.

The former good conduct and gallantry of the seamen landed from the squadron, under Lieutenant O'Rcilly, of the *Surveillante*, and serving in the breaching batteries, have been most conspicuously maintained. Lieutenant Dunlop, as well as Mr. Marsh, (having sufficiently recovered from his wound) were also at their former post.

The *Surveillante's* twenty-four pounders, mounted on Santa Clara, and dragged up by Captain Smith of the *Beagle*, were admirably served by a party landed from the *Revolutionnaire*, *Magicienne*, and *Challenger*; their fire had totally silenced the enemy's guns opposed to them. Captain Smith speaks in high terms of the general zeal evinced by  
all

all under his orders. The most perfect cordiality was maintained between the officers and seamen under Captain Smith and the party of the 9th regiment under Captain Cameron.

The captains and commanders of the vessels named in the margin,\* have all been usefully employed, and the situation many of them have been unavoidably placed in, has called forth proofs of professional skill and perseverance seldom surpassed; and I have the highest satisfaction in being able to report, that in no instance has it been more tryingly evinced, than in the conduct of Lieutenant the Honourable James Arbuthnot of the *Surveillante*, which he has proved himself fully equal to. Messrs. Marsh, Harvey, Bloye, Lawson, (wounded) have been constantly on shore. There are others of the squadron who, though not wounded, are not less deserving.

Captain Bloye's services have been repeatedly noticed by me to your Lordship, and as he has been employed from the very commencement of our operations on this coast, and has a perfect knowledge of the localities of this harbour, as well as that of St. Sebastian, I have felt it important to send him to England, as he will, from his having been particularly attached to the duties connected with this port and the army, be able to give your Lordship much useful information.

Lieutenant Stokes, in the *Constant*, has scarcely ever quitted the mouth of the *Bidassoa*; the utility of his position is, I believe, felt by the army; it has been a station of considerable anxiety.

I enclose a return of casualties among the sea-

\* *Andromache*, President, *Revolutionnaire*, *Magicienne*, at anchor off St. Sebastian; *Sparrow*, *Challenger*, off the *Bidassoa*; *Constant*, gun brig, *Nimble*, cutter, in the *Bidassoa*; *Juniper*, *Holly*, west of Cape Higüera.

men in the breaching batteries, from the 28th to the 31st of August 1813.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER, Captain.

*To the Right Honourable Lord Keith,  
K. B. Admiral of the Red, Commander  
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

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*Return of Casualties among the Seamen under the  
Orders of Lieutenant O'Reilly, employed in the  
Breaching Batteries before St. Sebastian, between  
28th and 31st August 1813.*

None killed.

*Wounded.*

SURVEILLANTE.

John Ray, seaman, severely.

Henry Phillips, seaman, slightly.

BEAGLE.

John Daniels, seaman, severely.

PRESIDENT.

Matthew Foss, seaman, slightly.

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*Return of Killed and Wounded on the Island of  
Santa Clara, between 30th August and 8th Sep-  
tember 1813.*

*Killed.*

REVOLUTIONNAIRE.

Michael Risk, seaman.

*Wounded.*

*Wounded.*

BEAGLE.

Captain John Smith, slightly.

REVOLUTIONNAIRE.

John M'Donald, seaman, severely.

John Neil, seaman, slightly.

William Brown, seaman, slightly.

CHALLENGER.

Patrick M'Khoy, seaman, slightly.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 21<sup>st</sup>,  
1813.

No. LVIII.

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*Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1813.*

**L**IEUTENANT Wallis, formerly Senior Lieutenant of His Majesty's sloop *Vincejo*, lately arrived from France, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter, of which the following is a copy, from the late Captain Wright, who commanded the said sloop, giving an account of her capture.

SIR,

*May 14, 1804.*

**I**BEG you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the following account of my proceedings subsequent to the date of my last report to the Admiral, in conformity to my orders to cruise in His Majesty's ship *Vincejo* between the Loire and L'Orient.

On successive days from the 28th April to the 4th instant, I chased several large convoys of the enemy, escorted by corvettes and divisions of their flotilla, into the Villaine, the Morbihan, Crac, and L'Orient, with little other effect, owing to light and variable

variable winds, than interrupting their progress to their ultimate destination. On the evening of the 4th I discovered a large ship corvette at the entrance of L'Orient, apparently ready for sea, and learning soon after from a neutral, that her force was eighteen long eighteen-pounders and one hundred and sixty men, and her destination eastward, with a convoy of thirty sail, I proceeded in that direction to take a convenient station for intercepting her.

On approaching Belle Isle, on the 5th, I chased a convoy that had come through the Taignouse Passage, until they anchored under Palais, and continued watching them until the next forenoon, when I anchored within Howat, to shift a spring topmast, and make other necessary preparations for meeting the expected enemy.

At daylight, on the morning of the 7th, I recognised the same corvette I had seen at L'Orient (she came through the Taignouse Passage in the night) getting under way in the bay of Quiberon; she made all sail and steered large, with the wind from the northward, as if inclined to chase. I slipped from the anchorage and stood across the bay towards Saint Gildas, with an intention of getting so near as to offer her a fair opportunity, and leading her in a short chase towards Belle Isle, out of immediate reach of assistance from a superior force in the Morbihan, and Crac, which I had been in presence of for some weeks, there to give her battle: but she tacked in about an hour, and worked into the Morbihan. I remained within a few miles of her, and in the course of the day drove a sloop on shore between Saint Gildas and Saint Jacques. During the ensuing night I preserved a proper station to observe the corvette's motions: at daylight on the 8th the ship was becalmed close to the mouth of the river, and carried, by the ebb tide, in less than an hour, so near to the Taignouse rock, that  
I was



I was forced to anchor to avoid it, to sound, and warp into the fair channel.

As no opportunity of procuring a pilot had occurred, previous to my departure from England, nor of making myself acquainted with the periodical strength and direction of the tides in this channel since my arrival upon the station, I sent an officer to bring on board the Master of a fishing-boat, anchored within a mile or two of the shore, in hopes of obtaining some information from him: but his fears and his ignorance, or unwillingness, disappointed me.

By the time the ship was warped into the channel, and all hands placed at the sweeps, I found she was pursued by a large division of the enemy's flotilla, which had been perceived rowing out of the Morbihan, soon after she anchored.

By half past eight o'clock, the enemy had advanced within extreme range, and opened their fire: they continued rapidly gaining upon the ship, until about half past nine, when they were so near that I was compelled to sweep her broadside to, and engage under the greatest disadvantages the *Vincejo* could possibly be exposed to: a perfect calm, a strong flood tide then made against her, the people fatigued by hard labour at the oar, and divided during the action, between the larboard guns and the starboard sweeps.

This unequal contest was maintained with great animation and with frequent cheers, by my weak but gallant ship's company, for nearly two hours, within grape and hailing distance; the ship's hull, her masts, yards, and rigging, had at length received great damage; three guns were disabled; the fire was slackened, notwithstanding every effort to revive it, to one gun in about five minutes, by the booms falling upon the main deck, and the flower of my men being killed or wounded.

In

In this painful situation, without a chance of escape, or hope of succour, closely pressed in a dead calm, by seventeen gun-vessels, advancing to board with numerous troops ; with a crew reduced to fifty efficient officers and seamen, including seventeen boys, I might still perhaps have opposed a momentary, though vain, resistance to such superior force, but I felt it a duty I owed my country, to surrender in time, to preserve the lives of my brave men for some better occasion:

Of the conduct of my officers and ship's company in general, their Lordships will form an adequate opinion, from the superiority of the enemy, compared with the length of the action ; the retrospect of which, affords me consolation in misfortune, as it presents little to blame and much to commend and admire : but it is a pleasing duty of mine to particularise the active intrepidity and intelligent bravery of Lieutenants Wallis and Hall, and the distinguished gallantry and uncommon energy of Mr. Lewis, Acting Boatswain, whose death I lament as a severe loss to the service.

To these officers, and the small draft of seamen I received from the Utrecht, is greatly to be attributed the obstinacy of a conflict, in which I trust it will appear, that the honour of the country, and the reputation of the navy, have been supported to the utmost of our power.

Mr. Hiller, the Master, and the warrant and petty officers in general, acquitted themselves of their duty in the action, to my perfect satisfaction. I annex an account of the enemy's force, a list of my ship's company, at the commencement of the action ; and a return of the killed and wounded, distinguishing by an asterisk against their names, those whose conduct justly recommends the survivors and the families of the deceased, as worthy objects of national munificence and remuneration.

Pointed

Pointed out by my public services, as a peculiar object of the resentment of an ungenerous and ungrateful enemy; I must beg leave to recommend to your humanity the trouble of laying the claims of those unfortunate men before the national committee.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. W. WRIGHT, Captain of His  
Majesty's late Brig *Vincejo*.

*William Marsden, Esq. Secretary, Admiralty,  
London.*

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*List of the Ship's Company, May 8, 1804.*

Commissioned Officers 3; 1 wounded, 3 effective.  
Warrant Officers 7; 2 unfit for service, 5 effective.  
Petty Officers 20; 4 unfit for service, 2 killed, 5 wounded, 9 effective, 1 boy.  
Able seamen 14; 6 unfit for service, 1 wounded, 7 effective.  
Ordinary seamen 14; 6 unfit for service, 8 effective, 1 boy.  
Landmen 18; 8 unfit for service, 3 wounded, 7 effective, 8 boys.  
Young Gentlemen Volunteers 3; 3 effective, 3 boys.  
Officers servants 11; 2 wounded, 9 effective, 11 boys.

Totals—90; 26 unfit for service, 2 killed, 12 wounded, 51 effective, 24 boys.

*Vincejo's Establishment.*

Officers and Petty Officers 33.

Able seamen 36.

Marines 14.

Young Gentlemen 3.

Boys 10.

Total—96.

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*Account of the Enemy's Force.*

6 brigs, gun-vessels, 1st class, with 3 guns, eighteen and twenty-four-pounders, 60 to 80 men.

6 luggers, gun-vessels, 2d class, with 2 guns, eighteen and twenty-four-pounders, 40 to 50 men.

5 luggers, gun-vessels, 3d class, with 1 carronade or howitzer throwing shells, 20 to thirty men.

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*Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1813.*

**V**ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Dilkes, of His Majesty's ship *Castor*, addressed to Captain Adam, of the *Invincible*, stating, that on the 22d of June the boats of the former ship, under the directions of Lieutenants Loveless and Stanhope, boarded and brought out from under the protection of Fort Mongat, in Catalonia, *La Fortune*, a French privateer, of two guns, two swivels, and forty-eight men. Captain Dilkes highly commends the conduct of the officers and men employed on this service, in which, from the heavy fire of the enemy upon the boats, Mr. William Colford, boatswain of the *Castor*, and three men were killed, and nine wounded.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1813.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 4th instant.

In that part of the letter from Captain Hoste, dated the 12th of June, which mentioned the petty officers of His Majesty's ship *Bacchante*,

For *Rove*,  
Read *Rous*.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
SEPTEMBER 21st, 1813.

No. LIX.

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*Foreign-Office, September 21, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K.B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, dated the 27th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August.

*Head-Quarters of His Majesty the King of  
MY LORD, Prussia, Zehista, Aug. 27, 1813.*

**M**Y last dispatches will have acquainted your Lordship of the determination of the Allied Armies to debouche from Bohemia, by the several passes into Saxony, and enter on immediate offensive operations in flank and rear of the enemy, if he still maintained his forward positions in Lusatia, and remained on the right bank of the Elbe. While the main Russian army under General Barclay de Tolly, including the corps of Witgenstein and Mi-  
1813. U n laradovitch,

laradovitch, and the Prussian corps of General Kleist, together with the whole of the Austrian army, were to act offensively from Bohemia, under the chief command of Prince Schwartzenberg,—General Blucher's corps d'armée, composed of a division of Prussians under Lieutenant-General d'Yorck, and General Sachen's and General Langcron's Russian divisions, were to move from Silesia on Lusatia, and threaten the enemy in front. General Blucher was to avoid engaging in any general action, especially against superior numbers. In conformity with these intentions General Blucher advanced in three columns on the 20th from Leignitz, Goldberg, and Jauer, on Buntzlau and Lowenberg; General Sachen's corps moved on the right on Buntzlau, and General d'Yorck's on the centre, and General Langcron's on the left. The enemy abandoned Buntzlau, destroyed their works, and blew up a magazine of powder there: and General Blucher's force advanced to the Bober, where they were attacked on the 21st by the enemy, who moved in great force on Buntzlau, Lowenberg, and Laun, and a very serious affair took place. It is reported Buonaparte commanded in person, and that he presented one hundred and ten thousand men to General Blucher. The allied troops contested the ground with great bravery, but as General Blucher had received orders to avoid a general engagement, he withdrew in the best order to Haynau, Pilgramsdorf, Hirshberg, and behind the Katzbach; where his troops were at the date of the last accounts. The loss of General Blucher in this affair is reported to be near two thousand men: He took, however, several prisoners.—The enemy suffered considerably.

The grand armies on the side of Bohemia, commenced passing the frontiers on the 20th and 21st; Count Witgenstein's and General Kleist's columns, by the passes of Peterswalde; the Austrians



trians by Komotaw. On the 22d, Count Witgenstein's corps fell in with the enemy, and had a very considerable encounter with them near Berg-hishabel and Zehista.

The enemy met the allies on the frontiers, and have been beaten back from all their positions, towards Dresden, although they endeavoured unsuccessfully to defend every inch of ground.

The different columns of the Allied Armies were to debouché from the mountains and passes, at such concerted periods as would probably have operated fatally upon the enemy, if the arrangement, as planned, had been completely carried into effect; but the eagerness of the troops to push on and engage, brought the right corps into action on the morning of the 22d. The French were commanded by General Gouvion St. Cyr (who is newly arrived, and come up with the army from Wurtzburg), and their force consisted of upwards of 15,000 men; they were supported by their troops from Kynigstein, and by those in the camp at Liebenstein, which amount at least to 6000 men, under General Bonnet. After a very sharp action, Count Witgenstein drove the enemy from all points, took three or four hundred prisoners, besides a vast number of killed and wounded. The loss of the Allies was not severe.

The enemy after this action retired into Königsstein, his entrenched camp at Liebenstein, and also into the various works he has thrown up round Dresden. The Allies have pressed forwards on him on every side, and the Grand Armies are now encircling Dresden.

On the 26th; the hussar regiment of Grodno, of Count Witgenstein's corps, had a very brisk engagement, close to Dresden, in which they took four guns and one howitzer. The advanced guards of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, encamped

this night on the heights above Dresden, between Nauslitz and Ischernitz.

On the 27th in the morning, the enemy abandoned the ground in advance of Dresden which they occupied, called the Grossen Garten, and withdrew into the suburbs and their different works.

I have thus given your Lordship a general outline of operations up to this period; every hour is big with events. No official reports are made out, so I fear my details in many points may be imperfect. Perhaps the history of war does not afford a period where two great armies stand committed to such bold operations.

I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that two Westphalian regiments of Hussars, commanded by Colonel Hammerstein, have come over from the enemy, and are most eager to be ranged in battle against them, to take their revenge for the misery they have entailed upon this country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. General.

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*Head-Quarters of His Imperial Majesty, the  
Emperor of Russia, Altenberg, Aug. 29, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE enemy having abandoned the ground surrounding Dresden, called the Grossen Garten, and having withdrawn into their works, and into the suburbs of the town on the morning of the 27th, it was deemed expedient to make an attack with a large force upon the place, the possession of which became of considerable importance. Count Wittgenstein's and General Kleist's light troops, on the right of the town, had sustained during the morning of the 27th, in the attack of the gardens, some loss; and indeed the enemy had so much improved  
by

by art, the defences around the town, that it was evidently an enterprize of considerable difficulty to carry it.

The troops moved to the assault at four o'clock in the evening; Count Witgenstein's corps, in three columns on the right of the Grossen Garten: General Kleist moved one column of attack through these gardens, and two on the left. His left column was headed by Prince Augustus of Prussia: three divisions of Austrians on the left of the town, under the immediate direction of Count Colloredo, and Prince Maurice, of Lichtenstein, joined the Prussians on their left; the Prussians forming the centre attack. A tremendous cannonade commenced the operation: the batteries being planted in a circular form round the town, the effect was magnificent; the fine buildings in Dresden were soon enveloped in smoke, and the troops moved forward in the most perfect order, to the assault. They approached on all sides close to the town. The Austrians took an advanced redoubt with eight guns, in the most undaunted and gallant manner; I never saw troops behave more conspicuously; the work was of the strongest kind, not above sixty yards from the main wall, and it was flanked by cross fires of musquetry from the various loop holes that were made in every part from projecting buildings; but nothing could surpass the gallantry with which it was stormed: the enemy fled from it only to shelter themselves behind new defences, manning the thick walls of the town, in which it was impossible, without a long and continued fire of heavy artillery, to make breaches.

The enemy, with the aid of those means which a strong town affords of resistance, held the troops in check who had so gallantly carried and entered the outworks. The night was fast approaching, and the enemy now attempted to make a sortie with

a considerable force of all his guards, at least amounting to thirty thousand, to separate the allied troops, and take one wing in flank and rear. This was immediately perceived, and as it appeared evident that it was not practicable to carry the place that night, orders were sent to draw off the troops, and they returned to their several encampments. Prince Maurice of Liechtenstein made an admirable disposition on the side where the enemy made their sortie, by which all disorder was avoided. This enterprise, in proportion to its being of moment, was one of great difficulty; no troops could signalise themselves more, and in my humble opinion if it had been physically possible to carry the place under the circumstances, they would have accomplished it. But there were no breaches for the troops to enter, and the artillery, although brought up at the close of the evening to near one hundred paces of the wall, were not able to batter it, or make an impression.

From the best calculation I can make, I should estimate the loss of the Allies at under 4000 men, in this attack. The Austrians chiefly suffered.

The sortie of the enemy was a prelude to a more general battle, which took place on the following morning, the 28th. Buonaparte had arrived in Dresden, from that part of his army in Lusatia, on the night of the 22d, and having a very large force in Dresden, at least 130,000 men, he appears to have determined on attacking the Allies, who occupied a very extended position on the heights surrounding it.

The enemy had great advantages in their disposition for attack: Dresden, lined with guns, was in their rear; their communications were not intersected; if they made an impression, they could pursue it; if they failed, they could withdraw in security, and our troops could not follow them under the guns of the place. One of the worst days

days that ever was seen, added materially to the difficulties of the Allies, who had arrived, by rapid marches, through bad roads and defiles, at their positions; and whose supplies, of every kind, it was difficult, if not impossible, to get up. Availing himself of the advantages above-stated, Buonaparte displayed an immense number of pieces of artillery; and heavy cannonading, on both sides, formed the chief feature of the battle. Charges in various points were made, both with the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Cavalry, and they distinguished themselves highly; but the main bodies of the Infantry, in both armies, did not come in contact. The weather was so hazy, and the rain so incessant, that the action was sustained, at all points, under the heaviest disadvantages.

Towards the middle of the day a catastrophe occurred which awakened more than ordinary sensibility and regret throughout the Allied Army; General Moreau, in earnest conversation with the Emperor of Russia on the operations, had both his legs carried off by a cannon shot, the ball going through his horse. An equal loss both to the good cause; and to the profession of arms. It is impossible not deeply to lament his fate; he is still alive.

The enemy continued his efforts on the position of the Allies, till finding he could make no impression, the action ceased.

The battle may have cost us six or seven thousand men. The enemy must have suffered more; in one charge of Russian cavalry against infantry and a battery, a great number of prisoners were taken, though the guns were not brought off.

I have already detailed to your Lordship the general difficulties in which the Allied Army was placed by the large force opposed to them, and by the opinion that Buonaparte would pass a considerable body of troops across the Elbe at Königstein and Pirna to possess himself of the passes in our

rear. The orders for retiring, to the Allied Army, were issued on the evening of the 28th, and the army is now in march in different columns.

It is impossible not to lament that so fine and so numerous an army, perfectly entire in all its parts, should be under the necessity, having once advanced, of making a retrograde step, as miscalculations may be made on the event, and the enemy may suppose he has gained an advantage; I can only pledge myself to your Lordship, that the army is as eager as ever to meet the enemy, and the same determined spirit exists, though a partial change of operations may be deemed necessary.

The enemy's force was not diminished on the side of Lusatia up to the 23d, for his efforts on the Elbe: as he attacked General Blucher again in great force on that day, who retired upon Jaucr. On the 24th, however, he advanced again, the enemy having fallen back, which would indicate his bringing more forces into Bohemia.

The Austrian corps of General Neuberg has also advanced in the direction of Zittau.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,

Lieut. Gen.

MY LORD,

*Toplitz, Aug. 30, 1813.*

SINCE my dispatch of yesterday's date, I have to acquaint your Lordship that a very brilliant action has taken place this day on the road from Toplitz towards Peterswalde, about two German miles from the former place. It appears that the Russian column under Count Ostermann which was to retire by the pass of Osterswalde, found the enemy, who had actually crossed the Elbe at Pirna and Konigstein, had possession of the pass in the mountains, and they were obliged most gallantly to force their way through with the bayonet. They then remained in  
action



action with the enemy till late in the evening ; and having been reinforced by the reserves of the Russian guards, cavalry and infantry ; the former under His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, who were sent rapidly to their support. This body of troops, consisting of about 8000 men, held in check, during the day, two corps and one division of the French Army, under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand, amounting at least to thirty thousand men. I should do his Imperial Majesty's Guards injustice if I attempted to describe the admiration I felt at their valour and signal bravery. The light cavalry of the guard, consisting of the Polonese and Dragoon Regiments, charged columns of infantry in the highest style. General Diebzetsch, an Officer of great merit, particularly distinguished himself ; Prince Galitzin in like manner. He was wounded in the attack. Count Ostermann, towards the close of the day, had his arm carried off by a cannon shot ; the General commanding the Cuirassiers of St. George was also wounded.

The importance of the bravery displayed by these troops, is highly augmented when it is considered, that had they not held their ground, the columns of the army and artillery retiring by Altenberg, which were delayed by the bad roads, must have been greatly endangered.

His Prussian Majesty was at Töplitz when the Enemy made their rapid advance by Peterswalde, and made the most able dispositions to reinforce Count Ostermann, and by his coolness and personal exertions, preserved order and regularity, which even the momentary idea of the enemy's getting in the rear is apt to endanger. The admirable conduct of this Sovereign on all occasions is the theme of universal praise. The corps of Count Ostermann lost three thousand men in this day's action *hors de combat*.

The French loss may be averaged at double. General



neral Vandammé's corps suffered immensely. The cavalry of the Russian guard took two standards and three or four hundred prisoners.

The enemy followed our rear-guard during the day, on the Dippoldswalde Road, and they met with a considerable check from the rear-guard, commanded by the Austrian General Hardegg.

I hope your Lordship will excuse the hurry with which this is written, and will make allowances, as the period and continued movements and operations prevent much accuracy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,

Lieut. Gen.

My Lord,

*Toplitz, August 31, 1813.*

THE brilliant and well contested action of the 30th instant, in which the Russian guards covered themselves with glory, has been followed up by a very general and decisive victory over that part of the enemy's army which had advanced from Königstein and Pirna, on the great chaussée, leading from Peterswalde to Toplitz. It became of the utmost importance to make this attack, not only to give time for those columns of the army to fall back, which were still retiring upon the Altenberg and Dippoldswalde road, but at the same time to extricate the corps under General Kleist, which had not disengaged itself from the mountains.

The enemy had the advantage, in pushing rapidly forward upon our right flank, on a good line of road; whereas the columns of the Allied Army, although retiring by shorter lines, were impeded not only by the unfavourable state of the weather, but by almost impassable roads.

A great proportion of the artillery train and baggage of the Allied Army had not yet got clear of the mountains, when the enemy had arrived at Hellen-

dorf

dorf and Kulm, about three German miles distant from Toplitz, the scene where the action took place.

The attack being determined upon, the following disposition of the troops, destined for that purpose, was immediately made. Six thousand Russian grenadiers, two thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry, under the immediate orders of General Miloradovitch, together with twelve thousand Austrians, under Count Colorado and General Bianchi, commenced the action; the remainder of the troops collected for this enterprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain.

The village of Kulm is situated at the bottom of a range of mountains which forms an almost impregnable barrier between Saxony and Bohemia; from this point branches off two distinct ranges of mountain, east and west; between these ranges the ground is generally flat, affording however in some places good defensible positions. Upon this ground, immediately fronting the village of Kulm, the enemy collected a strong force of infantry, with a great portion of artillery; a galling fire was kept up incessantly from this point upon the Russians, under General Miloradovitch.

Such was the strength of the adjacent heights of Kulm, and so ably had the enemy disposed of their force for their defence, that it was judged more expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence of which, the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced. While these movements were executing, the corps of General Kleist, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared in the enemy's rear, descending the road  
by

by which the enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner. The enemy's left were turned by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the Austrians under Count Coloredo, the cavalry charging repeatedly, while upon the other flank General Milaradovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above forty pieces of artillery and sixty tumbrils, much baggage, and the whole equipage of General Vandamme, fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by General Kleist, nothing was left for the enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat.

The route now became general, the enemy throwing down their arms in every direction, and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standards, to seek for shelter in the woods.

The fruits of this victory are considerable. The General Commanding, Vandamme, six other General Officers, of which are Generals Giott, Hächtox, Himberg, and Prince Reuss; sixty pieces of artillery, and about ten thousand prisoners, with six standards.

The whole of General Vandamme's staff, and many officers of rank are also among the prisoners.

The enemy continue their retreat, closely pursued by the Cossacks and allied cavalry.

Having received a severe contusion by the explosion of a shell shortly after the commencement of the action, I was under the necessity of quitting the field of battle, and am therefore indebted for the latter details which I have given your Lordship, to Colonel Cooke, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, whom  
upon

upon this, as upon every other occasion since he has been attached to me, has afforded me great assistance.

I have now the pleasing task of calling your Lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honour and advantage of the allied army.

It would appear that upon the 25th Marshal Macdonald had occupied a very strong position in the neighbourhood of Jauer, in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery. He was, however, attacked by General Blucher upon the morning of the 26th, and after a very sharp contest, driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground fifty pieces of artillery, thirty-nine tumbrils and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners, exceeding ten thousand men.

The contest was renewed with fresh vigour, and with equal success on the part of General Blucher, the whole of the 27th and 28th, of which the result appears to be, that thirty pieces of cannon and five thousand more prisoners, have been taken during the two last days.

According to the latest intelligence, General Blucher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.

General Prince Reuss, whom I named to your Lordship as among the prisoners taken in the very brilliant affair of yesterday, is dead of his wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Moore, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Vigo, off Rostock, the 2d inst.*

**H**AVING reason to think that Rear-Admiral Hope may by this time have left Gottenburgh for England, I address this, direct to you, and have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. General Vegesak marched out of Rostock at day-light, and drove back the enemy's advanced guard, which was within eight or nine miles of Rostock; and having received reinforcements from the Prince Royal of Sweden, after the victory of Gross-Buren, he has been able to follow them up, and force them to evacuate Wismar. I have had a dispatch from Count Wallmoden, dated Woblin, the 28th ult., informing me that in consequence of the victories of the Prince Royal of Sweden, he had been able to resume his operations against Davoust, who was still at Schwerin.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
SEPTEMBER 23d, 1813.

No. LX.

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*Foreign-Office, September 23, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and an extract, were last evening received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Edward Thornton, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the head-quarters of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden ; from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the head-quarters of the Emperor of All the Russias ; and from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia ; dated Jüterboch, September 8, and Toplitz, September 1st, and 31st August 1813.

*Jüterboch,*

MY LORD,

*Juterboch, Sept. 8, 1813.*

**A**LMOST immediately after the dispatch of my letters of yesterday's date from Bruck I set off for this place, Baron de Wetterstedt having received a summons from the Prince Royal of Sweden to proceed hither.

I arrived here this morning, and have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the bulletin of the operations of the day before yesterday, which have been attended with the most important results, and which have conferred immortal honour on the Prussian army, against whom the whole force of the enemy was directed, and who sustained the unequal contest with unexampled bravery and firmness.

The accounts from the side of Mecklenburgh confirm the retreat of Marshal Davoust from Schwerin, and his passage across the Elbe, in the direction of Magdeburgh. As it is possible that this movement was combined with the attack of Marshal Ney, and was intended to act as a diversion against Berlin on the other side, Count de Wallmoden has been directed to approach Magdeburgh on this side the Elbe, for the purpose of watching the movements from that fortress. The corps of General Hirschfeld has the same destination against Wittenberg, and the main body of the allied army will take such a position as will counteract any operations on the side of Torgau. It is understood that Buonaparte has taken the command of the army acting against General Blucher, the latter of whom has moved from Laubau to Gorlitz ; but it may be equally the intention of the former to act in conjunction with the corps at Torgau against this army, and it is necessary to be prepared for such an event.

It is understood that the head-quarters will be  
con-



continued in this place to-morrow ; but the troops have been moved forward, and six thousand Swedish troops have been placed under the orders of General Bulow, in order to act with his corps.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. THORNTON.

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*Head-Quarters, Jüterboch,  
September 8, 1813.*

THE Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters to Rabenstein on the 4th of this month.

At the moment when His Royal Highness had commenced a movement, in order to advance with the Russian and Swedish army to Roslau, with an intention of there crossing the Elbe, and of taking the direction of Leipzig, His Royal Highness learnt that the enemy, after having made a demonstration of passing over to the left side of the river, had suddenly returned into his entrenchments of Teuchel and Tragun, in advance of Wittenburg. This sudden return afforded a presumption, either that he intended to attack the combined army in their passage across the Elbe, or to make a rapid march upon Berlin.

The Prince Royal slackened the pace of his troops, and announced that it should take place the following day : two battalions, a Swedish and a Prussian, were dispatched to Roslau, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Holst, Aide-de-Camp of His Royal Highness, in order to collect all materials necessary for the construction of a bridge.

The reports of the out-posts announced every moment, that the enemy's army was marching upon Zahne. This post, occupied by the corps of General Dobschutz, belonging to the corps d'armée of General Count Tauentzein, was attacked by a very superior force, on the 4th of September, in the  
1813, X x after-

afternoon, and maintained its ground with great bravery.

The enemy having been repulsed in several attacks, re-entered his entrenchments before Wittenburg.

Next day, the 5th of September, most murderous attacks were renewed against Zahne, and in spite of the courage displayed by General Dobschutz, with the troops under his orders, that position was carried. The same was the case, after an obstinate resistance, with respect to the post of Seyda, occupied by the corps of Tauentzein.

The reports of the country people, of the outposts and of secret agents, announced positively that the enemy was taking the route of Torgau. These accounts came in every hour, only one single person brought word that the enemy intended to proceed to Jüterboch.

The Prince Royal set out on the 6th of September, at three o'clock in the morning, from Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights Lobessen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of General Tauentzein, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from General Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Jüterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before General Tauentzein, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers.—The Swedish army, who had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Jüterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard under the orders of Count Woronzow, and of the corps of General Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenburg. The cannonade and musquetry began

immediately between the Prussian troops and the army of the enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment, in order to form in the order of battle. The Prussian army, at most forty thousand men strong, sustained, in the mean while, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of seventy thousand of the enemy, supported by two hundred pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for one moment, and if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing seventy battalions of Russians and Swedes, ten thousand horse of both nations, and an hundred and fifty pieces of artillery advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the enemy principally directed his attacks. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The fate of the battle was instantly decided. The enemy's army beat a retreat, the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated with great precipitation upon the route of Dahme.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armée,—those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and of that of the Duke of Padua, and of from three to four thousand Polish troops, foot and horse ; the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Donnawitz, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, five

thousand prisoners, three standards, from five and twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, and upwards of two hundred ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed, are strewed with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; six thousand of the former have already been collected. Vigorously pursued, the enemy, who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening General Webcser, who had been ordered to proceed with five thousand men from Luckau upon Dahme, attacked in that town, where the Prince de la Moskwa and the Dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made two thousand five hundred prisoners. Major Helwig, with five hundred horse, advanced upon Sweinitz and Hertzberg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. General Orouck, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of one thousand prisoners, and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and General Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharpshooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the enemy has lost, up to this moment, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, more than fifty pieces of cannon, and four hundred ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have been immense; half of the escort of the Prince de la Moskwa was killed; Marshal Duke de Reggio charged himself the infantry of the Count de Tautentzein. The loss of Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between four and five thousand men, in killed and wounded. However, the results of the day ought to

to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

The corps vied with each other in courage and devotion. The heroic example shewn on this occasion by the Prussian army, is calculated to exist for ever in the annals of military fame, and to inspire all those who fight for the independence of Germany. The Russian and Swedish troops who took part in the engagement, have valiantly seconded the efforts of their brethren in arms. General Bulow has displayed the coolness and bravery of a warrior, who has no other object than the glory of his King, and the defence of his country. The Officers under his command have imitated his honourable example. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, Generals Oppen, Borstel, and Thumen, and Colonel Krafft, have distinguished themselves in the most brilliant manner.

General the Count de Tawenzlein, has continued to give proofs of his talents and *sang froid*. He has, during nearly the whole affair, sustained most vigorous and repeated attacks of the enemy, and has been of great assistance towards the successful result of the struggle, as much by the boldness he has shewn, as by the admirable choice of his position.

The Russian General, Count de Manteuffel, distinguished himself in charging at the head of his brigade. Generals Woronzow, Czernicheff, Benckendorff, and Hirschfeldt, having been placed much in advance upon the right wing of the army, were not enabled to assist in the engagement, but they have materially contributed to our success by the positions which they occupied.

Marshal the Count de Stedinc, and General the Baron de Wintzingerode, the Generals, Officers,

and men under their command, regretted that the precipitate retreat of the enemy at their approach, did not leave them the opportunity of rendering their destruction complete, by a simultaneous attack. The wind, and the great clouds of dust, for a long time prevented the Russian and Swedish armies from distinguishing each other, notwithstanding that they marched in concert, and upon the same line.

The Prince Royal has been constantly attended by his Staff. General the Baron de Aldererentz, did not leave him until he had received directions to proceed to the right of the Prussian army with several pieces of cannon, under the direction of Colonel Cardill. This General has entirely fulfilled the intentions of His Royal Highness, and he daily acquires new claims upon his esteem and friendship.

He is also much satisfied with the zeal of Generals the Baron de Tawast, and the Count de Lowenhjelm. Generals the Baron de Suchtelen, de Vincent, de Krusemark, and Pozzo di Borgo, have constantly attended near the Prince Royal's person.

A solemn *Te Deum* has this day been chaunted in every corps of the army, for the advantages which have been gained by the combined forces since the commencement of hostilities.

Among the prisoners are a number of Saxons, who have requested permission to form themselves into a Saxon Legion, to fight in behalf of the independence of the Sovereigns, and of the liberty of Germany. The Prince Royal has complied with their offer, persuaded that the devotion of these brave men will prove satisfactory to the Allied Powers.



*Imperial Head-Quarters, Toplitz,*  
*September 1, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE Emperor Alexander arrived at Prague on the 15th ultimo. The greater part of the Russian army in Silesia, and a corps of Prussians, moved into Bohemia on the 11th and 12th ultimo, and formed a junction with the Austrian army on the 17th and following days.

On the 19th the Austrian army, except the corps already on the frontier, passed in review before the Emperors and the King of Prussia, near Jungfern Tignitz.

On the 22d the whole of the allied army passed the frontier into Saxony, in four columns, by Peterswalde, Altenberg, Marienberg, and to the left of the last named place.

Count Wittgenstein, on the right, having met Gouvion St. Cyr, and disposed him twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet in the lines of Perna, and seized that post the same evening.

The 23d the several columns moved towards the right to concentrate. The Imperial head-quarters, being the 21st at Comotau, the 22d at Zoblitze, and the 23d at Mit Seida. The 24th they were moved to Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde.

The 25th, at three in the afternoon, the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. The out-posts were driven in and the defences reconnoitred.

The city was evidently out of reach of being carried by a coup-de-main without much loss, and as there was no object to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped.

On the 26th, the enemy, under cover of their  
X x 4 batteries,



batteries, endeavoured to regain their outposts, which occasioned a cannonade and firing which lasted all the day : towards evening the Austrians stormed a redoubt and spiked the ordnance, and some attacks were made with a view to provoke the enemy, and if opportunity favoured to follow him into the town.

On the 27th, the weather, which had for several days been extremely wet and cold, became uncommonly thick and bad, and it rained without intermission for more than twenty-four hours, with many heavy showers. The enemy showed himself in much greater force, several large masses of infantry appeared upon his right, supported by artillery, and by attacks from the center, which was protected by the works.

This menace, on the Austrian left beyond Plauen towards the vale of Tharand, was not formidable, and was opposed by a sufficient number of Austrian troops ; but in the middle of the day reports arrived that Pirna was re-occupied in force, and that General Blücher, who had been engaged five times in six days, two of which were general actions, one in presence of Buonaparte on the Bober, and one in which he had taken Marshal Macdonald's baggage, had fallen back to Jauer. At the same time large columns moved out of the town and formed masses to attack the right, as if to turn it, and to cover a movement to the left behind the Elbe. This had the appearance of the enemy declining the combat on the Leipzig or Erfurt roads, and moving to his left to gain the Bohemian line, and it was resolved to make a flank march immediately, in five columns by the right, to reach the important passes in that direction before him, and to choose a field of battle in Bohemia, instead of one towards the old ground of Lützen, to which it was not certain that he would advance.

This day produced several severe partial actions,

in which the enemy had many men killed and made prisoners in charges of cavalry, and it was expensive to both sides by the continued cannonade and heavy fire of musketry. The ground, which is deep clay in many places, became so wet that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and all carriages sunk to the axletrees.

The Emperor was passing along the front of the line towards the right where an attack was ordered, and had stopped for a moment to direct the movement of some Russian battalions, on a ground within reach of the cross fire of two French batteries, when General Moreau, who was speaking to His Imperial Majesty, and close to him, was wounded. The shot struck one thigh, passed through the horse, and shattered the other leg, so that the General was obliged to submit to the amputation of both, considerably above the knee. It is impossible to shew more heroic magnanimity and composure than the General has displayed in every circumstance of this dreadful wound, and from that firmness and tranquillity, there is reason to hope his life may be preserved. He has been removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Eger. The Emperor remained by him when he fell till he was placed upon several of the Cossack's pikes and carried off, and after the operation went with the King of Prussia to see him; and has paid him every possible attention.

Head-quarters were that night at Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde. The 28th head-quarters were at Altenberg, and on the 29th at Duchs.

On the 29th the enemy having moved in force, under General Vandamme, by Peterswalde to Hollendorf and Culm, attempted to attack the baggage and ordnance moving to Toplitz by roads which unite near that place. The Russian foot guards, who had on the preceding day cut a passage for

one.

one hundred pieces of field ordnance, not one of which was lost, stopped this attack, and, supported by some part of the Russian Imperial cavalry guard and cuirassiers, kept the enemy in check the whole of the day, while the columns of baggage and artillery passed in their rear. In the evening they were reinforced by some battalions of Russian grenadiers, and a considerable force was assembled at Töplitz. Orders were sent to General Kleist, whose column of Prussian troops was meant to move in the night by Zinwalde upon Hollendorf, so as to be ready to attack General Vandamme in the rear, when the other troops should attack in front.

On the 30th, the Austrian divisions Coloredo and Bianchi, were added to the troops above named, and the command was given to General Barclay de Tolly: the Emperor and the King were on the height near the field, and Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg was also a spectator. The enemy was posted near Culm, a seat of the Thun family, and in the woods; the attack was made about ten with great spirit, and the enemy had already lost ground, when General Kleist appeared. He turned against the Prussians and attempted to cut a passage with great impetuosity, but the attacks of the allies were carried on with so much vigour, that the enemy was completely beat on all points, and driven into the woods. General Vandamme and three other Generals, one of whom is General Ackso, their best engineer, were taken in the evening, another was found killed either on that or the preceeding day, some colours were taken, with from forty to fifty pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners. Two other Generals and some thousand troops who had got into the mountains, surrendered this morning near Peterswalde. The Russian guards and cavalry engaged the preceeding day, had an opportunity of being again distinguished.

Head-

Head-quarters were at Töplitz on the 30th and continued there this day.

General Wittgenstein was attacked beyond Altenburg on the 30th, and drove back the enemy. This day, it seems, the French have entirely left the mountains.

The defeat of the enemy by the Crown Prince of Sweden and by General Blueher, of which accounts were received last night, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies.

Sir Charles Stewart, who has been in every action within his reach, was unfortunately wounded yesterday, by the splinter of a shell, above the knee; the bone is not injured, and it is hoped he will not long be confined.

Upon the whole, the gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th, near Töplitz, though they were performed by a small part of the army, have had every consequence of decisive victory.

The Deum was sung this morning at the head of the Russian guards. The three Sovereigns were present, and the guards marched past them in review in as complete order as if they had been in a camp of instruction, instead of having been employed in making forced marches, or engaging the enemy, for eighteen days without intermission.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

MY LORD,

*Toplitz, September 1, 1813.*

IT is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that at the moment of the departure of the messenger Fisher for England, a dispatch was received from General Bucher, dated Holstein, in Silesia, the 30th ult. which informs His Prussian Majesty that he attacked the enemy again on the 29th in a position behind

hind the Bober river, and completely defeated them, and took General Puttow, and the greatest part of Marshal Macdonald's Staff, prisoners; also two eagles, and twenty-two pieces of cannon were taken.

From the 26th to the 29th, the corps of General Blucher has taken 15,000 prisoners, and near one hundred pieces of cannon.

When the Officer, the bearer of this dispatch, left General Blucher's head-quarters, on the 30th, a report was received of General Horn having entered Buntzlau on that day.

A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia began to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the sixty alluded to, as having been taken in the action of the 30th, near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Toplitz, August 31, 1813.*

I ENCLOSE your Lordship the only official document which I have as yet received of the late glorious successes, being a General Order of General Blucher to his army.

I also annex the official report received here from the Prince Royal of Sweden, on which, as well as upon the other very brilliant successes of the allied armies, I beg leave to offer your Lordship my sincere congratulations.

[These documents have already appeared in public]

## MEMORANDUM.

BY an official inaccuracy the dispatches of Sir Charles Stewart, which appeared in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 21st instant, were misdated:

That dated 27th of August, from Zehista, should be dated the 26th.

That of the 29th of August, from Altenberg, should be dated the 28th.

That of the 30th of August, from Toplitz, should be dated the 29th.

*Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1813.*

**R**EAR-ADMIRAL Graham Moore writes to Mr. Croker from Rostock, on the 10th September, that Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden had his head-quarters at Domitz on the 8th.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 25th,  
1813.

No. LXI.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, September 25, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received from Major MacDonald.

*Kaliski, Dantzic-Bay, September 7,*  
MY LORD, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the morning of the 29th ultimo, the Russian and French outposts having a trifling affair at the village of Langefuhr, towards evening the enemy came out in force, attacked and cannonaded the whole line. The advanced posts were at first driven in, but, being reinforced, soon recovered their ground. In this affair the enemy's loss may be estimated at four hundred—that of the allies at three hundred men.

It being deemed necessary to obtain possession of the village of Langefuhr, situated on the high road from Dantzic to Berlin, about a mile from Dantzic,



Dantzic, and a thousand yards from the fort called the Hagelsberg, on the 2d instant, at five P. M. the allied troops moved in three columns to the attack. The right, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and a body of Cossacks, were to obtain possession of a hill opposite to and commanding the village, while the centre, consisting of infantry, supported by cavalry, attacked the village; and the left, also composed of infantry and cavalry, were to advance through a plain to the left of the village, to drive the enemy from a mill, in which he was entrenched.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the different attacks were made in a most gallant stile, the enemy being completely surprised and driven from the whole of these posts. The enemy's loss on this occasion amounts to one thousand; seven officers and two hundred and fifty men of which were made prisoners. That of the allies, in all, three hundred killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. MACDONALD,  
Major Royal Horse Ar-  
tillery.

*To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, September 25, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Lubbelow,  
August 24, 1813.*

**O**N the 17th August Marshal Davoust put himself in motion, and, penetrating the line of neutrality, attacked our advanced posts on the Stecknitz. He was employed for two days to drive them from this small river, near Buchen and Lauenburg, during which time he evacuated Lubeck, and, with a few thousand men, made at the same time a demonstration upon Möllen. The next day, 18th August, collecting his force, he moved slowly forward in two columns, the one directing its march upon Lauenburgh and Boitzenburg, the other upon Buchen. After all observations we could not estimate these columns less than from twelve to fourteen thousand men, and I was informed that five thousand remained in camp near Schwartzenebeck. The advance of the enemy was so cautious, that they hardly gained one German mile in a day. In this manner he arrived, on the 21st, in the vicinity of Vellahn, two miles from Hagenow, where I had assembled the whole of my cavalry, and the one half of my infantry, with the intention of attacking, with superior force, one of the enemy's columns, should a favourable opportunity offer itself. In the meantime I engaged the enemy at Vellahn, in order to induce him to shew his force—this had the desired effect, and he appeared to have about twenty thousand men, as nearly as I could observe. The  
loss

loss was on both sides some hundreds of men, and the affair having continued till night, both parties remained in their position. The next day, 22d August, not wishing to engage in a decisive action, I moved to Hagenow, and from thence, the following day, to the plain of Kraack, between Hagenow and Neustadt, leaving the advanced guard at the former place, in case the enemy should advance, that I might be enabled to judge of his strength, having determined not to retreat except before much superior force. In the meantime General Vegesack, commanding the Swedish troops, not having been attacked, had made a demonstration upon Möllen, on the 21st August, with twelve hundred men. On the 23d, I learnt that the enemy, who on the 22d had not pressed much towards Hagenow, was moving upon Schwerin, having left the environs of Hagenow and Cammin. Whilst I remained in my position at Kraack, I gave orders to General Vegesack to gain one day's march upon the enemy, to be before him in case he should move from Schwerin to Gustrow and Rostock. To-day, the 24th, it is reported to me that the enemy has left Wittenburg, and that he is moving with his whole force upon Schwerin. I conclude, therefore, that his intention is to march to Swedish Pomerania, which would decide us to follow him by cutting him off from his communication from Hamburg, by constantly engaging and harassing his rear guard. The enemy's march appears to me to be very hazardous ; it is true that his force might decide much, but however superior he may be in point of numbers, I flatter myself that, in the position which I have occupied, I shall find the surest means to resist him as long as possible in preventing him from gaining his object, which must have failed had I risked a decisive action with a corps so inferior in numbers as mine. In fact, the enemy would have, in less than eight days, made a con-

quest of the two duchies of Mecklenburgh, after we should have lost a battle, or after a retreat, which we should have been forced to make to avoid an engagement.

In case the enemy's intention should not be directed upon Rostock, and that he only means to turn my right; I hope to give him a good deal to do in the intersected country of Mecklenburgh, where I shall look for a favourable opportunity to defeat him, or, by manœuvring, force him to retreat.

I shall feel highly flattered, if the measures which I have taken, and of which I have given your Lordship a detailed account, should meet the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince; Regent.

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*Head-Quarters, Grabau,  
August 26, 1813.*

I BEG leave to refer your Lordship to my last statement, and to inform your Lordship, that having been ordered yesterday by the Prince Royal of Sweden, to join his army, with the troops here under my command; I went to Grabau for the purpose of marching to this destination.

I am happy to receive to-day the accompanying bulletin, announcing the victory which the army under the command of His Royal Highness gained over the enemy\*. It is in consequence of this advantage, that I have been countermanded in the forementioned march, and that instead of joining the Prince Royal, I am directed to remain with my troops in Mecklenburgh, for the purpose of defending this country against the enemy.

\* The enclosure here alluded to has already been published.

*Head-Quarters, Schwerin,  
September 4, 1813.*

THE Prince Royal of Sweden, having countermanded the order which he gave me to join him, charged me with the defence of Mecklenburgh. In consequence of which, after having allowed my troops time to concentrate, I marched the day before yesterday on Crivitz and the neighbourhood, in order that I might effect a junction with the Swedish force which covered Rostock, which was under the command of General Vegesack. It was my intention by thus gaining one or two marches upon the enemy, and masking my movement by the advanced guard of General Tettenborn, whom I left before Schwerin, and who had kept the enemy in continual alarm, to fall with a superiority on General Loison, who was detached from Marshal Davoust, at Wismar. On my march I received the information, that the enemy (whose force consisted of eighteen thousand French, twelve thousand Danes, and one hundred pieces of cannon) had, notwithstanding his confirmed superiority, suddenly retired from Schwerin during the night of the 2d instant; by forced marches he reached Ratzeburg and Lubeck, and judging from the intelligence which I have received from all quarters, I can have no doubt that his intention is to join the grand French army, and to move either against the right of the Prince Royal of Sweden, or upon the rear of the grand army of the allies on the left bank of the Elbe. I am confirmed in this opinion by the separation of the Danish and French troops, the latter of which have moved upon Ratzeburg, and the former upon Lubeck; under this impression I shall pass the Elbe as soon as the enemy shall have passed the Steignitz, and I shall be certain of his intentions. The news which I have just received

from the head quarters of the Prince Royal of Sweden, confirm me in the idea, that Marshal Davoust is marching to the assistance of the grand French army.

The position which the troops under my orders have occupied, has not only prevented the enemy from effecting the conquest of Mecklenburgh, but has rendered it impossible for him to attack us, and, far from having obtained the least advantage, he has been daily harassed and engaged on all sides with our light troops, and has suffered a loss of several hundred prisoners. On his retreat to Schönberg and Ratzeburgh, we have taken more than five hundred.

I hope by passing the Elbe at Domitz, either to arrest the march of Marshal Davoust, or to find an opportunity of attacking him with advantage.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 25th,  
1813.

No. LXII.

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*Foreign-Office, September 25, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have this day been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias, and Edward Thornton, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden, dated Töplitz, September 7, and Jüterboch, September 10, 1813.



*Imperial Head-Quarters, Töplitz,*  
 MY LORD, . . . . . *September 7, 1813.*

**I**N my last dispatches by the messenger Fisher, I had the honour to relate the removal of a Russian and Prussian army from Silesia to Bohemia, to form a junction with the Austrian forces at the close of the armistice, and the subsequent march of the combined forces of the three powers, to a position on the left bank of the Elbe close to Dresden; also, that, for reasons therein stated, the allied army made a flank march to the right, repassed the Bohemian frontier, and assembled near this place, where the first corps of the French Army, under General Vandamme, having mistaken the object of the allies, and having advanced into the Bohemian territory on the left bank of the Elbe, in order to attack the line of march, was cut off. That a Russian corps under Count Ostermann Tolstoy, of which some regiments of the Russian Imperial Guards formed the principal part, had gained immortal honour in stopping and bearing the whole weight of General Vandamme's corps, until on the following day, by an able disposition, the whole of this French force was routed, cut off, and dispersed in the woods; all its Generals, its cannon, and several of its eagles and colours being taken.

In the meanwhile, the Prince Royal of Sweden having out-manœuvred the attack directed upon Berlin, and having gained a decided victory on the 24th ult. with his left wing, and followed up his successes by advancing both his wings and his centre, as far as circumstances would permit, has every where defeated the enemy and taken his cannon. And General Blücher, with the Russian Generals Langeron and Sacken, having destroyed the whole corps of Macdonald and parts of other corps united to him, retiring only when the enemy opposed

posed very superior forces, has driven the enemy across the Bober, the Queiss, and the Neisse, and has compelled Buonaparte to come out a second time to meet him near Bautzen, having taken upwards of eighteen thousand prisoners, and one hundred pieces of cannon, with stores and baggage in proportion.

General Benigsen, with the first army of reserve, exceeding eighty thousand men, has crossed the Oder, and is advancing to the Bober, his advanced guard being already beyond the Katzbach.

In the meanwhile, the supplies which were required after the very great exertions made by the army, in twice passing the mountains during such unseasonable weather, having arrived, the forces which have been at head-quarters are again in motion.

The Russians and Prussians, under General Barclay de Tolly, and Count Wittgenstein, with several Austrian divisions, have re-entered Saxony, by Peterswalde and Marienberg, and their advanced posts are again within sight of Dresden.

Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, with a great corps of the Austrian Army, has prolonged his flank march by Aussig and Leutmeritz, on Zwickau and Gabel, which will throw a redundancy of force on the enemy's right in Lusatia.

Both their Majesties the Emperors, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, remain at present in this town.

It is with deep concern that I have to report the death of General Moreau, which took place at Laun on the morning of the 2d inst. while dictating a letter, full of gratitude and manly sentiment, to the Emperor.

His remains are embalmed, and on the road to St. Petersburg, where they will be interred with every military honour.

Sir Charles Stewart, Count Ostermann Tolstoy (who has lost his left arm), and most of the wounded Officers, are doing well.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

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*Copy of a Dispatch from Edward Thornton, Esq.  
to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Jüterboch, 10th  
Sept. 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Combined Army in Bohemia has, on the evening of the 4th of September, and on the 5th made a movement in advance; and that it appears from the accounts received here to be the intention of the Allied Sovereigns in that quarter to recommence offensive operations.

This movement has, it should seem, already had the effect of recalling Buonaparte from the attack which he meditated against the army of General Blücher, who had fallen back before the superior forces of the former, and has compelled him to return towards the Elbe. General Blücher, in consequence, had himself resumed his former movements, and was already engaged in harassing the rear of the enemy in their retreat.

It should seem, by the accounts from the outposts, and from the flying parties of this army, that the French are withdrawing their heavy artillery across the Elbe towards Leipzig and Erfurt, which seems to indicate the intention of quitting entirely the right bank of that river.

The light cavalry of this army has penetrated on the left as far as Mühlberg on the Elbe, in the  
neigh-

neighbourhood of which, a body of two hundred Cossacks made about forty prisoners.

The head-quarters of the Prince Royal still remain here; but it seems probable that they will be removed to-morrow nearer to the Elbe, and with a view to the passage of that river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. I annex a printed copy of the last bulletin.  
E. T.

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#### BULLETIN.

*Head-Quarters, at Jüterboch,  
September 10, 1813.*

THE results of the battle of Dennevitz become more important every day beyond what might have been expected; already we reckon more than ten thousand prisoners, eighty pieces of cannon, upwards of four hundred ammunition waggons, three colours, and one standard, taken.

The enemy's army, after having been driven from Dahme by General Wobeser, hastened its retreat upon Torgau. Our light troops have never ceased to pursue it, making prisoners and taking ammunition waggons and baggage. The enemy has destroyed the bridges upon the Elster, in the neighbourhood of Annaburg and Hertzberg. The cavalry may easily ford it, but the bridges must be re-established for the artillery. Eight hundred prisoners were taken close under the tête-de-pont of Torgau; and several battalions of the enemy's army, not being able to enter Torgau, had thrown themselves on Mühlberg, and taken the direction of Dresden.

In the night between the 2d and 3d of September,

ber, Marshal the Prince of Eckmühl, evacuated Schwerin, with his whole corps. As he occupied a very strong position, this movement has been caused undoubtedly by the successes of the combined army on the side of Saxony. The enemy had previously the means of making his preparations for retreat, and was therefore enabled to carry off his artillery and baggage, and besides gained a considerable advance on the corps of General Walmöden and Vegesack, the first of whom was posted at Crevitz, and the latter near Warin. The corps of the Prince D'Eckmühl, marched in two columns on the same line, by the routes of Gadebusch and of Rhena, to within a league of Ratzeburgh: the division of General Loison, retired at the same time from Wismar by Grevesmöhlen to Schönberg. At this place the Danish troops separated from the French; the latter retiring upon Ratzeburgh, and the Danes continuing their march to Lübeck, where they left a garrison and encamped behind Oldesloh. The whole French corps d'armée have retired behind the Steckenitz, where it occupied intrenchments, after destroying all the means of passing the rivers.

The loss of the enemy in this precipitate retreat amounts already to more than one thousand men, five hundred of whom have been taken prisoners. The Cossacks, the corps of Lützow and of De Reiche, with the Hanseatic cavalry, have had many encounters with the enemy's rear guard. General Vegesack continued the pursuit even under the cannon of Lübeck. Major Arnim, who had distinguished himself in the command of the Hanseatic cavalry, was there killed by a ball. The Mecklenburgh chasseurs surprised a Danish squadron near Dassow, and occasioned a considerable loss.

General Vegesack has resumed his position at Grevesmöhlen. General Count Walmöden has re-entered Schwerin, and has since marched to  
Dömitz,

Dömitz, where he has constructed a bridge to be ready to cross the Elbe, in case of any part of the enemy's corps d'armée being detached to the left bank. General Tettenborn has his advanced posts at Boitzenburgh.

The Danes have committed great excesses in Mecklenburgh, which is the more remarkable, as they are commanded by a Prince of Hesse, whose family has been dispossessed by the Emperor Napoleon, notwithstanding which, he supports that cause, by serving under the Prince D'Echmuhl.

Wittenberg is strictly watched by Gen. Czernitschew. Different detachments observe Magdeburgh on the right bank of the Elbe. The remains of the corps of General Girard re-entered it by the left bank. The excursions of the garrison are now limited to the cutting of wood in the Forest of Biederitz, with the sole object of ruining that Forest, which belongs to the King of Prussia.

The advanced posts of Tauentzien's corps occupy Senftenberg, Elsterwerda, and Ruhland, and push parties as far as Hoyerswerda, and near to Grossenhayn. The Russian light troops are stationed along the Elbe as far as Mühlberg, and streighten Torzgau very much. Some detachments of Swedes, Russians, and Prussians, are gone to the environs of Bautzen, in order to reconnoitre the armies of Generals Benigsen and Blücher.

The army under General Vandamme was destroyed on the 30th of August, on the road from Töplitz to Peterswalde. General Vandamme himself was taken prisoner with five other Generals, and upwards of fifteen thousand men; eighty pieces of cannon were taken. After this brilliant success, the grand combined army of Bohemia, again debouched on the 5th September in Saxony, by Peterswalde and Altenberg, upon Pirna and Dippoldswalde. Some strong detachments, supported by large bodies who are kept in reserve, have been sent upon the rear of  
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the enemy, in order to cut off his communications. During this interval, the Emperor Napoleon had gone, with his guards and some other troops, a second time towards Silesia. The Prince of Moskwa was to have covered his left flank; and after having conquered the army under the orders of the Prince Royal, to have marched with a part of his force, upon the Neisse. The events of the 6th deranged these projects. The army of the Prince of Moskwa has been dispersed. It has lost two-thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition, its baggage, and upwards of twenty thousand men. The Emperor Napoleon is retiring on Dresden; the army of General Blücher pursues him, and will probably occasion him great loss. In this manner the army of the north of Germany communicates already, by its left, with that of Silesia. The army of General Benigsen follows the movements of the latter.

A Swedish convoy passing through the Sound on the 2d of this month, was attacked by the Danish gun-boats. They occasioned no loss, and were instantly repulsed. A claim has been made, on the Danish side, because the Swedish merchant vessels no longer pay the duty of the Sound. This passage belongs in common to the two bordering powers; it is just that Sweden should no longer pay any duty; and it is to be expected, that, if Denmark does not adopt a system more analogous to her interests, and to the dignity of her people, the Sound duties will be abolished for ever, and for every power before the end of the year.

At the battle of Dennewitz, the Russian General Baron de Pahlen, at the head of the Hussar Regiment of Izum, and the Dragoon regiments of Riga and Finland, made a brilliant charge, between the left of General Borstel and the right of General Bülow, and took eight pieces of cannon from the enemy.

All the prisoners aver, that the Russian and  
Swedish



Swedish artillery, by the accuracy of their fire, and the boldness of their attack, produced the greatest effect, and caused much loss to the enemy. The Prussian army bears the same testimony.

The General Baron Winzingerode praises highly the zeal and talents of the Chief of his Staff, General Renny. The Prince Royal has observed his conduct with satisfaction on many occasions, and particularly in the last battle.

The Swedish army remembered with pride, that one of its greatest Captains, the Field-Marshal Count Torstenson, had already given renown to the Fields of Jüterboch, by the victory which he gained there in 1644. The Swedish troops bivouacked, the night of the 6th, nearly on the same ground.

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**BULLETIN** of the Operations of the Allied Army, under the Command of Field-Marshal the Prince Schwartzenberg.

*Head-Quarters, Altenberg, August 29, 1813.*

AS soon as it was ascertained that the French Emperor had concentrated the greatest part of his forces in Lusatia and Silesia, and that he not only threatened Blücher's corps but shewed a disposition of penetrating into Bohemia by Gabel, it became indispensably necessary to make a rapid movement towards the Elbe, in the rear of the French army.

The allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian troops, therefore, quitted their cantonments in Bohemia on the 22d August, and crossed the Saxon mountains (Eozgebürge) in columns. In spite of the worst weather and of deep roads, this movement was executed with order and dispatch.

As early as the 25th the major part of the allies began to assemble before Dresden. General Count Wittgenstein had advanced against the enemy near Gies-

Giesshübel, had repulsed them from their entrenched position at that place, as also from that beneath Göllenberg near Ober Sedlitz, where were posted the divisions of Duroc, Claparede, and part of that of Bonnet, under Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, and had forced them to retreat to Dresden with precipitation and disorder.

On the 26th, a strong reconnoitring corps was dispatched in the direction of Dresden, in order to to examine the works erected in the avenues leading to that city, and to ascertain the force and distribution of the enemy, after General Kleist had early in the morning succeeded in dislodging the enemy from what is called the Grosse Garten, before the suburbs. The allies moved, therefore, upon the city from several points.

Four guns, placed near the barrier of Freyberg, were dismounted and silenced by the Austrian artillery. Another work, erected near the barrier of Dippoldswalde, was stormed by Field-Marshal Count Colloredo with his usual bravery, notwithstanding the most resolute opposition; the guns found there, together with six others taken by him, were, most of them, spiked. In this affair the General lost three horses; and Lieutenant-Colonel Schneider, who at the head of the 2d battalion of chasseurs, rushed forward in the most spirited manner during a hot fire of musketry, was twice wounded. The enemy, at the same time, had made a sortie against our left wing, where the divisions of Weissenwolf and Mesko made the most gallant resistance, forced Löbde, and maintained themselves in it against the most obstinate attacks of the enemy. The contest having thereby become more violent, and the cannonade more severe, some houses in the suburbs of Dresden were set on fire.

In the interval, an account was received of the Emperor Napoleon having arrived at the head of his

his guards to support the city. Considerable masses of troops were also seen defiling towards Dresden, on the opposite roads. It was inferred from hence, that the French army must have evacuated Silesia, and that thus one of the chief objects of the present operation was attained. To attempt, however, under such circumstances, the taking of a city surrounded with a rampart and with ditches, and defended by a whole army, would have been madness, and it would have been barbarous uselessly to destroy that unfortunate city. The troops, therefore, which had been sent forward, were recalled to take up their first position on the hills before the town.

On the 27th, the enemy presented a considerable force upon our left wing, which, in spite of the gallant resistance opposed by the divisions of Bianchi and Crenneville, was losing ground, when the arrival of the division of Aloysius Lichtenstein restored the battle in our favour. On this occasion the two regiments, Archduke Rainer and Lusignan, suffered severely; their impetuosity led them too far; they were surrounded by three of the enemy's regiments of cavalry, and, the muskets being spoiled by the rain, they could only defend themselves with bayonets. The enemy then tried, with large masses, supported by numerous ordnance, to force the centre and right of our position; but all his efforts were obliged to yield to the gallantry of our troops. General Count Wittgenstein made several attacks upon the enemy's cavalry, and always overthrew them.

Towards evening we learned that the enemy was dispatching strong columns in the direction of Pirna; and earlier in the day General Osterman, who was charged with the blockade of Königstein, had reported, that many troops were passing the Elbe over the bridges in the vicinity of that fortress.

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These movements on our right, which interrupted the free communication with Bohemia, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining ourselves any longer in the Saxon mountains, divested as they were of all means of subsistence, rendered it necessary to proceed to Bohemia, in order to be nearer to our supplies.

The object of the offensive demonstration was attained; the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and that of General Blücher, were enabled to move forward and operate with effect upon the enemy's flank and rear. The allies therefore set out for Bohemia in the night of the 27th, during which march, the troops had to struggle with innumerable difficulties upon roads rendered almost impassable by the rain.

In the above affairs, we have to lament the loss of the brave General Andrassy, and of the Russian General Millesimo, Field-Marshal Count Giulay, and the Generals Maniassy and Frierenberger, were wounded; Generals Mesko and Seczen, are missing.

In Austria Prince de Reuss encamped on the 20th August near Vinsbach, with a view of covering the capital, and observing the frontiers of Bavaria.

General Hiller is posted in the suburbs of Villach, extending his advanced guards as far as Spital, in the valley of Traun on one side, and on the other to the road leading from the Brenner Mountain to Salzburg.

Field-Marshal Radivojevitch, has penetrated into Illyria by Carlstadt.

*Supplementary Report.**Töplitz, August 31, 1813.*

THE enemy having mistaken the causes which prompted us to our retrograde movements, attempted to send, from the defiles of the Saxon mountains, single corps to pursue us into Bohemia. General Vandamme, Commander of the first corps d'armée, was ordered to advance with fifty-two battalions, and about five thousand horse from Königstein, by the way of Peterswalde.

Nothing was opposed to him but the corps of the brave Russian, General Ostermann, scarcely composed of eight thousand troops, which, in the most gallant manner, disputed every inch of ground. On the 29th, about noon, the Imperial Russian Guards arrived to his relief, after one of the most arduous marches. The Commander-in-Chief dispatched likewise to his support, a Russian brigade of grenadiers from Eichwald. They attacked the enemy with the courage of lions, and, after incredible efforts, drove them as far as Karwitz. This glorious conduct of the Russians had the effect, that dispositions could be made for attacking the enemy on the following day.

Field - Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, Commander-in-Chief, ordered General Barclay de Tolly to make the attack, which he executed with his usual judgment. On the 30th, in the morning, the divisions of Colloredo and Bianchi, and the Russian brigade of General Knorring, turned the left of the enemy, while the Russians engaged his attention on the right, and General Kleist directed his march in the rear of the enemy upon the pass of Hollendorf, so as to cut off every retreat. General Knorring, at the head of his superior cavalry,

1813.

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forced

forced the first battery of the enemy, capturing three guns. The columns of Field-Marshal Count Colloredo most gallantly carried the heights on the left of the enemy, and drove them from Parchwit and Neudorf. After an obstinate resistance, the pass of Hollendorf was forced by General Kleist; the enemy were driven to despair; surrounded on all sides, and in front constantly pressed by the Russians towards the defiles, only a small portion of the enemy's horse succeeded in forcing their way; the rest were either cut down or made prisoners.

The field of battle is covered with dead; about eight thousand prisoners have been brought in, and their number is increasing every moment, as search is making after them in the woods. Eighty-one guns, two eagles, and two standards, fell into our hands; not one of the enemy's cannon escaped: General Vandamme, the General of Division Haxo, the Brigadier-Generals Guyot and Heimbrodt, are prisoners; Generals Dumonceau, Montesquieu-Fezensac, and Prince Reuss, fell in the battle. All the rest were either dispersed or wounded. The first corps d'armée, under General Vandamme, has ceased to exist.

The fruits of our former demonstration of acting on the offensive, are now apparent. On the 26th August, General Blücher attacked the corps of Macdonald, Ney, Lauriston, and Sebastiani, at Jauer, and defeated them after the most desperate opposition. The enemy is in the greatest disorder. By the last accounts, eighty pieces of cannon and six thousand prisoners had already been brought in. The number of prisoners would be yet greater, had not our troops fought with uncommon animosity, and employed principally the bayonet.

Colonel Mensdorf operated very successfully in the enemy's rear, intercepting couriers, making prisoners,



prisoners, and dispersing several detachments of horse sent against him. He even kept in awe the garrison of Leipsig, consisting of eight thousand men, who did not venture out of the town.

The Crown Prince defeated the enemy on the 23d, between Teltow and Trebbin, and took from them many pieces of cannon.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
OCTOBER 7th, 1813.

No. LXIII.

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*Foreign-Office, October 7, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extract and copies, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Töplitz, September 13 ; and from Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. dated Prague, September 14, 1813.

*Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated Töplitz, September 13, 1813.*

**T**HE Austrians have kept possession of the roads leading to Saxony by Marienberg and Altenberg, and General Kleinau from the former place to Chemnitz and Freyberg. The country between the Elbe and the Elster is over-run by several Partisan Corps from the Allies. These report that the enemy has been employed in moving the sick and convalescents and baggage to Leipsic.

*Prague,*

MY LORD, *Prague, September 14, 1813.*

ON the 8th instant, the corps of Count Wittgenstein, and that part of General Kleist's corps, under the orders of General Ziethen, which had advanced again through the mountains beyond Peterswalde and Zehista, on the road towards Dresden, were attacked by a very superior force of the enemy, and a very sharp affair took place.

Count Wittgenstein had his head-quarters at Pirna, when the enemy began their advance. The chief contest during the day was for the village of Dohna, which was defended with much valour and bravery by the Allies: but the enemy bringing up increasing numbers towards the evening, Count Wittgenstein determined to fall back and evacuate Dohna: General Ziethen's corps, therefore, was ordered to occupy Pirna in the evening, and Count Wittgenstein's corps retired towards Peterswalde.

The loss of the Allies, in this day's action, may be estimated at about one thousand men killed and wounded; that of the enemy was much more considerable.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in the field, and assisted at this day's action.

General Kleinau, with a corps, had been detached towards Freyberg and Chemnitz on the left, while the Austrians had moved, as I stated in a former dispatch, to Aussig and Leutmeritz, on the Elbe.

On the 9th, the enemy continued his advance, and the Allies retired, fighting every inch of ground in the mountains. Buonaparte had arrived, and a very large force was advancing, either with a determination to make a general attack, or for the purpose of great demonstration, to cover a retrograde movement, and the removal of a large magazine of powder from Königstein to Dresden.

On the advance of the enemy, orders were immediately

mediately sent for the Austrians to countermarch, and the Allies immediately began to collect all their forces in the already victorious fields of Culm and Töplitz.

On the 10th the enemy pressed seemingly with greater force from the mountains on Culm and towards Töplitz ; they had advanced not only with the columns that followed Count Wittgenstein's rear, but also with another very considerable corps by Zinnwalde and Kraufen. At this time the Austrian columns had not come into close communication from Aussig and Leutmeritz ; and it was known that the Russian and Prussian force, in front of Töplitz, was greatly outnumbered by the enemy : It was, however, determined, in the most gallant manner, to give him battle in the event of his advancing, and the disposition was accordingly made.

Being under the necessity of being removed from head-quarters, I learn from Colonel Cooke, that the enemy continued on the 11th to make such demonstrations as indicated a general attack ; and on the 12th they advanced and took possession of the village of Hollendorf, and came close to Culm. Above half the Austrian corps had now rejoined the army, and come into position : they had been marching in very bad weather and worse roads, without intermission, from the 10th, but arrived in excellent order ; and Buonaparte could now perceive the allied army, upwards of one hundred thousand men, in position, with eight hundred pieces of cannon, ready to give him battle. It seems, however, that he began his retreat, about mid-day, from Nollendorf : The Allies began immediately to clear their front, and to send out strong reconnoitring parties ; and General Kleinau's corps was again detached to the left, reinforced by two divisions under Prince Lichtenstein.

Up to mid-day on the 13th, the enemy still continued his retreat, breaking up and destroying all  
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the roads in every direction towards Dresden. This will somewhat delay the pursuit of the Allies, and will make even any lateral or flank movement more difficult.

Accounts have been received of General Blücher's having entered Bautzen on the 10th, but I have received no official bulletins from the Prussian head-quarters.

The Russian Colonel Prince Modatoff, of the Alexandrowski guards, executed a brilliant *coup* on the 9th, between Bautzen and Dresden. He blew up two hundred ammunition waggons, took a part of Buonaparte's baggage, and made one thousand two hundred prisoners.

I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely on the brilliant victory of the Prince of Sweden. The additional lustre which is reflected in this day's battle, on the arms of His Prussian Majesty, is forcibly dwelt on by His Royal Highness, who states that the soldiers of the Great Frederick are again visible in every action in which they have been engaged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

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MY LORD,

*Prague, Sept. 14, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, two reports I have received since I left Töplitz from Colonel Cooke, respecting the operations of the allied and French armies on the 11th and 12th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

*Töplitz, September 11, 1813.*

THE enemy advanced against us about an hour after you had been removed from hence upon the 10th instant.

The utmost uncertainty appeared to exist, as well as to their number, as the point upon which they would attack.

Towards evening, a strong detachment of the enemy's light troops got possession of the road which leads through the pass to Altenberg, and drove in the grenadiers of the Russians nearly to the plain below.

As the enemy made use of no cannon, and did not appear upon the Peterswalde road at the same time, there appeared no indication of a serious attack at so late an hour in the day.

The Allies, however, threw back their left, placing troops and guns all along the foot of the hill, between the village of Culm and Töplitz, while the whole army were formed in position of two lines, having their right appuyé upon the mountain adjacent to the town; columns of infantry were in reserve on either flank.

The ground was crowded, and could afford little advantage, in the event of a serious effort; upon the front of the French.

The firing ceased about sunset, and the Allies remained in position during the night.

I am inclined to attribute this movement upon the part of the enemy, to a desire of learning the general feature of the country about us, and the number of troops we had at hand.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY COOKE.

*To Sir Charles Stewart.*

*Töplitz,*

SIR,

*Töplitz, September 12, 1813.*

THE enemy increased considerably in number during the whole of yesterday; towards evening great motion was perceptible upon their left flank. They soon advanced with guns upon the high road, and above the Russians, under Count Pahlen, from the village of Nollendorf, nearly into Culm.

Towards night, we were reinforced by above twenty-five thousand men, of the Austrian army. These troops were immediately placed in position upon our extreme left, a certain distance up the mountains. They had marched with little interruption since the morning of the 10th instant, and during the whole night, but were in good order and without stragglers.

Every thing indicated a general attack upon the ensuing morning.

The prisoners accounted for the skirmish of yesterday, by stating, that Buonaparte had reconnoitred us, and at night the whole range of mountains was covered with the enemy's fires.

The corps of St. Cyr and Victor, the whole cavalry of the guard, and the remainder of Vandamme's division, were the troops in front of us.

About twelve o'clock this day, however, the enemy commenced his retreat from Nollendorf.

It is believed, they have detached strongly towards Kommatau. In consequence of this, General Kleinau has been reinforced by two divisions of Austrian light troops, under the orders of Prince Lichtenstein.

The Allies are otherwise posted as I reported to you on the 10th.

The remainder of the Austrians, detached towards the Elbe, are covering the Aussig road upon our right.

Dispatches have reached us this day from the  
Prinee

Prince Royal of Sweden, announcing the joyful tidings of a victory gained by the allies, under His Royal Highness's command, in the neighbourhood of Witttemberg.

Upwards of 8000 prisoners, 60 guns, 200 tumbrils, and 40 pieces of cannon, had been taken. The Prussians are said to have sustained the brunt of this affair, to have lost many people, and to have done great honour to their army. This was fought upon the 7th and 8th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October 7, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Count Wallmoden, dated

*Head-Quarters, Domitz,  
September 20, 1813.*

MY LORD,

SINCE my last report, dated Schwerin the 4th instant, Marshal Davoust continued upon the River Stocknitz.

Having moved to Domitz, I caused a bridge of boats to be there built across the Elbe, with a *Tête-de-Pont*, in order to pass the river as soon as the enemy should appear upon the left bank, although he remained combined with the Danes, with whom I imagined he had ceased to co-operate in consequence of the late disjointed march of the French troops upon Ratzeburgh, and of the Danes upon Lubeck: the enemy continued, contrary to my expectations, in a state of inactivity for several days. I consequently once more made a movement to-

wards



wards him, fixing my head-quarters at Hagenow on the 12th instant.

But having been apprised by intercepted letters of Marshal Davoust's intention to detach eight or nine thousand men, in order to clear the left bank of the Elbe, and advance towards Magdeburg, I crossed the river at mid-night, on the 14th instant, near Donitz, taking the troops under my command, with the exception of the Swedes and Mecklenburgers, who remained in the position of Grevesmühlen, and the Hanseatic legion, which I left with the infantry of Lutzow's corps on the right bank. On the 15th I occupied the position of Jetzel, near Dauenberg.

In the mean time, Marshal Davoust had detached the General of Division Pecheux, with the chief part of his division, which having passed the Elbe, had marched upon Dahlenburg.

Late on the evening of the 15th, I was informed this force had taken up the position of Gorde.

On the following morning, the 16th, at day-break, I put the troops in motion. The enemy had occupied the heights in front of Gorde, on the Dannenberg road. I posted my troops in the valley, with the view of concealing my numbers from the enemy, as well as there to await his attack.

Towards mid-day, I received intelligence that he had but partially occupied Gorde, and that the main part of his force was between the villages of Oldendorf and Eichsdorf, a quarter of a German mile in rear of Gorde. No time was now to be lost in making the attack.

I caused the Hanoverian infantry, with two batteries, to march, under the command of Major-General Lyon, upon the great road leading to His Majesty's Castle of Gorde, in order to attack the enemy in front; General Tettenborn, forming the advance guard, with three regiments of Cossacks. I directed at the same time six battalions of infantry,

try, one battery, and a regiment of hussars of the Russian German Legion, to move under General Arentschildt, by the forest of Gorde, to turn the enemy's right flank, and I detached General Dornberg upon the enemy's left, towards Dubbelwald, at the head of the 3d hussars of the King's German Legion, the hussars of Estorf, one battery of horse artillery, and the half of the rocket brigade.

The enemy's outposts in the wood, making little or no resistance, retired to the extremity of the forest, where, having pursued them, I found the enemy's corps very advantageously posted on a height in front of the Dannenbergh road.

At four o'clock in the afternoon our two columns were seen advancing out of the forest, and the enemy returned but feebly the fire of our artillery with eight or ten pieces of cannon.

Surprised at seeing a large body of infantry, while he imagined he had merely light troops to encounter, the enemy began to make a disposition for retiring, at the moment that our battalions were forming for the attack. It is very probable he would have earlier determined upon retreating, but that General Pechoux, the Commandant of this corps, was actually with the advanced posts in the forest, at a distance from his position, where he had only time to arrive just when our troops were preparing to form against him. The enemy's left began to fall back—the right stood fast to cover its retreat. This flank was formed upon the height in three columns of battalions, and made the most astonishing resistance, when at half past five o'clock our infantry attacked two of these columns on all sides.

The first and second battalions of the Russian German Legion commenced a very heavy fire, at the distance of ninety paces.

At the same time, the column of the Russian German Legion arrived at one side, and General Dorn-

Dornberg, with the third hussars of the King's German Legion, appeared on the other. The First Regiment of Hussars of the Russian German Legion charging the enemy, broke one of his squares. The Third Hussars of the King's German Legion charged with two squadrons another of these squares, which at a little distance was advancing at the *pas de charge*. These hussars broke its ranks, while they in their turn were assailed, in flank and rear, by the enemy's artillery and infantry, posted in rear at some small distance. Forced to draw back a little, this regiment, with two more squadrons, made a second charge, and soon after a third, with an intrepidity not to be surpassed.

Meantime the light infantry of the battalion of Bremen, had on its first onset lost its commandant Major Devaux, and four officers. I instantly ordered a charge with the bayonet. The battalions of Langrehr and Bennigsen, under the command of Brigadier Halket, carried it into effect with great intrepidity, forcing the enemy to retreat, who seeing no other resource now remain, but that of the most desperate resistance, formed anew in retiring, and resumed a fire. The artillery in the interim, of the King's German Legion, under Major Bruckman, arrived on our right, and opened a well directed cannonade, seconded by the rocket brigade, whose commandant had taken up his ground close under the fire of the enemy's infantry.

At this period, the greater part of the enemy's squares, terrified and broken on all sides, began to give way, and fled in all directions to the neighbouring heights, where the general disorder soon communicated itself to those who had been placed there to cover the retreat.

The attack and pursuit having been pushed as far as Nahrendorf, the enemy saw himself cut off from the road to Dahlenburg, and retired upon Bleckede, and the ensuing morning re-passed the  
Elbe

Elbe near Zollenspicker. General Pecheux having lost his horses and baggage, was forced to betake himself to flight on foot.

Towards half-past seven in the evening, I committed the pursuit of the flying enemy to the Cossacks, and assembled the troops, to whom the darkness of the night and the unfavourable nature of the ground, rendered the following of the fugitives quite impossible.

I had besides received information that the enemy was advancing on the right bank of the river, in order to dislodge my detachment at Boitzenburg, and to approach Domitz and the bridge at the other side.

The corps of the enemy, over which the troops under my orders have had so signalized a success, was from five to six thousand strong, including six hundred cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. Their loss is from fifteen hundred to two thousand killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken amounts to fifteen hundred, among whom is General Mielozinsky, two Aides-de-Camp of General Pecheux, Colonel Fitz-James, and several other Officers.

We have taken eight pieces of artillery and twelve ammunition waggons.

After the action, General Tettenborn, with the advanced guard, occupied Bleckede and Luneburg.

I am entirely satisfied with the bravery of the troops, and I am particularly indebted to Major-General Lyon, who has shewn upon this occasion, the activity and intrepidity so well acknowledged in him; as also to Brigadiers Halket and Martin, and to Major Bruckman.

The battalions of Langrehr and Benigsen distinguished themselves highly.

General Dornberg led on the cavalry with all the spirit and vivacity so characteristic of that officer.

I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery of the

3d Regiment of Hussars of the King's German Legion, so conspicuous in their repeated charges, headed by their Commander Major Kuper; as likewise that of the 1st Hussars of the Russian German Legion on the enemy's squares. I lament that the glory which the first of these regiments has gained is acquired with so considerable a loss. I should be glad that the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent should be drawn upon the conduct of Major Kuper, in command of this regiment, at the head of which his gallantry was so very conspicuous.

I cannot omit to mention the services I have on this occasion received from my Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel De Berger, and my Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel De Clansewitz. I have also experienced the greatest assistance from my personal staff. Captain de Grabbee, an officer of the Russian guard, I have found extremely useful, as also Lieutenant-Colonel Count Ferdinand Kielmansegge. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Count Louis Kielmansegge, for the assistance he has rendered me on all occasions.

I beg in this place to draw the attention of your Lordship to a very brilliant affair, Count Frederick Kielmansegge, Colonel of a corps of chasseurs, had some weeks since with the French, and which I have not had an opportunity of mentioning hitherto. It was in consequence of this affair, wherein the French lost upwards of a hundred and fifty prisoners, that we were already in possession of Dannenberg, and its vicinity, and found our light troops there on the arrival of our main body.

The loss sustained by the corps under my command amounts to merely five hundred men killed and wounded; among the former are Major De Vaux, Captain Hugo, and Cornet Cramer, besides two Officers of the Russian German Legion. The Cos-

sacks,

sacks, under General Tettenborn, on the following day, advanced as far as Harburg, and cutting off all the communications of Marshal Davoust, he will be under the necessity of detaching another force to establish them.

It is the consideration of the enemy's great superiority that alone restrains me from gratifying my most anxious wish by at once attacking him on the Steckintz. On the 17th, the enemy having pushed his advanced guard from Mollen towards Wittenburgh, on the road to Schwerin, gave me cause to apprehend an offensive movement on the other bank, whence I had taken the troops for this expedition. My end being attained, I therefore resolved to repass to the opposite side, and accordingly I have established my head-quarters at Domitz, with a view to be in readiness to act on both sides of the Elbe, as the enemy may afford me an opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) L. Ct. WALLMODEN,  
Lieutenant-General.

P.S. I have the honour to make a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 16th instant.

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*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Count Wallmoden, in the Action of Gordé, September 16, 1813.*

1st and 2d Battery, King's German Artillery—4 serjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded; 5 horses killed; 8 horses wounded.

Rocket Brigade—2 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

1st Battery Russian German Horse Artillery—3 horses killed.



3d Hussars, King's German Legion—1 captain, 1 cornet, 11 rank and file, 47 horses, killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 64 rank and file, 76 horses, wounded; 16 rank and file, 15 horses, missing.

1st Hussars, Russian German Legion—2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 cornets, 12 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 7 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

*Division under Major-General Lyon.*

Bremen and Venden Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 14 rank and file, wounded.

Anhalt Dessau Batt.—10 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Lauenburg Reg.—6 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Batt. of Benningsen—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Batt. of Langrehr—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file, missing.

1st Batt. Russian German Legion—1 captain, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. Russian German Legion—13 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 42 rank and file, wounded.

3d Batt. Russian German Legion—1 ensign, 2 rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

4th Batt. Russian German Legion—12 rank and file wounded.

5th Batt. Russian German Legion—7 rank and file wounded.

6th Batt. Russian German Legion—4 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.



*Division of General Tettenborn.*

Lutzow's Cavalry—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, 24 horses killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, 29 horses wounded; 4 rank and file, 29 horses, missing.

Lutzow's Infantry—4 serjeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 39 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

Battalion of Reiche—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Cossacks—9 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 4 serjeants, 26 rank and file, 46 horses, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 78 rank and file, 117 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 8 captains, 11 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 16 serjeants, 335 rank and file, 173 horses, wounded; 90 rank and file, 33 horses, missing.

(Signed) AV. BERGER, Lieut. Col. and  
Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

3d Regiment Hussars, King's German Legion—Captain De Hugo and Cornet Bremer, killed; Captains De Bula, De Both, and Heisse, Lieutenant and Adjutant De Bruggemann, and Cornet Oehlbers, wounded.

1st Regiment Hussars, Russia German Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel Von der Goltz, and Cornets De Noeltehen and De Heidenreich, wounded.

Bremen and Verden Battalion—Major de Vaux, wounded (since dead); Lieutenants de Quistorff and De Buttner, and Ensign De Bremen, wounded.

Battalion

Battalion of Bennigsen—Lieutenant De Diemar, wounded.

Battalion of Langrehr—Captain De Bothmer and Lieutenant Luders, wounded.

1st Batt. Russian German Legion—Captain De Schacher and Ensign Leistkon, wounded.

2d Batt. Russian German Legion—Major De Fiercks, Captain De Bronsant, Lieutenant Druzilowsky and De Schleiter, and Ensign Aderkas, wounded.

3d Batt. Russian German Legion—Ensign de Stempel, killed.

Lutzow's Cavalry—1 officer killed; Major de Lutzow, Captain de Bornsted, and First Lieutenant de Gahlen, wounded.

Lutzow's Infantry—Captain de Hack, and Lieutenants, de Lutwitz, and de Tusted, wounded.

Batt. of Reiche—Lieutenant Schlesky, wounded.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 9th,  
1813.

No. LXIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October 6, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaca, 19th and 27th September 1813.

**N**OTHING of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 10th instant, in the positions of the army.

The garrison of Pamplona having made several sorties during the blockade, in all of which they were repulsed with loss, made one in considerable force on the 10th, possibly with a view to reconnoitre the force by which the blockade was maintained, but they were immediately driven in. Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos d'España, who commands the blockade, was unfortunately wounded, but is still able to exercise his command; and he has reported most favourably of the officers and  
troops

troops employed under his command on this occasion.

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*Lezaca, September 27, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a dispatch of the 15th and 17th instant, which I have received from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, from which it appears that his advanced guard, under Colonel Adam, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, on the night of the 12th instant, in the pass of Ordal, and that they were obliged to retire with the loss of four pieces of artillery. I hope that the loss of men has not been considerable; but I have not received the returns of that sustained by the corps engaged on this occasion.

It gives me great satisfaction to report, that the Spanish troops engaged, viz. the regiments of Badajoz, Tiradores de Cadiz, and Voluntarios de Aragon, being a brigade of infantry belonging to General Sarsfield's division of the second army, behaved remarkably well, as well as the 2d battalion 27th regiment, the Calabrese light infantry, and the rifle companies of the 4th line battalion King's German legion, and of De Roll's regiment. In consequence of this event Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck retired to the neighbourhood of Tarragona, and the enemy have, I understand, again recrossed the Lobregat.

Nothing extraordinary has occurred in front of the army under my immediate command.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, K. B. to Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. dated Tarragona, the 15th and 17th September 1813.*

ACCORDING to the intention expressed in my letter of the 27th of August, the army moved forward, and arrived at Villa Franca on the 5th September. All the intelligence continued to corroborate the departure of a considerable part of Suchet's force to France. It was only on the 27th that doubts began to be entertained of the truth of this fact. It appears that great detachments had been made with convoys going to France, who returned with others of salt meat and ammunition; and as far as I can learn, not above three thousand men have left Catalonia. The public had been deceived by the removal of the officers, of all the Spanish employés, and by the preparations made for the defence and supply of Barcelona.

The French force had been hitherto dispersed on the Lobregat, at Sabadell, and about Barcelona.

On the 11th the enemy united about twelve thousand men at Molino de Rey, all his disposable forces from the Ampindan, and the garrisons had arrived at Barcelona, and every thing appeared to indicate a general movement.

The British army were posted at Villa Franca, and in the villages in its front, as far as the mountains on the Lobregat. The pass of Ordal, over which passes the great road, was occupied by the advance of the army, under Colonel Adam, and three battalions of General Sarsfield's division. The pass was very strong, and I had no apprehensions of its being forced. The probable line of attack, as being a certain one, was by turning our left by Martorell and San Sadurni, where was posted the first army.

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I had not numbers equal to those which the French could bring against me ; I had been obliged to leave the division of General Whittingham at Rens and Vals, from the want of provisions and means of transport. The division of General Sarsfield was also without subsistence, but in order not to retire entirely to the rear, or to be unprepared to take advantage of any favourable circumstances, I took upon myself to anticipate the supplies which I knew were coming from General Elio, and which I could command from being embarked in British transports. I doubted the intention of the enemy to advance, but if he did, the strong post in my front, or the detour by Martorell, if coming by that road, would give me ample time to retreat in security.

On the 12th, however, at midnight the enemy attacked the pass of Ordal, and carried it, after an obstinate resistance, by great superiority in numbers. The corps were obliged to save themselves in the mountains, and two six pounders with two mountain guns, unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. The only consolation I have to offer, is the bravery both of British and Spaniards ; of the steadiness and gallantry of the latter, every British officer present speaks in terms of the highest admiration. I am sorry to say that Colonel Adam has been severely wounded, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves, and several other valuable officers of the 2d battalion of the 27th regiment. The Calabrese did not suffer materially. I can give no exact return of our loss, but I hope it will eventually not be considerable ; I have heard of two thousand men having joined Colonel Manzo, near San Sadurni, among whom are two hundred of our own troops, and great numbers have already joined from different parts of the coast, and are hourly coming in. I immediately put the army in retreat ; the enemy's dragoons and cuirassiers pressed closely

3 A 4

upon

upon us, but they were so gallantly charged, though in very superior numbers, by our own cavalry, that about mid-day they gave up the pursuit.

I am much indebted to Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, for the judgement and spirit with which he directed the operations of his brigade. The 20th dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hawker; the Brunswick hussars, by Lieutenant-Colonel Schraeder, and the Sicilian cavalry, by Captain Stagapede, very much distinguished themselves. The army made their retreat without any loss to Vendrells, from whence it marched again the same night to Altaïella, and yesterday evening took up its ground in front of this town.

*September 17th.*—I enclose the reports of the different officers commanding corps, and the artillery of the affair of Ordal, for your Lordship's information.

*September 17th, Nine P. M.*—I have just received intelligence, that the enemy left Villa Franca this morning, and have returned to Molino de Rey on the Llobregat. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

MY LORD, *Tarragona, September 15, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that about Eleven o'clock on the evening of the 12th, the enemy attacked the picquets, posted in front of the position of Ordal. The Calabrian free corps had been previously moved from the hill, on the left of the position, to occupy the ground more to its right, on which is the ruin of an old fort. At twelve the enemy attempted to force the pass; the time of night made it impossible to ascertain precisely what were the enemy's intentions, or to discover the extent of his force; the attack on the left of the road was resisted with great gallantry,  
and



and the enemy were repeatedly driven back by the Spanish troops, which had occupied the ground between the road and the place on which I was posted; the principal force of the enemy were directed against the right of the position. About two o'clock, Captain Baron Gumains reported to me, that Colonel Adam and Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves were both wounded, that the enemy were gaining ground and overpowering the troops on the right. I advanced with the Calabrians and attacked the left of the enemy's column. The enemy had already succeeded in turning the right of the position, and the troops that had defended that flank, were obliged to retire; I therefore determined to fall back, keeping the hills on the left of the road.

At daylight I sent a patrolle into the valley of San Sadurni, and in consequence of the information that the town of San Sadurni was occupied by Spanish troops, I marched with the intention of rejoining the army by the road leading from thence to Villa Franca: after crossing the river which was in front of the town, I was attacked by a considerable column of the enemy, both infantry and cavalry, and forced back towards the Barcelona road. I succeeded in crossing the main road unperceived by the enemy, and from thence proceeded in the direction of Sedges, in the hope that the enemy had not occupied that place, and that I should be able to embark the corps there, or at Villa Nueva, which I have the satisfaction to report was effected at the former place, during the night of the 13th.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, the reports of the attack on the right of the position, which I have received from Captain Müller, commanding De Roll's rifle company, and from Captain Waldron, who commanded the 2d battalion of the 27th regiment, after Lieutenant-Colonel

Colonel Reeves and Captain Mills had been wounded.  
I am, &c.

(Signed) J. CAREY, Com. C. F. C.

*Lieutenant-General Lord William  
Bentinck, &c. &c. &c.*

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SIR, *Tarragona, September 15, 1813.*

AGREEABLY to your directions, I beg leave to report to you the following occurrences, which took place on the night of the 12th instant.

The enemy attacked the position of Ordal at about midnight. I defended an old work, which commanded the main road, with the rifle companies of De Roll's regiment and that of the 4th battalion King's German legion, besides two companies of the 27th regiment. We resisted a considerable time the repeated attacks of the enemy, but our ranks being at last much thinned, whilst the attacks of the enemy became more and more impetuous, we were at last driven from the old redoubt. I rallied the troops about sixty paces in rear of it, behind some old ruins, from which place we succeeded twice to retake the higher part of our old position, attacking, in conjunction with the Spanish brigade, which was close on our left, and which fought and charged with the greatest intrepidity.

We had fought for about an hour and half on these spots, when Baron Gumains came up, and informed me that I was to give directions to our troops there, as Colonels Adam and Reeves were wounded. I immediately proceeded to the right, where the 27th regiment was posted, and desired some of my party to follow me. I had scarcely joined them, when I was informed, that the enemy were turning our right flank; I occasioned this to be reinforced, but it was in vain they attempted to withstand any longer, the enemy continuing to gain

gain ground. At the same moment I saw the Spanish brigade on our left retiring; there was not a moment to be lost, and I ordered the 27th regiment to retire. We gained the main road, for the purpose of arriving at a hill, in rear of the first position, before the enemy could get possession of it: in this we succeeded. We continued our retreat, keeping close to the right of the main road, during the whole night, meeting at several times parties of the enemy on all sides. I was in hopes that by daylight, the progress of the latter would be stopped, and offer me the means of joining some of our troops; but being disappointed in this, I gained by that time the higher part of the woods, and was not discovered by the enemy till I had gained the village of Bonneoles, but his attempt to prevent our retreat was fruitless.

Our march was of the most fatiguing nature that can be imagined; many men, worn out by fatigue, remained behind, so that the party with which I joined the first division (by about two o'clock in the afternoon), consisted only of about seventy men; but I can assert, that a great number are still in the woods, and will be able to join.

I have omitted to say, that the artillery under Captain Arabin had been ordered to retire about half an hour before the position was forced, and previous to my succeeding to the command. The guns have been overtaken by the enemy's cavalry near Venta de Ordal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) N. MULLER, Capt. De Roll's.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, commanding  
Culabrese Free Corps.*

*Tarragona,*

SIR, *Tarragona, September 15, 1813.*

ON the night of the 12th instant, about twelve o'clock, the enemy, in great force, attacked the position of the 2d battalion 27th regiment at Ordal; and shortly after, Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves and Captain Mills being wounded, the command of the battalion devolved upon me. At this time the fire from the enemy's sharp-shooters was extremely heavy, as well as that of his artillery, under cover of which heavy columns of infantry were advancing upon my front and upon my right flank. Notwithstanding the inferiority of my force, and the loss already sustained, I was determined to keep my ground as long as possible, more especially when I witnessed the gallant, brave, and determined conduct of the Spanish troops on my left, who charged with the bayonet three times, and forced the enemy to retire with great loss.

I continued to maintain the positions for an hour and three quarters, exposed to an incessant fire along my front, the enemy's light troops on my right flank, and even in rear of it. I did not think of falling back, until I saw the gallant Spaniards overpowered by numbers and almost destroyed. My left being thus uncovered, I conceived it my duty to save as many as I could collect of the battalion, and accordingly I retired, with five officers, eight serjeants, and sixty-six rank and file, under a heavy fire, and followed by the enemy's cavalry.

I beg leave to state, that nothing could exceed the brave determined conduct of the officers and men of the 2d battalion 27th regiment; and I feel it justice to mention the good conduct of Lieutenant Felix, of the royal marines, attached to the battalion.

I have the satisfaction to add, that many of the  
brave

brave men, who were unavoidably dispersed during the action, have since joined; and I trust our loss altogether will not exceed two hundred men.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. WALDRON,  
Captain 2d Batt. 27th Reg.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, commanding  
Calabrese Corps.*

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SIR, Tarragona, September 17, 1813.

AS the official reports made to the Commander of the Forces, by the different officers upon whom the command of the advance devolved, at the attack of the heights of Ordal, on the night of the 12th instant, cannot, owing to the circumstances in which the troops were placed after the heights were carried by the enemy, detail the particulars attending the loss of the brigade of guns under my command, I feel it necessary to state them to you, in order that you may be enabled to prevent any unfavourable impression from being received at the head-quarters of our corps, which could only occur in consequence of the circumstances not being rightly understood.

I feel confident that the Commander of the Forces, as well as every officer in this army, are convinced of the impracticability of bringing off the guns, and will do me justice in their own minds: nevertheless should you deem it necessary to shew this letter to his Excellency (to whom I have already had the honour of reporting the business verbally), you are at liberty to do so. Shortly after the action commenced Colonel Adam was severely wounded and obliged to quit the field, the command then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves, who per-

perceiving that the enemy was gaining ground on all sides, gave me orders to retire with the guns : I accordingly withdrew them about one hundred yards, when perceiving that the Spanish troops who had given way on the left of the road, had rallied and returned to the charge, I halted the guns, being fearful of the effect their retreat might have on the minds of the soldiers.

Previous to this period, Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves had gone to the rear, severely wounded ; Lieutenant-Colonel Carey (the next in command) was posted so far to the left, that I could receive no orders from him ; all the other officers who were senior to me, were either wounded, or at so great a distance, that I was obliged to act entirely from my own judgment ; but I was supported in my opinion of the propriety of halting the guns, by Brigade-Major Holmes and Captain Waldron, of the 27th regiment, who agreed with me in thinking it was absolutely necessary to remain on the ground, and again to bring the guns up to the support of the Spaniards, should they be so fortunate as to repulse the enemy. But the numbers of the enemy, who continued to bring forward fresh troops, at last prevailed, and the infantry (British and Spanish) were, after a most determined and obstinate resistance, obliged to withdraw from the heights, and to retire through the mountains to the right and left of the road. I then commenced retreating with the guns, covered by about fifty cavalry (Spaniards), and an officer and twelve men of the 27th. In about half an hour the 4th hussars came up with us, and, attacking the covering party of dragoons, obliged them to retreat with so much precipitation, that, in the confusion which they occasioned by galloping past the guns on a causeway, it was impossible to unlimber ; and the French cavalry followed them up so closely, that I found we were

sur-



surrounded, even before I knew the cause of this sudden movement of the Spaniards.

The enemy guarded their prisoners badly; it being night I had myself the good fortune to escape by riding on with the French hussars, who continued their pursuit of the Spaniards, after they had placed a guard over the guns; and I have the satisfaction to add, that the greater part of the non-commissioned officers and gunners have effected their escape into the mountains and have joined the army, with the different detachments of infantry which have been constantly coming in since the night of the action.

Previous to the commencement of the retreat, I had been informed by Colonel Teros, commanding the Spanish troops, that the infantry were retiring along the road in rear of the guns. The very sudden movement of the French cavalry was therefore entirely unexpected on my part; as I supposed I should always have had ample notice of such an event from the rear.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. ARABIN,  
Captain Royal Artillery.

*Major Williamson, commanding Royal  
Artillery.*



*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British Force commanded by Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck, K. B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Marshal Suchet, on the Night of the 12th and Morning of 13th September 1813.*

- General Staff—1 colonel, 1 subaltern, wounded.  
 20th Light Dragoons—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 4 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file, 24 horses, missing.  
 Brunswick Hussars—8 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 3 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, 24 horses, missing.  
 Foreign Troop Hussars—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.  
 Sicilian Cavalry—6 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 5 horses, missing.  
 Royal Artillery—1 subaltern wounded; 1 horse, 40 mules, missing.  
 1st Batt. 27th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.  
 2d Batt. 27th Foot—1 subaltern killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 staff, wounded; 2 subalterns missing.  
 1st Batt. 58th Foot—1 rank and file missing.  
 1st Batt. 81st Foot—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.  
 Calabrian Free Corps—1 subaltern wounded; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, missing.  
 De Roll's Rifle Company—1 subaltern killed.  
 Rifle Company 4th Batt. King's German Legion—2 subalterns wounded.

Total Loss—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, 7 horses, killed;  
 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains,  
 13 sub-

13 subalterns, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 53 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, 54 horses, 40 mules, missing.

The number of rank and file killed, wounded, and missing in the 2d battalion 27th regiment, Calabrian free corps, rifle companies of Roll's regiment, and 4th battalion King's German legion, cannot be clearly ascertained, as these corps were obliged to disperse in the mountains. Seven hundred men have already come in, and others are known to be on their march to join the army. For the same reason it is equally impossible correctly to ascertain the loss of the Spanish brigade.

The British corps, viz. 2d battalion 27th regiment, Calabrian free corps, and rifle companies, did not exceed eleven hundred men in action.

*Names of Officers killed.*

20th Light Dragoons—Captain Hanson

2d Batt. 27th Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant Taylor.

De Rolle's Rifle Company—Lieutenant Seggessar.

*Wounded.*

General Staff—Colonel Frederiek Adam, 21st Foot, Commanding the Advance—severely, (not dangerously); Lieutenant Campbell, Marine Artillery, D. A. A. G. (severely, not dangerously).

Brunswiek Hussars—Lieutenant Schaefer; Cornet Micheler; Cornet Ahlers, severely, (since dead.)

Portuguese Artillery—Lieutenant T. F. Madeira, slightly.

2d Batt. 27th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves, severely (not dangerously); Captains Mill and Winsor, severely; Lieutenants M'Pherson, Drewe, Manly, Talbot, and Shea, severely  
1813. 3 B (not

(not dangerously); Assistant-Surgeon Fitzgerald, slightly.

Calabrian Free Corps—Lieutenant Taranto.

Rifle Company 4th King's German Legion—Lieutenant Graaffe, severely, (since dead); Lieutenant Backmeister, severely.

*Missing.*

2d Batt. 27th Foot—Lieutenant Steele; Ensign Leatham, severely wounded.

Calabrian Free Corps—Captain Oliveira; Captain and Adjutant Choissuel; Lieutenant Vita.

(Signed)

C. A'COURT.

Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 12th,  
1813.

No. LXV.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October 11, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are a copy and extract, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

*Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada,*  
MY LORD, *July 20, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, the copy of a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, of the Militia Forces, of the result of an attack made by a detachment of troops from the centre division of the army serving in Upper Canada, placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, one of the Inspecting Field-Officers of Militia, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's block-houses, stores, barracks, vessels, and naval establishment at Black Rock, which I have this day received from Major-General De Rotenburg.

The skill and judgment of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, aided by the valour of the officers and men placed under his command, enabled him to accomplish this enterprise in the most gallant manner, when unfortunately for His Majesty's service, a concealed enemy, at the moment of the re-embarkation of the troops in their encumbered boats, threw in upon them a destructive fire, which deprived the country of some valuable men, and disabled Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp so as to leave me no hope of again benefiting by his services during the remainder of this arduous campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

*Chippawa, July 12, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of Major-General De Rottenburg, that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, consisting of a detachment of royal artillery, under Lieutenant Armstrong, forty of the King's regiment, under Lieutenant Barstow, one hundred of the 41st, under Captain Saunders, forty of the 49th, under Lieutenant Fitz Gibbons, and about forty of the 2d and 3d Lincoln militia, embarked at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, to attack the enemy's batteries at Black Rock.

The detachment landed half an hour before daylight, without being perceived, and immediately proceeded to attack the batteries, which they carried with little opposition; the enemy heard the firing at their advanced posts, and immediately retreated with great precipitation to Buffalo.

The block-houses, barracks, and navy yard, with one large schooner, were burnt, and such of the public

public stores as could be got off were taken possession of and carried across the river by the troops : before the whole of the stores were taken away, the enemy advanced, having been reinforced by a considerable body of Indians, whom they posted in the woods on their flanks and in their advance ; they were gallantly opposed by the whole of the troops, but finding the Indians could not be driven from the adjoining woods without our sustaining a very great loss, it was deemed prudent to retreat to the boats, and the troops recrossed the river under a very heavy fire.

I am extremely sorry to add, Lieutenant-Colonel Bisschopp fell, severely wounded, on our retreat to the boats : fortunately the detachment did not suffer by it, every thing having been arranged and completed previous to his receiving his wounds.

Inclosed are the returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, with the exception of those of the 49th regiment and militia, which have not yet been received.

I have also inclosed the returns of the ordnance and other stores captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS CLARK, Lieut. Col.  
2d Lincoln Militia.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy  
Adjutant-General.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in Action  
with the Enemy at Black Rock, on the Morning  
of the 11th instant. July 13, 1813.*

Staff—1 inspecting field-officer wounded.

8th or King's Regiment—3 privates killed ; 1 corporal, 6 privates wounded.

41st Regiment—6 privates killed ; 1 captain, 1 en-  
sign,

sign, 1 serjeant, 10 privates, wounded; 4 privates missing.

49th Regiment—4 privates killed; 3 privates wounded; 2 privates missing.

Militia—1 lieutenant-colonel wounded.

Total—13 privates killed; 1 inspecting field-officer, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates wounded; 6 privates missing

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Bisschopp, Inspecting Field-Officer, severely (not dangerously).

2d Lincoln Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, slightly.

41st Regiment—Captain Saunders, severely, and prisoner; Ensign Mompesson, slightly.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col.  
D. A. Gen.

(True copy,)

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Ordnance destroyed and captured from the Enemy at Black Rock, July 12, 1813.*

*Taken from the Enemy.*

1 iron twelve-pounder, with garrison carriage.

1 iron six-pounder, with garrison carriage.

1 brass six-pounder, with travelling carriage.

1 brass six-pounder, without travelling carriage.

Total—4.

177 English and French muskets, 1 three-pounder travelling carriage, 6 ammunition kegs, a small quantity of round and case shot (quantity not known).

*Taken*



*Taken and destroyed.*

2 iron twelve-pounders, 2 iron nine-pounders.

(Signed) R. S. ARMSTRONG,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery.

(True copy,)

NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, &c. &c. &c.*

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*Return of Stores, &c. &c. captured at and brought  
from Black Rock, on the 11th July 1813.*

123 barrels of salt, 46 barrels of whiskey, 11 barrels of flour, 1 barrel of molasses, 1 barrel of tar, 2 large bales of blankets (about 200), 70 large blankets loose, 5 large casks of clothing, 3 cases containing 396 soldiers caps, 16 bars of iron, 1 bar of steel, 1 side of sole leather, 7 sides of upper leather (some of them marked Serjeant Fitzgerald, 41st regiment, and taken from Fort Erie, to be returned to the 41st regiment), 7 large batteaux, 1 large scow.

(Signed) THOS. CLARK, Lieut. Col.  
2d Lincoln Militia.

(A true copy,)

NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

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ADDITIONAL GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-Quarters, Kingston, Adjutant-  
General's Office, July 15, 1813.*

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has received from Major-General De Rottenburg, the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, of the 2d Lincoln Militia, of the successful attack

made on the enemy's post at Black Rock, on the morning of the 11th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp being unable to write in consequence of the severe wounds he received. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark reports, that the objects of the enterprise were achieved with the utmost gallantry, and that by the judicious arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, the enemy's block-houses, stores, barracks, and dock-yard, together with a large vessel, were burnt, and all the ordnance and stores that could not be removed, were destroyed, and the detachment was on the point of reembarking without having lost a single man, when it was warmly attacked by a strong reinforcement of the enemy, aided by a numerous body of Indians, who had been enabled to approach under cover of the surrounding woods, and kept up a galling fire upon the boats. The detachment had thirteen rank and file killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp and Captain Saunders, 41st regiment, severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, 2d Lincoln regiment; and Lieutenant Mompesson, 41st regiment, slightly wounded, and twenty rank and file wounded. The ordnance captured and destroyed, consist of three twelve-pounders, one nine-pounder, three six-pounders, and about two hundred stand of arms: eight large boats and scows were brought away loaded with stores.

His Excellency laments, that the severe wounds of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp will deprive this army for a time of his gallant and able services; and is happy to learn, that the wounds of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark is not likely long to restrain the zeal and energy with which that officer has so eminently distinguished himself.

By His Excellency's command,  
(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, August 1, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy continue to occupy the position of Fort George and its immediate vicinity, within which they are still more closely circumscribed than when I had the honour of addressing you on the 18th ultimo; the head-quarters of Major-General De Rottenburg having since been removed to St. Davids, about seven miles distant from that fort, and our advance posts being within four miles of it.

The enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, one brig, and eleven schooners, in all fourteen, sailed from Sackett Harbour on the 23d ultimo, and were seen off Niagara on the 27th, and off York on the 28th; and yesterday our squadron, powerfully armed, well equipped, completely manned, and ably commanded, left Kingston Harbour in search of it.

I have thought it expedient, to endeavour to call off the enemy's attention from this province, to the defence of their own settlements on Lake Champlain, by employing Captain Everard, and the officers and seamen of His Majesty's sloop of war Wasp, lately arrived from Halifax, to man our gun boats, and the captured American vessels at Isle aux Noix, for the purpose of joining with a body of eight hundred picked men, in making a movement on that Lake, to arrest the progress of the reinforcements moving towards the American armies at Sackett Harbour, under Major-General Lewis, and at Niagara, under Major-General Dearborn. I have selected an officer of merit and enterprise for this service, and he has received my instructions to destroy the vessels and boats of every description along the shore, and such public buildings as  
are

are used for military purposes. He is also to bring away or destroy provisions and warlike stores of every kind which may fall into his possession; but all private property, and the persons of the unarmed and inoffensive inhabitants, are to be respected, and every care and precaution are to be taken to preserve both inviolate.

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*Admiralty-Office, October 12, 1813.*

**T**HE letters, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean.

SIR, *Milford, off Porto Ré, July 6, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 28th ult. I left Melada, and on the 30th, assembled the *Elizabeth* and *Eagle* off Promontorio. On the 1st inst. the squadron entered the Quarnier Channel, and on the 2d, in the evening, anchored about four miles from Fiume, which was defended by four batteries, mounting fifteen heavy guns. On the 3d, in the morning, the ships named in the margin\* weighed, with a light breeze from the S. W. with the intention of attacking the sea line of batteries, (for which the arrangement had been previously made and communicated) leaving a detachment of boats and marines with the *Haughty*, to storm the battery at the Mole Head, as soon as the guns were silenced; but the wind very light, shifting to the S. E. with current from the river, broke the ships off, and the *Eagle* could only fetch the second battery, opposite to which she anchored. The enemy could not stand the well directed fire of

\* *Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante, and Haughty.*

that ship. This being communicated by telegraph, I made the signal to storm, when Captain Rowley, leading in his gig the first detachment of marines, took possession of the fort and hoisted the King's colours, whilst Captain Heste, with the marines of the Milford, took and spiked the guns of the first battery, which was under the fire of the Milford and Bacchante, and early evacuated. Captain Rowley leaving a party of seamen to turn the guns of the second battery against the others, without losing time, boldly dashed on through the town, although annoyed by the enemy's musketry from the windows of the houses, and a field-piece placed in the centre of the great street; but the marines, headed by Lieutenants Lloyd and Nepean, and the seamen of the boats, proceeded with such firmness, that the enemy retreated before them, drawing the field piece until they came to the square, where they made a stand, taking post in a large house. At this time, the boats with their carronades, under Captain Markland, opened against the gable end of it with such effect, that the enemy gave way at all points, and I was gratified at seeing them forsake the town in every direction. Captain Heste, with his division, followed close to Captain Rowley, and on their junction, the two batteries, with the field piece, stores, and shipping, were taken possession of, the Governor and every officer and man of the garrison having run away. Considering the number of troops in the town, above three hundred and fifty, besides natives, our loss has been trifling; one marine of the Eagle, killed; Lieutenant Lloyd, and five seamen and marines, wounded. Nothing could exceed the spirit and disposition manifested by every captain, officer, seaman, and marine, in the squadron.

Although the town was stormed in every part, by the prudent management of Captains Rowley and Heste, not an individual has been plundered,  
nor

nor has any thing been taken away except what was afloat, and in the Government stores.

I herewith send a return of the property and vessels captured, and have the honour to be &c. &c.

THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

&c. &c. &c.

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*A List of Vessels, Stores, &c. taken and destroyed at Fiume on the 3d July 1813.*

90 vessels, more than half of the smaller class were returned to the proprietors, 13 sent to Lissa, laden with oil, grain, powder, and merchandise; the rest were destroyed.

59 iron guns (part only mounted), rendered totally useless.

8 brass eighteen-pounders, and one field-piece, taken away.

500 stand of small arms.

200 barrels of powder.

Rations of bread for seventy thousand men, and two magazines with stores, &c. burnt.

THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.

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SIR, *Milford, off Porto Ré, July 6, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday the squadron under my orders moved from Fiume to this place, and the Haughty was dispatched with prizes to Lissa.

Captains Hoste and Markland landed with the marines, and found the forts abandoned by the enemy, who had spiked the guns, and thrown the ammunition into the sea. The boats went up to Bocca Ré, where a convoy of thirteen sail were scuttled; one of them only could be recovered.

Having



Having rendered the guns, ten in number, entirely useless, burnt the carriages, and blown up the works, I have ordered the ships to their several stations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Elizabeth, off Omago,*  
SIR, *June 8, 1813.*

HAVING information that the enemy were sending three vessels, loaded with powder, along the coast of Istria, and seeing vessels of the same description within the town of Omago, I stood in there; and when the Eagle and Elizabeth were within gun-shot, I summoned the town, which they refused to receive.

After firing some time, the marines of this ship, under Captain Graham and Lieutenant Thomas Price, and of the Eagle, under Lieutenant Samuel Lloyd, drove the enemy out of the town. They had about one hundred soldiers.

The boats under Lieutenants Roberts and Bennett, of the Elizabeth, and Lieutenants Greenaway and Hotham, of the Eagle, destroyed a two gun battery, and brought out four vessels, loaded with wine, that had been scuttled.

I am happy to say that only one man was wounded; and the conduct of all the officers employed on this service was highly creditable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. LEVESON GOWER, Captain.

*Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c. &c.*



*His Majesty's Ship Elizabeth, Fasano-*  
 SIR, *Roads, June 20, 1813.*

HAVING information that some French gendarmerie, who organised the militia, and Commissaries that levied the contributions, resided at Dignano opposite the Prioni islands, I landed fifty seamen, under Lientenants Roberts and Bennett, the marines, under Captain Graham and Lieutenant Price, and the boats with carronades, under Lieutenant Bernard. They took possession of the town at daybreak this morning, made the French prisoners, and disarmed the militia. A French surgeon that fired out of a window at our people was mortally wounded; this is the only loss on either side.

Great praise is due to all the officers employed on this service, and nothing could exceed the steadiness of the men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. LEVESON GOWER.

*Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Saracen, Port Ladro,*  
 SIR, *June 18, 1813.*

UPON reconnoitring the coast and islands, on the station you did me the honour of appointing me to, the island of Zapano, and its harbour appeared the only place where there were vessels of any burthen, and from information received, it was supposed some of the last convoy with grain for Ragusa was still there.

As it was only guarded by a captain's party of about sixty men, last night, it blowing and raining excessive hard, I conceived it a most favourable time of attacking it; at nine P. M. I put off from the brig, with the boats, and at eleven landed, with  
 the

the small-arm men and marines, to the number of forty men, and after a very difficult march of nearly three miles, we surprised and took prisoners the corporal's guard in advance, without their being able to give the alarm. We then instantly pushed for the guard-house, and commandant's quarters, which were carried by the bayonet, and took prisoners a captain, commanding the islands of Zapano and Mezzo, two serjeants, three corporals, and thirty-three privates, with all their arms and ammunition, belonging to the 4th regiment (the lieutenant and fifteen privates escaping), which completely put the whole of the island in our possession, and I am happy to say without loss, and only a few slight bayonet wounds. The determined conduct of the seamen and marines, headed by Lieutenants Holmes and Hancock, made all their resistance ineffectual.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. HARPER, Commander.

*Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c. &c.*

*Adriatic.*

*His Majesty's Ship Havannah, at Sea,*

SIR,

*June 29, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to report the capture of an armed convoy of the enemy's, consisting of ten sail, under the town of Vasto, on the morning of the 27th instant, by the boats of this ship, commanded by my First Lieutenant William Hamley.

The enemy being apprised of our approach the preceding day, had assembled in force, and taken every possible precaution to prevent our getting their vessels off; but having landed to the right and forced them from their guns (eight in number), we remained masters of the spot the whole day, until the vessels were rigged and got afloat. This little service has been performed with the spirit  
ever

ever manifest in Lieutenant Hamley, my officers, and ship's company generally, and with only three men slightly wounded, while the enemy acknowledge six killed and seven wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. CADOGAN.

*Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c. &c.*

*Adriatic.*

*Eagle, at Anchor, off Farasina,*

*July 7, 1813.*

SIR,

PURSUANT to your orders of yesterday, the fortress of Farasina, mounting five eighteen-pounders, was attacked this morning, at eleven A. M. by His Majesty's ship under my command, and after some resistance, was stormed and carried by a party of seamen and royal marines, landed under cover of the ship's fire, and headed by Lieutenant Greenaway, (the first lieutenant) Lieutenant Hotham, and Lieutenant Lloyd, of the royal marines.

On the approach of our men, the enemy abandoned their works, and fled to the heights immediately above them, from whence they were driven by the party under Lieutenant Lloyd, and separated in all directions.

A position was then taken by the royal marines, to secure the men while destroying the battery and its out-works, and at two P. M. the whole re-embarked, without suffering any other accident, than Mr. Hudson, midshipman, slightly wounded, after disabling the guns, and laying the whole works in a heap of ruins, except the church.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. ROWLEY, Captain.

*Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Undaunted, off  
Marseilles, Aug. 18, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the batteries of Cassis have been destroyed, and the vessels as per margin,\* brought out of the Mole, or burnt. In justice to the brave officers and men employed on this service, I beg leave to state a few particulars relative to their very meritorious conduct. Owing to light winds, the Undaunted could not take up the anchorage that I intended, therefore to Captain Coghlan, Sir John Sinclair, and the Honourable Captain Spence, I am entirely indebted for the success that attended an enterprise, which for gallantry has seldom been surpassed. Four batteries defended the entrance of the bay, and two gun-boats were moored across the entrance of the Mole. The citadel battery could only be carried by escalade, but nothing could withstand the boldness of the gallant marines, led on by Captain Coghlan, who surmounted every obstacle opposed to them (and of whom Captain Coghlan speaks in the highest terms of praise). They literally drove the French before them at the point of the bayonet, pursuing them through the batteries to the heights that command the town, leaving it entirely at our mercy. The boats under the direction of Sir John Sinclair, then entered the Mole, and in less than two hours brought off the vessels.

I feel very greatly indebted to Captain Coghlan for his able advice, and for the zeal and ability manifested by him; likewise to Sir John Sinclair and the Honourable Captain Spence, for their perseverance in sweeping their vessels in, under a

\* Twenty-four settees and Tartans, names unknown; two gun-boats, of two howitzers and twelve swivels each, — guns and sixty men, taken; one gun-boat of — guns, and thirty men, and one Tartan, destroyed.

heavy fire from the batteries, and placing them in the most judicious position to cover the marines, and to which I attribute in a great degree our small loss.

My First Lieutenant Tozer and Second Hownam; Lieutenants Wilson, of His Majesty's ship *Caledonia*; and Greenshaw, of His Majesty's ship *Hibernia*; Captains Sherman and Hussey, and Lieutenants Hunt, Dyer, Bluche, Maule, Reeves, Jarvis, Mallard and Ellis of the Marines, behaved with distinguished bravery. Lieutenant Tozer I lament is most severely wounded; his gallantry I have often noticed.

Lieutenant Hunt, of the marines, was the first who entered the citadel battery, by a ladder, under a galling fire; his conduct on this as on all former occasions was very gallant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. USSHER, Captain.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

&c. &c. &c.

*List of Killed and Wounded.*

*Caledonia*—1 corporal, 1 private (marines) killed;  
1 private marine, wounded.

*Hibernia*—2 private marines killed; 4 wounded.

*Barfleur*—4 private marines wounded.

*Prince of Wales*—1 private marine wounded.

*Undaunted*—1 officer, 4 private marines, wounded.

*Redwing*—1 petty officer wounded.

SIR, *Repulse, off Toulon, Aug. 18, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose a list of the enemy's vessels\* captured and destroyed by His Majesty's ships *Repulse* and *Aigle*; the two latter having sought refuge in the harbour of Vernazza, it was necessary, in order to get at them, to take possession of that town: this was accomplished by anchoring the ships close to it, and landing the royal marines, who, driving the enemy's troops out, occupied it, whilst a considerable body, hastening from the neighbourhood to its relief, were kept back by the fire of the ships, until the vessels were burnt, their crews having previously scuttled them.

The enemy lost several men in this little affair, which was admirably conducted by Lieutenant Harris, of the *Repulse*, and fortunately without a casualty on our side. The royal marines, led by Captain Innis and Lieutenant Dixie, behaved in their customary gallant manner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MOUBRAY, Captain.

*Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

*Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

\* *St. Catharine*, laden with iron ore, 60 tons; *Colomba*, laden with sulphur, 50 tons; *St. Joseph*, laden with onions, 80 tons; vessel, (name unknown) laden with planks, 70 tons.

Admiralty-Office, October 12, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Kerr, of His Majesty's Sloop Wolverine, addressed to Captain White, of the Centaur, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Wolverine,  
October 7, 1813.*

SIR,

**B**E pleased to inform the Commander in Chief, that His Majesty's sloop this afternoon, close in with the town of Barfleur, captured the French national lugger, No. 961, belonging to the flotilla at Cherbourg, mounting six guns, commanded by Monsieur Berard, Enseigne de Vaisseau, with a complement of thirty-two men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. KERR.

Admiralty-Office, October 12, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Pell, of His Majesty's Bomb Thunder, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off the Ower's Light, the 9th instant.*

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that in pursuance of directions from Sir Richard Bickerton, to proceed in His Majesty's bomb Thunder, to Woolwich, I weighed at six o'clock this morning from Spithead, and at half past eight, Ower's Light, bearing N.N.E. observed a lugger to windward, under easy sail; altered our course to near the shore, and took in the studding sails; the lugger immediately bore up and followed; at half past ten she came up on the larboard quarter, and hailed us to bring too, and strike; his decks were full of men in readiness for  
boarding



boarding. She put her helm up to lay us alongside, we put ours down and fired four guns, and a volley of musketry ; she fell on board, and was carried in the most gallant style by boarding.

The capture proves to be *Le Neptune*, belonging to Dunkirk, out two days from La Hogue, had made no captures ; pierced for eighteen guns, sixteen mounted, with a complement of sixty-eight men, only sixty-five on board ; the enemy had four men killed and ten wounded, five very severely, one since dead. I am happy to say, that we had only two men wounded.

---

*Wounded.*

George Jenks, able seaman, severely.

John Dixon, able seaman, slightly.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 16th,  
1813.

No. LXVI.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October 14, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

*Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper*  
MY LORD, *Canada, August 8, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the enemy's fleet of twelve sail made its appearance off York on the 31st ultimo: the three square-rigged vessels, the Pike, Madison, and Oncida, came to anchor in the offing, but the schooners passed up the harbour and landed several boats full of troops at the former garrison, and proceeded from thence to the town, of which they took possession. They opened the gaol, liberated the prisoners, and took away three soldiers confined for felony: they then went to the hospitals and parolled the few men that could not be removed; they

they next entered the store-houses of some inhabitants, seized their contents, chiefly flour, the same being private property ; between eleven and twelve o'clock that night they returned on board their vessels ; the next morning, Sunday the 1st instant, the enemy again landed, and sent three armed boats up the River Don, in search of public stores, of which being disappointed, by sunset both soldiers and sailors had evacuated the town, the small barrack, wood-yard, and store-house, on Gibraltar-Point, having been first set on fire by them ; and at daylight the following morning the enemy's fleet sailed.

The plunder obtained by the enemy upon this predatory expedition has been indeed trifling, and the loss has altogether fallen upon individuals ; the public stores of every description having been removed ; and the only prisoners taken by them being confined felons and invalids in hospital.

The troops which were landed were acting as marines, and appeared to be about two hundred and fifty men ; they were under the command of Commodore Chauncey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, an unexchanged prisoner of war on his parole, both of whom landed with the troops : the town, upon the arrival of the enemy, was totally defenceless, the militia were still on their parole, and the principal Gentlemen had retired, from an apprehension of being treated with the same severity used towards several of the inhabitants near Fort George, who had been made prisoners and sent to the United States : Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby, of the Glengarry fencibles, with the detachment of light troops under his command, who had been stationed at York, was, upon the appearance of the enemy's fleet off that place on the 29th ultimo, ordered with his detachment and light artillery, to proceed for the protection of the depôts formed on Burlington

Heights, where he had joined Major Maule's detachment of the 104th regiment, and concentrated his force on the following evening. The enemy had, during the course of that day, landed from the fleet five hundred men, near Brandt's House, with an intention of storming the heights, but finding Major Maule well prepared to receive them, and being informed of Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby's march, they reembarked and stood away for York.

My last accounts from Major-General De Rottenburg are to the 3d instant, when the enemy's fleet had anchored off Niagara; I have received no tidings of our squadron under Sir James Yeo, since its sailing from hence on the 31st ultimo. -

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

*Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper  
Canada, August 8, 1813.*

MY LORD,

REFERRING to my dispatch of the 1st instant, wherein I had the honour of acquainting your Lordship that I had thought it expedient to endeavour to relieve Upper Canada from the pressure of the war, and to call the enemy's attention to the defence of their own settlements on Lake Champlain, by employing such naval officers and seamen, as circumstances would permit me to obtain from Quebec, to man our gun-boats, and the captured American vessels, for the purpose of co-operating with a small but chosen body of troops, in various demonstrations on that sheet of water.

I have now the satisfaction of transmitting herewith to your Lordship, for the information of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the copy of a letter I have just received from Major-General Sir.

R. H.

R. H. Sheaffe, commanding in the Montreal district, conveying the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, detailing the operations of the combined movements which took place on the 29th July; and I also annex the copy of another, which I have received from Captain Everard, of the Royal Navy, to whose prompt, zealous, and able assistance, I feel highly indebted.

The objects of this service have been fully accomplished, by the total destruction of all the enemy's arsenals, block-houses, barracks, and stores of every description at Plattsburgh, Swanton, and Champlain Town, and the extensive barracks at Saranac, capable of containing four thousand men, have been burnt; all naval, ordnance, and other stores, on the west side of the Lake, have been destroyed or carried away.

This important service has been performed with a degree of promptness and regularity highly honourable to the officers directing the expedition, and without sustaining any loss.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

*Montreal, August 5, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Excellency, the reports of the Naval and Military Commanders of the force employed on the expedition to Lake Champlain, undertaken in obedience to your directions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, with the troops and two of the gun-boats, returned on the 3d instant to Isle aux Noix, and the vessels arrived there yesterday. The service on which they were sent, has been effected in a manner which reflects great credit

credit on the Commanders, and on those who acted under them. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,  
Maj. Gen. &c.

*His Excellency Sir George Prevost,  
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

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SIR, *Isle aux Noir, August 3, 1813.*

THE land forces of the expedition that left the province on the 29th July, on an enterprise on Lake Champlain, returned this day, after having fully accomplished the objects proposed, and having carried every order into execution.

The enemy's arsenal, block-house, commissary's buildings, and stores at the position of Plattsburg, together with the extensive barracks of Saranac, capable of containing four thousand troops, were destroyed; some stores were brought off, particularly a quantity of naval stores, shot, and equipment for a large number of batteaux. The barracks and stores at the position of Swanton, on Missisquoi Bay, together with several batteaux at the landing-place, were destroyed.

A detachment has been sent to destroy the public buildings, barracks, block-houses, &c. at Champlain Town. Every assistance was rendered by the co-operation of Captains Everard and Pring, royal navy, commanding His Majesty's sloops of war *Broke* and *Shannon*.

I experienced very great benefit from the military knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, 13th regiment (second in command). I have to report, in the highest terms of approbation, the discipline, regularity, and cheerful conduct of the whole of the troops; and feel fully confident, that had an oppor-

opportunity offered, their courage would have been equally conspicuous.

General Hampton has concentrated the whole of the regular forces in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, at Burlington, from the best information, said to be about four thousand five hundred regular troops, and a large body of militia.

The militia force assembled for the defence of Plattsburgh, disbanded on the appearance of the armament. The naval part of the expedition is still cruising on the Lake. For any further information, I beg leave to refer you to your Aide-de-Camp, Captain Loring, the bearer of this dispatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Col.

*To Major-General Sir R. H. Sheaffe,  
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

*Isle aux Noix, August 4, 1813.*

REFERRING to my letter of yesterday, I have now the honour to enclose the report of Captain Elliott, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, stating his having completed the service he was detached upon. I take this opportunity of expressing the very great benefit I derived from the judicious and zealous conduct of Captain Elliott, in the execution of the arduous duties of Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to the expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Col.

*Major-General Sir R. H. Sheaffe,  
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*



SIR, *Isle aux Noir, August 4, 1813.*

AGREEABLE to your orders communicated to me yesterday, I landed with a detachment of the 100th regiment under my command, and proceeded to Champlain Town, where we burnt two block-houses, and destroyed the commissary's stores. This service was performed without opposition, there being none of the enemy's troops at that post, and the inhabitants remaining perfectly quiet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. A. ELIOT,  
Captain, and D. A. Q. Mr. Gen.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Murray,  
commanding.

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SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Broke, Lake Champlain, August 3, 1813.*

MAJOR-GENERAL Glasgow has apprised your Excellency of my repairing with a party of officers and seamen to man the sloops and gun-boats at the Isle aux Noix, in consequence of your letter of the 4th ultimo, addressed to the Senior Officer of His Majesty's ships at Quebec, stating it to be of great importance to the public service that an attempt should be made to alarm the enemy on the Montreal frontier, &c. and agreeable to your wish that I should communicate any thing interesting that might occur, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the object for which the corps under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray had been detached, having been fully accomplished by the destruction of the enemy's block-house, arsenal, barracks, and public store-houses at Plattsburgh, and the troops having embarked on the 1st instant to return, there being neither public buildings nor store-houses remaining

maining on the west side of the Lake beyond Plattsburgh, I stood over to Burlington, with the Shannon and one gun-boat, to observe the state of the enemy's force there, and to afford him an opportunity of deciding the naval superiority on the Lake. We were close in on the forenoon of the 2d, and found two sloops of about one hundred tons burthen, one armed with eleven guns, the other thirteen, ready for sea, a third sloop (somewhat larger), fitting out with guns on board, and two-gun schooners laying under the protection of ten guns mounted on a bank of one hundred feet high, without a breastwork, two sews mounting one gun each, as floating batteries, and several field-pieces on the shore. Having captured and destroyed four vessels, without any attempt on the part of the enemy's armed vessels to prevent it, and seeing no prospect of inducing him to quit his position, where it was impossible for us to attack him, I am now returning to execute my original orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. EVERARD, Com-  
mander of His Majesty's  
Sloop Wasp.

*Lieutenant-General Sir Geo. Prevost,  
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

*Foreign-Office, October 15, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

*Prague,*

MY LORD, *Prague, September 17, 1813.*

**A**LTHOUGH nothing very material has occurred in this quarter since my last dispatches, I take advantage of an opportunity that offers to state to your Lordship a few particulars that may be interesting.

On the 13th, General Count Bubna, who now commands the Austrian corps lately under General Neipperg, which has been much reinforced, entered Neustadt and Neukirchen, and came into close communication with General Blücher, who had his head-quarters at Hermshutt, with his advanced posts beyond Bautzen, the enemy having retired to Bish-offswerder.

On the 14th, in the morning, the advanced posts of the grand army advanced again to the frontiers by the road to Peterswaldc. The rear guard of the enemy, consisting of two battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and some guns, were forced from Nollendorf by Count Pahlen, commanding Count Wittgenstein's advance. The artillery of the Allies, and more force, were in readiness to follow as soon as the roads could be made practicable. The Prussians, under General Kleist and Prince Augustus, moved to Ebersdorf and Tolsdorff.

Buonaparte assisted personally at the grand reconnoissance that was made on the 10th: he had his head-quarters at Leibstadt on the 11th, and moved forward on the left of the Allies to Barenstein, near Altenburg, on the 12th. The plan of the enemy seems to have been to have attacked the Allies, if he could do so with an evident advantage, if not, to impede their advance, and by menaces gain time either to extricate himself from the dangerous predicament in which he stands, or to manœuvre the Allies out of their position.

On

On the 15th, in the morning, the enemy continued to retire, and Prince Schwartzberg ordered a general reconnoissance on all sides to be made; Count Wittgenstein's and Count Pahlen's corps fell in with the enemy near Peterswalde. Four squadrons of Russian cavalry very gallantly charged a French column, and cut down several hundred men. To give your Lordship some idea of these attacks, from a French return which has been found of the loss of the 7th regiment of infantry, when the Russian cavalry in Count Osterman's action charged, they had eight hundred and twenty wounded, and seven hundred and thirty killed; the residue of fugitives remaining were six hundred.

The enemy's corps in advance, opposed to Count Pahlen, consisted of twelve thousand men, under General Bonnet; they made a good stand near Gotliebe. Six Russian light guns did great execution, and forced this column to leave their ground. The main position of the enemy was not attacked.

An Austrian corps of seventeen thousand men, under Count Colloredo, equally reconnoitred the enemy on the side of Barenstein and Breitenau.

The head-quarters of the enemy, according to report, were now removed to Dippoldswalde.

General Thieleman's partizan corps, which I have already mentioned to your Lordship, has had considerable successes. He took possession of the town of Weissenfels, which was occupied by infantry and artillery, and made a General, forty officers, and near one thousand three hundred men prisoners.

The Austrian Colonel Mensdorf, another partizan, took a French courier, between Leipzick and Dresden, charged with dispatches and letters from the French army for Paris, at least five thousand in number. These letters give the most  
doleful

doleful details of the French army, and of their defeats. The whole are to be printed, and are in the most desponding stile.

Of the whole corps engaged under Marshal Ney, only sixteen thousand men have escaped, ten thousand have arrived at Dresden, under Oudinot, the rest at Wittenberg and Torgau.

It is also stated, that the new guards, and particularly the artillery, suffered dreadfully in the battle by Dresden; Generals Vachot and Seibier were killed; and Generals Dumoutier, Dental, Gros, Boieldieu, Maison, Veen, and Aubert, severely wounded.

Reinforcements amounting to fifteen thousand men have reached Erfurt; but they are of a bad quality of troops.

On the 15th, in the evening, the enemy brought up more troops against Count Pahlen, and as it was not the intention of the allies to engage in a general affair in the mountains and defiles of Saxony, the advanced corps moved back to Nollendorf. The French had two corps d'armée supporting their advanced corps of twelve thousand men.

General Blücher's last accounts were from Bautzen, and his advanced posts at Weiskelurch, within a German mile of Dresden, and he is in close communication with the Prince Royal's army.

General Kleinau's corps is at Marienberg. A considerable corps of the enemy are at Freyberg, and a corps of their cavalry between that and Nossen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

*Prague,*

MY LORD,

*Prague, September 19, 1813.*

IT appears that the enemy on the 16th occupied the mountain and heights, in front of Nollendorff, in considerable force. They made, in the evening, an attempt to turn the right of the Allies before Culm, while they also assailed the centre and left.

Buonaparte seems to have assisted in person at this affair.

Fifteen thousand men were detached to turn the right, eight thousand advanced in front and on the left : about thirty thousand men and eight thousand cavalry in reserve, formed the attack on the part of the enemy.

On the 17th the corps moving on our right, being concealed by an intense fog, and, advancing through thick woods, had succeeded in gaining our flank before its movement was perceived. While the enemy forced the Russians and Prussians from the village of Nollendorf by very superior force, but were kept in check on the left, General Jerome Colloredo, with a corps of Austrians, fell on the enemy's advanced column, which had gained our right, and with an intrepidity, steadiness, and order that has gained universal admiration, completely defeated it, took between two and three thousand prisoners, among whom is the General of division Kreitzer, and many officers, and ten guns : our loss may have been about one thousand killed and wounded.

At the time the enemy made their attack on the centre, the Prussians were about to be relieved by the Russians, which occasioned some momentary disorder. A very fine young man, a son of General Blücher, who was distinguishing himself very gallantly in re-establishing order, was killed.

The enemy, repulsed at all points, retired into  
1813. 3 D their

their position again on the mountains, occupying however Nollendorf. The Allies took up their old ground, and extend across the plain in a semicircular position.

The continued affairs and skirmishes during the last fortnight have cost many men on both sides ; but there can be no doubt of the enemy having suffered in at least a double proportion.

It is stated as a positive fact, that Buonaparte had his horse shot under him while reconnoitring on the hill.

I enclose a detailed report received from Colonel Cooke, of the affair of the 16th and 17th.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

SIR,

*Töplitz, September 17, 1813.*

UPON the evening of the 16th instant, the 2d, 4th, and 14th corps of the French army, headed by Buonaparte with his guards, advanced upon the Allies from their position adjacent to Peterswalde, and drove them, by great superiority of force, through Nollendorf to the ground they had occupied the preceding day at the foot of the mountain.

The Prussians made a brilliant charge of cavalry, and their commander was wounded and taken prisoner.

Upon this day some skirmishing, apparently very harmless, was renewed. General Ziethen, with three battalions of Prussian light troops, retained his ground with spirit, until suddenly overpowered by numbers, and standing in need of ammunition, he was forced to yield ground.

At the entrance of the gorge the enemy formed their columns of attack, and deployed both to the right and left of the road, keeping up a sharp fire  
of



of tirailleurs, until their artillery had been brought down through the abattis constructed upon the hill.

The Allies had occupied the high ground upon their right, adjacent to Neudorf, with the division of Count Colloredo ; in the centre and upon the left there were two divisions of Russian infantry, under the Count Wittgenstein, and a reserve of cavalry, exclusive of the Prussians, in the rear of the Austrians, under Count Pahlen.

The enemy advanced upon Culm, on either side of the road, without our being able to arrest his progress.

General Zieten's corps was not sufficiently powerful for this purpose, and as it was uncertain whether the enemy intended a serious attack, the troops were formed in the rear of Culm, a Russian battery having been established upon the Weinberg. These guns were supported by four additional brigades upon the right and left of the village.

The enemy, under cover of their artillery, attempted to turn this difficult passage, which you are acquainted with, by gaining the commanding mountain upon our left ; in this they failed. They then attempted the right and centre, but were kept in check in the centre, while Count Colloredo upon the right moved forward to take them in flank ; this movement had the desired effect, and the enemy, fearing for his communications, withdrew to the foot of the mountain, and after dark to their original position.

The movement of Count Colloredo was much admired ; and the French General Kreitzer and some prisoners fell into our hands.

The enemy are still at Nollendorf.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE.

## AUSTRIAN MILITARY REPORTS.

*Head-Quarters, Töplitz, September 15, 1813.*

THE Commander in Chief the Prince Schwarzenburgh, deemed it necessary to make a strong reconnaissance against the enemy, and accordingly detached the corps of the Generals Count Wittgenstein and Count Colloredo, which were stationed on the Nollendorff road towards Breitenau; and that of Prince Augustus of Prussia, towards Ebersdorf, upon the enemy's right flank, whilst the Duke of Würtemberg and General Count Pahlen were to attack his front and left wing. The enemy had already withdrawn his artillery, and defended himself merely with his infantry. The brave General Count Pahlen, rapidly attacked it, (without waiting for the other troops,) with the hussar regiment of Isum and Lubinski, by which movement a whole battalion of the enemy was cut down, and another taken prisoner.

General Thieleman directed his march from Altenburg against Weissenfels, and forced that place, which was defended with infantry and artillery. One general of brigade, one colonel, thirty seven officers, and one thousand two hundred and fifty-four prisoners fell into his hands.

Colonel Mensdorf made several hundred prisoners in Wurzen, between Leipzig and Dresden. Amongst these is a French courier, who was conveying the post bag of the French army to Paris; several thousand letters, and other important dispatches, were found upon him.

Among other particulars, we learn from these letters, that the new guards, and particularly their artillery, had suffered extremely in the battles before Dresden. The Generals Vachot and Siebier have been killed. The Generals Dumontier, Den-  
tal,

tal, Gros, Boieldieu, Maison, Veen, and Aubert, are severely wounded.

All these letters agree in describing the deplorable situation and despair of the French army.

The roads from Dresden and Torgau to Erfurt are crowded with French fugitives and stragglers.

*Töplitz, September 17, 1813, Ten  
o'Clock at Night.*

TO-DAY, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a corps of the enemy's troops advanced upon Nollendorff. The advanced posts retired. The abbatis on the high road was abandoned. The Prussian van guard under General Ziethen, and the Russian van guard under General Wittgenstein, took up a position at Culm. The engagement began near that place. The thick fog, which covered the whole country, did not allow us to form an exact opinion of the enemy's force.

At six o'clock the division of Colloredo, posted in ambush, and which had, with admirable precision, followed all the enemy's movements, debouched upon his flank. General Colloredo had established a battery of twelve-pounders, which entirely enfiladed the highway: as soon as he attacked the French, their rout became complete. In the meantime General Meerveldt, who acted in the rear of the enemy, had come up to the church at Nollendorff.

Had not the night put an end to the combat, the enemy's army would have been totally destroyed. Nevertheless, their loss must have been immense, as they effected their retreat under a shower of grape-shot, while our soldiers pursued them, with great rapidity, as far as the heights. It is not possible as yet to determine the number of prisoners, or of pieces of artillery, that have fallen into our hands.

hands. General Krcitzer, who commanded part of the young guards, is taken.

Our loss appears to have been proportionably small.

The Emperor Napoleon was upon the heights, and directed this attack, the result of which may be compared to that of the first battle of Nollendorff, except that the enemy's force was this time less considerable.

The village of Arbesan became a prey to the flames in the midst of the combat.

Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Oliver, of His Majesty's Ship Valiant, addressed to Admiral Sir John Bortase Warren, Bart. and K. B. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Valiant, Halifax-Harbour, June 28, 1813.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that La Hogue sailed on the 25th, and the next day chased the Young Teazer, American privateer, into Lunenburg Bay, Nova Scotia, where La Hogue anchored, and sent her boats in chase; but before they reached the privateer, she blew up, from what cause is not known; it is supposed about thirty men perished in her, and eight got on shore at Lunenburg (two of them badly wounded by the explosion); they surrendered to the militia, and can give no account of the cause of the accident.

I have, &c.

ROB. DUDLEY OLIVER, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir John Poo Beresford, of His Majesty's Ship Poictiers, addressed to Admiral Sir John Warren, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR, *Poictiers, at Sea, July 17, 1813.*

**I** BEG to acquaint you, that to-day the Maidstone, in company with Poictiers and Nimrod, captured, after a chase of about four hours, the York Town, American ship privateer, of twenty guns and one hundred and forty men; she was returning from a cruise; she is in all respects well fitted, and suitable for His Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. P. BERESFORD, Commodore.

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Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Puckinghorne, of His Majesty's Ship St. Domingo, addressed to Captain Baker, of the Conflict Sloop, and transmitted by Admiral Sir John Warren to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR, *His Majesty's Sloop Conflict,  
August 10, 1813.*

**I**N compliance with your orders, I proceeded with the division of boats under my direction up the St. Michael's river. We advanced along shore close to the town of St. Michael's, and were discovered by the enemy's patrol, who fired on us; a few minutes after a battery, mounting six twelve and six-pounders, gave us a round of grape and canister, when we immediately landed, got possession of the battery, and drove the enemy into the town. After

spiking the guns, splitting the carriages, and destroying all the ammunition and stores, I re-embarked, with the loss of only two wounded. By this time the enemy had collected in considerable numbers, and commenced firing from two field-pieces in the town. The destruction of the battery being complete, and not a vessel to be seen, I deemed the object of the enterprise fulfilled, and returned on board with the boats. The conduct both of officers and men was exemplary and highly praiseworthy for their steadiness, in forming quickly, in landing, and driving the enemy into the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. PUCKINGHORNE.

*To Captain Baker, His Majesty's  
Sloop Conflict.*

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Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1813.

*List of Captures made by the Channel Fleet, not  
already gazetted, between the 1st July and 30th  
September 1813.*

Brig *Mercurius*, of 170 tons and 8 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Plymouth, captured by the *Goldfinch*, July 7, 1813.

English brig *Union*, of 110 tons and 7 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Lisbon, recaptured by the *Goldfinch* and Brest squadron, July 17, 1813.

American schooner *Marmion*, of 180 tons and 20 men, from Nantes, bound to New York, captured by the *President*, *Beagle*, *Juniper*, and *Urgent*, August 14, 1813.

French *chasse marée* *Ville de Fecamp*, of 60 tons, from Rochelle, bound to Brest, captured by the *Sultan* and Basque Roads squadron, August 7, 1813.

Ship

Ship *Minerva*, of 500 tons and 24 men, from Nantes, bound to London, captured by the *Goldfinch*, August 26, 1813.

French lugger *Gustave*, of 82 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Nantes, captured by the *Telegraph*, September 12, 1813.

French *chasse marée* *Les Unis Amis*, of 54 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Nantes, captured by the *Telegraph*, same date.

French lugger *Le Precieux*, of 94 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Nantes, captured by the *Telegraph*, same date.

French *chasse marée* *Dunoire*, of 68 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, captured by the *Telegraph*, same date.

KEITH, Admiral.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
OCTOBER 18th, 1813.

No. LXVII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October 18, 1813.*

**C**APTAIN the Earl of March arrived this morning with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

MY LORD,

*Lezaca, October 9, 1813.*

**H**AVING deemed it expedient to cross the Bidassoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that that object was effected on the 7th instant.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below and in one above the site of the Bridge, under the command of Major-General Hay, the Honourable Colonel Greville, Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford, and Major-General Howard; and

and Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre directed that part of the 4th Spanish army under his immediate command, to cross in three columns at fords, above those at which the allied British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were destined to carry the enemy's entrenchments about and above Andaye, while the latter should carry those on the Montagne-Verte, and on the height of Mandale, by which they were to turn the enemy's left.

The operations of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point. The British and Portuguese troops took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those by them.

I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th British regiment were very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps our loss has not been severe.

The Spanish troops under Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre behaved admirably, and turned and carried the enemy's entrenchments in the hill, with great dexterity and gallantry; and I am much indebted to the Lieutenant-General, and to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and to the General and Staff Officers of both Corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, having thus established, within the French territory, the troops of the Allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day.

While this was going on upon the left, Major-General

General C. Baron Alten attacked, with the light division, the enemy's intrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, supported by the Spanish division under Brigadier-General Longa; and the Marescal del Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's intrenchments and posts on the mountain, called La Rhune, immediately on the right of the light division, with the army of reserve of Andalusia.

Colonel Colborne, of the 52d regiment, who commanded Major-General Skerrett's brigade, in the absence of the Major-General on account of his health, attacked the enemy's right in a camp which they had strongly intrenched; and the 52d regiment, under the command of Major Mein, charged in a most gallant style, and carried the intrenchment with the bayonet. The 1st and 3d caçadores, and the 2d battalion 95th regiment, as well as the 52d, distinguished themselves in this attack.

Major-General Kempt's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and Major-General Charles Alten has reported his sense of the judgment displayed both by the Major-General and by Colonel Colborne, in these attacks; and I am particularly indebted to Major-General Charles Alten for the manner in which he executed this service; the light division took twenty-two officers and four hundred men prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant stile, till they arrived at the foot of the rock on which the hermitage stands, and they made repeated attempts to take even that post by storm; but it was impossible to get up, and the enemy remained during the night in possession of the hermitage; and on a rock on the same range of the mountain, with the right of the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed yesterday morning, before the fog cleared away sufficiently to enable me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found to be least in-

access-

accessible by its right, and that the attack of it might be connected with advantage with the attack of the enemy's works in front of the camp of Surra. I accordingly ordered the Army of Reserve to concentrate to their right; and, as soon as the concentration, commenced Mariscal del Campo Don Pedro Giron ordered the Battalion de las Ordenes to attack the enemy's post on the rock on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant stile. Those troops followed up their success, and carried an intrenchment on a hill which protected the right of the Camp of Sarre, and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp, which were taken possession of by detachments sent from the 7th division sent by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, through the Puerto de Eschalar, for this purpose.

Don P. Giron then established a battalion on the enemy's left, on the rock of the Hermitage. It was too late to proceed further last night, and the enemy withdrew from their post at the Hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre during the night.

It gives me singular satisfaction to report the good conduct of the officers and troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, as well in the operations of the 7th inst. as in those of yesterday. The attack made by the battalion of Las Ordenes, under the command of Colonel Hore, yesterday, was made in as good order, and with as much spirit, as any that I have seen made by any troops; and I was much satisfied with the spirit and discipline of the whole of this corps.

I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for these attacks by the Mariscal del Campo Don Pedro Giron, and the General and Staff Officers under his directions.

I omitted to report to your Lordship in my Dispatch of the 4th inst. that upon my way to Roncesvalles,

valles, on the 1st inst. I directed Brigadier General Campbell to endeavour to carry off the enemy's piquets in his front, which he attacked on that night, and completely succeeded, with the Portuguese troops under his command, in carrying the whole of one piquet, consisting of 70 men—a fortified post on the mountain of Arolla was likewise stormed, and the whole garrison put to the sword.

Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. Clinton, in Catalonia, to the 3d inst. The General was still at Tarragona, and the enemy were in their old position on the Lobregat.

Lieut.-General Lord William Bentinck had embarked for Sicily on the 22d of September.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. the Earl of March, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the loss incurred in the late operations ; and a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army under Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, in the affairs at Ordal, on the 12th and 13th ultimo.

[This return will be inserted in the Gazette of Saturday next.]

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Passage of the Bidassoa, and forcing the Enemy's Lines, on the 7th and 9th October 1813.*

- Royal Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
- Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.
- 3d Guards, 1st Batt.—9 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
- Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 4 serjeants, 15 rank and file, wounded.
- 4th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 staff, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
- 6th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.
- 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, wounded.
- 38th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, wounded.
- 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 60 rank and file, wounded.
- 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—10 rank and file wounded.
- 95th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 ser-

5 serjeants, 67 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, 57 rank and file, wounded.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—4 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 29 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—8 rank and file wounded.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick Oel's—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Total British Loss—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 12 captains, 22 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 33 serjeants, 3 drummers, 419 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 152 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

General Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 110 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 13 captains, 24 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 1 staff, 48 serjeants, 4 drummers,  
571 rank



571 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

Accurate returns have not been received of the Spanish loss, but it is estimated at seven hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded on the 7th and 9th of October, 1813.*

*British killed.*

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenants Hill and Campbell.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Klanck.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Shawe.

*Portuguese killed.*

1st Caçadores—Lieutenant-Colonel Algo, and Captain Joachim Ant. De Cunha.

3d Caçadores—Lieutenant Joao Pinto, Ensign Jose Pinto, and Joq. Navarro de Andrade.

*British Officers wounded.*

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Surgeon J. Gordon, severely.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Jervoise, slightly; Lieutenant Dale, severely; Lieutenants Sheppard and M'Adam, severely; Lieutenants C. Campbell and Lemesurier, slightly; Lieutenants Brooks and Stirling, and Ensigns Nash and Kenny, severely.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Mein (Major) and Douglas, Lieutenant Hunter, Ensign Fraser, severely; Captains P. Campbell and Sheddou, slightly.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Hart, severely; Captain Gibbons, severely (since dead); Lieutenants  
1813. 3 E nants

nants Ridgeway and Fry, severely; Lieutenants Budgeon and Madden, slightly.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant G. Vickers, severely.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Hulzemann, slightly; Captain Rautenburg, and Lieutenant Wahrendorf, severely; Lieutenants Lemers, Atkins, and Marweden, and Ensign Gibson, slightly.

2d Line ditto—Lieutenant A. Hesse, severely.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Rogers, slightly.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Major Fragstein, slightly; Captain Wolfradt, severely; Captain Wackholz, slightly; Lieutenants Theide and Greisheim, slightly; Lieutenants Schneider and Gruttemann (2d) severely.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

17th Line—Lieutenant John A. Mathizon.

1st Caçadores—Major Antonio Lobo Teix. Barros, slightly; Lieutenant M. J. Antonio Sobral, slightly; Ensign M. Ter, D'Almeida, slightly; Ensign Dom. M. Coelho, Ensign Joao. Ant. de Millo, severely; Ensign Francisco Taveira, severely.

7th Caçadores—Joaq. Seciro, severely; Ensign Man. Martins, severely.

8th Caçadores—Captain Jose Valley, and Ensign P. J. P. Sirre, severely.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
OCTOBER 22d, 1813.

No. LXVIII.

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*Foreign-Office, October 22, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and from Edward Thornton, Esq.

MY LORD,

*Töplitz, October 1, 1813.*

**T**HE affair I mentioned in my dispatch, of the 29th ult. near Altenburg, has turned out to be of more importance than was at first imagined, and the Hetman Platow, with his usual ability and gallantry, has accomplished a very brilliant exploit against a considerable body of the enemy.

This corps was under the orders of General Lefebre Denouette, and consisted of some French light cavalry, the Polish uhlands of the guard, and a brigade of light dragoons, under the orders of General Pirot. Generals Keiseiski and Krutecks were also in command.

The force consisted of eight thousand cavalry  
3 E 2 and

and seven hundred infantry, one squadron of Mamelukes, and a small party of Tartars of the guard, under the orders of Colonel Murot. The whole were attacked by Platow, and completely put to the rout.

General Keiseiski is reported by the prisoners to have been killed. Fifteen hundred prisoners, five guns, and forty officers (three of the staff), are the fruits of this victory.

The army has broken up from hence, and is in movement to the left. The corps of General Count Wittgenstein was yesterday at Kommatau, and that of General Kleist near Brück.

The Austrians are marching upon Chemnitz. There is a report from the enemy that Napoleon, attended by the King of Saxony and family, set out for Leipsig upon the 28th instant; the headquarters are said to be removed there.

The French corps, under the Marshal Angereau, have marched from Bamberg to Coburg, having left a considerable force at Würzburg.

I have reason to believe the Russian and Prussian army exceed eighty thousand men, which will now be assembled on the Chemnitz and Freyberg line; to these may be added the corps of Kleinau of ten thousand men, together with all the Austrians.

General Benningsen's corps, which has been reviewed this day, is in a very efficient state as to appearance; but I have no exact information as to the numbers arriving.

A reinforcement of seven thousand men of the Prussian corps of General Kleist, is upon the road from Prague.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

*Zerbst,*

MY LORD,

*Zerbst, October, 4, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that General Pozzo di Borgo has received intelligence from the head-quarters of the armies in Bohemia, under date of the 24th ultimo, stating that the corps of General Bennigsen having joined the Grand Army, the Allied Sovereigns had come to the resolution of making a movement by their left from Bohemia, and that this movement should be executed on the 1st of the present month.

This intelligence determined the Prince Royal to attempt the passage of the Elbe. The bridge at Rosslau had been already completed, while the works of the tête de pont on the left bank had been traced out, and were in a state of progress. Detachments of Swedish troops were in possession of Dessau, and the town of Acken, on the left bank; a little lower down the river, was fortifying, under the direction of Count Woronzow, in such a manner as to render it a place of considerable strength, while preparations were accelerated for constructing a bridge there.

In the mean time, the enemy, who appear to have had no idea of the passage of the Elbe, at Acken, sent strong detachments of troops to occupy Dessau and the line of the Mulda, and employed themselves in throwing up works, as well before that town, as in front of the tête de pont, at Rosslau, with intent to impede the passage there, and to obstruct the movements of the army after the passage. This gave occasion to skirmishes between the enemy and the Swedish advanced guard, which was obliged to relinquish Dessau, and to retire to the neighbourhood of the tête de pont at Rosslau, and indeed to the right bank of the river.

Under these circumstances, the Prince Royal re-

received intelligence from General Blücher, on the 1st instant, informing His Royal Highness, that he should, on that day, make a movement with his whole army on his right towards Hertzberg; that on the following day he should be at Jessen; on the 3d at Elster, and on the following day (to-day) would effect the passage of the Elbe at Elster, proceeding upon Kemberg against the French corps stationed there.

The bridge at Acken had just been completed, and yesterday, to-day, or perhaps to-morrow, was each spoken of as the probable day for passing the river.

General Blücher crossed the Elbe at Elster yesterday with some opposition, and attacked the entrenched village of Wartenberg, on the opposite bank, which he carried, after an obstinate resistance, making himself master of sixteen pieces of cannon. It is understood that this victory, which was carried against the corps commanded by Bertrand, was not obtained without considerable loss, particularly among the troops commanded by General D'Yorck; but the particulars have not yet been received.

The Prince Royal received this intelligence yesterday evening, while he was at Rosslau, or immediately on his return here, and took the resolution of crossing the whole army to-day over the Elbe, at Acken and at Rosslau, the Russians at the former, and the Prussians and Swedes at Rosslau, somewhat later or otherwise, according as it should be understood whether the French would make a stand at Dessau. This, however, was not to be expected, when once the passage of the Russians was completed at Acken, particularly under the position of General Blücher's army, and in effect it was learnt this morning, that the French had retired from Dessau, where, consequently. I learn that the head-

head-quarters of the Prince Royal will be established this evening. His Royal Highness left this place about nine o'clock this morning.

Yesterday evening Mr. Aldererentz, a son of the General, and an Aide-de-Camp of the Prince Royal, returned here from the Imperial head-quarters, to which he had been sent after the battle of Dönnewitz. He brings intelligence of the actual movement of the grand army, as was projected, on the 1st instant; and it was calculated that it would be advanced as far as Chemnitz, on yesterday, the 3d.

I am as yet without details of the affair of General Blücher; but Baron De Wetterstedt has engaged me to detain this messenger until I shall receive a dispatch from him this evening for M. de Rehausen, and he promised me, (for he went to-day to Dessau) to transmit to me at the same time the same particulars, if he should obtain them. I shall keep this dispatch open for them.

We have indirect accounts of General Czernitscheff having taken possession, with his corps of Cossacks, of the whole city of Cassel, from which Jerome Buonaparte had fled. But nothing has yet been received from himself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. THORNTON.

P. S. *Ten P. M.* I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordships inclosed, a letter which I have just received from Baron de Wetterstedt.

(Signed) E. T.

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*Head-quarters, Dessau,  
October 4, 1813.*

ACCORDING to reports received from General Blücher, he has been engaged with the fourth French corps, commanded by General Bertrand.



The latter was strongly intrenched in a village between Wartenberg and Bledin.

General d'Yorck's corps dislodged and overthrew the enemy, taking above one thousand prisoners; sixteen pieces of cannon, and seventy tumbrils, with their train, were captured. A body of two thousand men threw themselves into Wittenberg; the remainder of the enemy's troops fell back upon Kemberg. General Blücher pursued them, and his head-quarters will be this evening at the latter place. His cavalry is at Düben.

By five o'clock this morning, the enemy's troops, under the orders of Marshal Ney, which were in this town, amounting to eighteen thousand men, had begun their retreat towards Leipzig.

Our advanced posts had, in the course of this evening, pushed on as far as Raguhn and Jesnitz, and to-morrow the junction with General Blücher will take place.

The van-guard of the Russian army, under the orders of Count Woronzoff, occupies Cöethen. Beimboung is garrisoned by Russian cavalry. To-morrow the two armies of the Prince Royal and of General Blücher, will make a combined movement in advance, probably in the direction of Leipzig. They form together a total of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand or one hundred and thirty thousand men. His Royal Highness will, without doubt, establish his head-quarters at Reguhn.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) DE WETTERSTEDT.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 23d,  
1813.

No. LXIX.

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*Foreign-Office, October 22, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. and from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Mr LORD, *Prague, September 21, 1813.*

**T**HE Austrian troops that formed the advance of General Kleinau's corps, under the immediate command of General Scheither, have entered Freyberg, where they surprised and made prisoners four hundred of the enemy, with their General Brunau. It is a singular and pleasing circumstance that two of the remaining squadrons of the Westphalian Hussars, which did not come over from the enemy with their two regiments (being on detachment), formed a part of the prisoners taken.

An

An Austrian corps has also advanced towards Chemnitz.

On the 19th, the enemy remained in position at Peterswalde; Buonaparte slept at Pirna. On the 20th they retired still further towards Dresden, and withdrew also from Nollendorf. The Prussian corps, under General Zeithen, immediately followed them.

An order has been intercepted from Marshal Berthier to General Laubau, commanding the advanced troops of the enemy, which directs him to make all his dispositions for retreat on Dresden.

All accounts agree in stating the extreme distress of the French army in the mountains: they are losing numbers of their horses daily, and their troops are in the greatest want of provisions.

It is probable that Buonaparte will remain *à cheval* on the Elbe as long as possible, as the idea of a retreat, from recent recollections, cannot be very agreeable to him.

General Benningsen's army is expected to arrive in five or six days by the pass of Zittau.

I enclose your Lordship the two last official bulletins.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*To Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

Imperial Head-Quarters, Töplitz,  
MY LORD, September 25, 1813.

MY last dispatch contained details of the movements and positions of this army to the 12th instant. Your Lordship will see that Buonaparte has endeavoured to oppose sufficient portions of his force to the Prince Royal of Sweden, and to General Blücher; and that he has harassed and

dis-

disunited his army in giving effect to that intention, and in occasionally reinforcing and reducing the forces so employed ; but his attention has been principally directed to this army ; and there seems now to be clear evidence, from his operations, as well as from intercepted papers, that his plan was to move into Bohemia, and to strike at Prague, establishing himself on the line of supply and communication of this army.

Vandamme's orders were to push on towards Prague, and he had positive assurance that a very large force was immediately to follow him ; and he was so much convinced of Buonaparte's intention, that when the Prussians were in sight in his rear, on the 30th ultimo, at Nollendorf, it was impossible for his Generals to convince him that it was not a French column. It also appears that troops did move to support him, but were countermanded, and the officers sent to inform him were killed.

Much as the territory within the command of Dresden has been narrowed by the advance of General Blücher and General Tauenzien, Napoleon has clung to that vicinage, and particularly to the defiles leading to this place. He has sent off as many useless mouths as possible, and has concentrated his force : and as it would be dangerous for either army to pass these defiles, especially in the state in which the incessant rains have placed them, in presence of the other, the operations have been reduced to affairs of posts in the mountains, vexatious enough to the troops, but not conducive to great and immediate results, though highly honourable to the arms of the Allies.

The Emperor Alexander has removed the difficulty, by bringing forward General Bennigsen's army, and ordering it to be replaced by a new army from the Russian frontier.

This

This great measure will at once render all the armies moveable.

General Bennigsen, moving into Bohemia by his left, is rapidly advancing to this position, and with the preparation always meant to be stationary here, will effectually cover Bohemia, and thereby set this army at full liberty to move also by its left, by good, or at least passable roads, and within reach of its supplies, while the navigation of the Upper Elbe and Moldau will feed General Bennigsen's army.

The conduct of General Blücher has been most masterly. Whenever it was practicable he has fought and beat the enemy ; and when the latter turned upon him in force, he has fallen back, and drawn him to the Silesian frontier. He is now between Bautzen and Dresden, operating to the very gates of the city. His right is in communication with General Tauenzien, and his left with General Bubna, while his Cossacks pass the Elbe, communicate with this army, and give the enemy great annoyance.

General Bubna has his right towards Schandau, and his line extends along the Bohemian frontier.

The Prince of Sweden covers Berlin, and strives to gain possession of Wittenberg and the tête-de-pont of Torgau, but his light troops have crossed at Rosslau, and his Royal Highness's preparation to pass at that place, is a constant menace to Leipsie.

General Kleinau, on the Commotau and Marienberg roads, and Generals Greenville and Prince Maurice Liechtenstein, in the defiles to the eastward of that passage, send parties into Saxony, which every day cut off corps, and interrupt communication.

Count Platoff, the Hetman, is himself gone into Saxony with some regiments of his Cossacks, so that the whole country on the rivers Saale and Mulda,

Mulda, and between them and the Elbe, is covered with detachments of light troops.

On the 12th the enemy having established himself in force on the heights of Nollendorf and Graupen, saw the feu de joie for the victory of Dannevitze. On the 14th the Prince Schwartzberg ordered a strong reconnoissance from all points of the line.

The enemy was driven from Nollendorf and its environs through Peterswalde, to the heights above Breitenau and Gieshübel, with the loss of many men and horses killed and taken.

The Emperor Alexander went in person beyond Hellendorf. The advanced posts of the Allies remained that night at Hellendorf, Peterswalde and Schönwalde.

These posts were gradually drawn nearer to Nollendorf, in the course of the two following days, and on the 16th, the enemy having attacked them in force, there was a great deal of sharp skirmishing between Peterswalde and Nollendorf, in the course of which General Blücher's son, Colonel Blücher, was wounded and made prisoner.

On the evening of the 16th, the advanced posts were again where they had been on the 12th.

On the 17th, the enemy endeavoured to extend at the mouth of the defile leading from Nollendorf to Culm, and the troops having been ordered to retire gradually towards the latter place, where the line had been strongly reinforced, a cannonade took place in front of Culm, and many of the enemy were killed and wounded.

The Field-Marshal having previously occupied Aussig, in the course of that morning, directed General Count Mehrfeldt to advance from thence, and take post on the heights towards Nollendorf with part of his division.

In the evening Count Wittgenstein was ordered to drive back the enemy from before Culm, and at the

the same time flank attacks were made by Count Mehrfeldt and Colloredo, on the masses assembled at Nollendorf, which were put to flight with great loss, which would have been still greater, had not the darkness of the night and a thick fog favoured their escape. One general, seven cannon, and upwards of two thousand prisoners were taken by the Austrians in this affair, besides what had fallen into the hands of the Russians and Prussians.

Prisoners say that Buonaparte was present, and that he had a horse wounded under him.

As the enemy continued in the mountain on the 18th, it was thought his intention might be to attempt to descend into the plain, and every disposition was made for his reception; but he retired in the night, and morning of the following day, followed by the Allies, and the advanced posts are again at the same places where they were on the 14th.

After the reconnoissance, a vessel having been prepared with combustible matter, by a Russian officer of engineers, and manned by a detachment of Russian guards, on the 22d or 23d, succeeded in burning the bridge which the enemy had established under the cover of the fortress of Lilienstein. They have however still a bridge at Pirna.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. The latest reports state that the enemy have removed to Dresden, and from thence have reinforced the corps opposed to General Blücher.



MY LORD, *Töplitz, September 29, 1813.*

BEING sufficiently recovered, I returned to the Imperial head-quarters at Töplitz, on the 27th instant. No very important military event has occurred since my dispatch of the 21st. The general reports and information is as follows :

Buonaparte arrived at Hartha, near Bisshoffs-  
werde, on the 23d. It appears he meditated some attempts on General Blücher. but finding that officer not only prepared for him, but actually making preparations to act offensively, Buonaparte seems to have retired, with some loss, towards Dresden, where by the last accounts the old guards were still stationed, with various depôts of regiments. The enemy are still working at the place, the redoubt at the Pirna entrance is demolished, but new ones are erected at those of Falken, Freyberg, and another. Provisions are very scarce in the town. To add to the distresses in the place, two magazines of hay and oats were burnt down, one to the value of thirty thousand rix-dollars, and the other of above forty thousand.

All accounts agree in stating that the generality of the troops that have measured back their steps across the Elbe, are in a miserable condition.

Count Bubna attacked the enemy's troops near Stolpen, the castle of which the enemy blew up, and retired from ; the Austrians had some loss.

The allied army, in consequence of the arrival yesterday of General Bennigsen, is about to be put in motion. The whole of General Bennigsen's corps is not expected in the position here until the 3d or 4th of October.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. Prince

P. S. Prince Schwartzenberg has just received a report, that a joint attack was made by Platoff and Thieleman on the enemy at Altenberg, near Leipzig, when two thousand prisoners were made. The first regiment of hussars got off, but it is supposed will still be taken: official details are not yet received.

C. S.

*First Supplement Extraordinary to the Imperial and Royal Privileged Prague Post Office Gazette.*

[Referred to in Sir C. Stewart's Dispatch of the 21st Sept.]

*Töplitz, September 19, 1813.*

THE Imperial and Royal Major-General Baron Scheither has executed the order of marching to Freyberg, with that skill and valour which are peculiar to him, and which are generally acknowledged. On the 17th in the evening, he, without attracting notice, established himself near Bertsdorf, in the vicinity of Freyberg, and thus, on the 18th in the morning, appeared unexpectedly before the town. The enemy had blocked it up, and had occupied all the gates with infantry.

General Scheither ordered several detachments to advance, by circuitous routes, against the gates of Meissen and Dohna, while he himself led the chief column against the gate of Erbisdorf. The enemy defended themselves obstinately; the gate of Erbisdorf was at length forced, some detachments of horse galloped immediately into the town, and after a short resistance, made the garrison prisoners.

The General of Brigade Bruno, twenty officers of the staff, and others of rank, four hundred mounted hussars, and two hundred and twenty eight infantry, fell into our hands.

Our whole loss consists in one man killed, and three wounded yägers.

General

General Scheithcr extolls the distinguished conduct of his troops of all descriptions. He particularly mentions the seventh battalion of yägers. Colonel Von Vayder and the First Lieutenant Angermayer, of this battalion, Captain Devaux, and Waesthoff, of the regiment of Vincent light horse, and the First Lieutenant Martini, of the general staff, have especially behaved with great bravery.

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*Second Supplement Extraordinary to the Prague Post-Office Gazette.*

*Head-Quarters, Töplitz, September 19, 1813.*

OF the engagement on the 17th instant, which redounded so much to the honour of the allied arms, the following particulars remain yet to be recorded.

Buonaparte had united to the 1st, 2d, and 14th corps d'armée, a great part of those troops which were left him out of the sanguinary and disastrous battles fought with General Blücher and with the Crown Prince of Sweden, and had, at the head of his guards, advanced as far as Nollendorf. That all his views were directed to the object of gaining ground, and of pushing forward on the road of Nollendorf as far as possible, could easily be inferred from the impetuosity with which the movement of his troops was executed against Arbesan, Kninitz, Tellisch, and Porsdorf. The cavalry of the French guards attacked our batteries with great resolution, while the French infantry kept up, on all sides, a murderous fire. Buonaparte is said to have been in the midst of the columns, and, according to the information of the prisoners, a horse was wounded under him.

Owing to the dispositions made in the allied army, and to the bravery with which the troops of

all descriptions executed them, the plans of Buonaparte were again frustrated, and his army were dislodged from all the positions which they had gained in the plain, and were driven back upon the heights of Nollendorf in dreadful confusion.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine was, during the battle, in the van guard, and in the midst of the greatest shower of musket balls.

The Generals Count of Wittgenstein, and the Duke of Würtemberg, Field-Marshal Count of Merveld and Colloredo, General Ziethen, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Aloysius Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-Colonels Simony, Loschi, and Csorits, which latter found an opportunity of being very active in the very beginning of the battle ; Major Lewis Geppert and Captain Dory have particularly distinguished themselves on this day.

His Imperial Majesty of Russia sent, as early as on the evening after the battle, the Military Order of St. George of the Third Class to Field-Marshal Count Colloredo, and a gold sword of honour, ornamented with an inscription in brilliants, to Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Aloysius Lichtenstein.

All the troops of the three allied armies have again, in fraternal concord, animated by one and the same spirit, and with laudable emulation, fought for the success of the great common cause.

Yesterday every thing remained quiet, and up to ten o'clock this morning the enemy has not made any further demonstration.

According to the French bulletins, the French army is victorious at all points, and is advancing. In point of fact they have, for the most part, been compelled to abandon the right bank of the Elbe ; and the attempt, already thrice repeated, of penetrating into Bohemia, has every time had no other effect

effect than the discomfiture and destruction of the troops employed.

All accounts agree in stating, that the French army in the Saxon Erzgebürge is a prey to the most dreadful privations ; that they daily, from want of forage, lose hundreds of horses ; and that the men, to satisfy the cravings of hunger, are obliged to have recourse to horse flesh.

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*Return of Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners of the British Division of the Army, serving on the Eastern Coast of Spain, commanded by the Right Honourable Lieutenant - General Lord William Bentinck, K. B. in Action with the French Army, under Marshal Suchet, on the 12th and 13th September 1813.*

[Referred to in the Gazette Extraordinary of Monday.]

General Staff—1 colonel, 1 subaltern, wounded.

20th Light Dragoons—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed ; 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded ; 6 rank and file, 24 horses, missing.

Brunswick Hussars—1 subaltern, 8 rank and file, 6 horses, killed ; 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, 24 horses, missing.

Foreign Troop of Hussars—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Sicilian Cavalry—6 rank and file killed ; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded ; 2 rank and file, 5 horses, missing.

Royal Artillery and Drivers—12 rank and file missing.

10th Foot 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.

27th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 28 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 72 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 4 drummers, 61 rank and file, missing.

81st Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Roll's Reg. Rifle Company—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, missing.

4th Batt. King's German Legion Rifle Company—1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Calabrese Free Corps—1 subaltern wounded; 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 45 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese Artillery—1 subaltern wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Total—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 90 rank and file; 7 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 10 subalterns, 1 staff, 11 serjeants, 151 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1 subaltern, 9 serjeants, 6 drummers, 177 rank and file, 53 horses, missing.

#### *Names of Officers killed.*

20th Light Dragoons—Captain Hanson.

27th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Taylor.

Roll's Rifle Company—Lieutenant Segeser.

Brunswick Hussars—Cornet Ahlers.

#### *Wounded.*

21st Foot (General Staff)—Colonel Frederick Adam, severely (not dangerously).

Royal Marine Artillery—Lieutenant Campbell, Deputy

puty Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely (not dangerously).

Brunswick Hussars—Lieutenant Schaffer and Cornet Michelet, slightly.

Portuguese Artillery—Lieutenant Madeira, slightly.

27th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves, Captain Charles Mill, Captain William Wiuser, and Lieutenant Dn. M'Pherson, severely (not dangerously;) Lieutenant Edward Drew, slightly; Lieutenant Charles Manley and William Talbot, severely (not dangerously); Assistant-Surgeon Gerrard Fitzgerald, slightly.

Calabrese Free Corps—Lieutenant Tananto, slightly.

Rifle Company, 4th Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Graiffe, severely; Lieutenant Backmeister, severely (since dead).

*Missing.*

27th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant James Steele, wounded and prisoner.

Calabrese Free Corps—Lieutenant Vita.

Admiralty-Office, October 23, 1813.

*Extract of Letter from Rear-Admiral Freemantle, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Milford, off Fiume, the 4th September, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour of informing you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I anchored here with the Milford, Eagle, and Havannah, on the 26th ultimo; and that the Austrian troops marched into the town on the same day.

Nothing can be more gratifying, than the communications I have had with General Nugent. The Croats desert every day from the enemy; and I consider



sider that Dalmatia is nearly cut off. General Radiovoivich is at Carlstadt, and the advanced post of General Nugent, is at Lippa.

It appears the French have provisioned the citadel of Trieste.

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Admiralty-Office, October 23, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Wolfe, at Kingston, Upper Canada, the 29th June, 1813.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 3d inst. I sailed with His Majesty's squadron, under my command, from this port, to co-operate with our army at the head of the Lake, and annoy the enemy, by intercepting all supplies going to the army, and thereby oblige his squadron to come out for its protection.

At day-light, on the 8th, the enemy's camp was discovered close to us at Forty Mile Creek ; it being calm, the large vessels could not get in ; but the Beresford, Captain Spilsbury, the Sir Sidney Smith, Lieutenant Majoribanks, and the gun-boats, under the orders of Lieutenant Anthony, (first of this ship) succeeded in getting close under the enemy's batteries, and by a sharp and well directed fire, soon obliged him to make a precipitate retreat, leaving all his camp equipage, provisions, stores, &c. behind, which fell into our hands ; the Beresford also captured all his bateaux, laden with stores, &c. Our troops immediately occupied the post. I then proceeded along shore to the westward of the enemy's camp, leaving our army in his front. On the 13th we captured two schooners and some boats,  
going

going to the enemy with supplies ; by them I received information, that there was a depôt of provisions at Genessee River ; I accordingly proceeded off that river, landed some seamen and marines of the squadron, and brought off all the provisions found in the Government stores, as also a sloop laden with grain, for the army ; on the 19th I anchored off the Great Sodus, landed a party of the 1st regiment of Royal Scots, and took off six hundred barrels of flour and pork, which had arrived there for their army.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO,  
Commodore.

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Admiralty-Office, October 23, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. and a duplicate of which has been transmitted by the former, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Wolfe, on Lake Ontario, Aug. 10, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the enemy's squadron was discovered at anchor off fort Niagara, on the morning of the 8th inst. consisting of thirteen sail ; that of His Majesty of six. They immediately weighed, and stood out in a line of battle, but on our approaching nearly within gun-shot, they fired their broadsides, wore, and stood under their batteries : light airs and calms prevented me closing with them again until this night, when having a fine breeze we stood for them.

At eleven we came within gun-shot of their line of schooners, who opened a heavy fire, their ships

keeping off the wind to prevent our closing ; at half past twelve, this ship came within gun-shot of the Pike and Madison, when they immediately bore up, fired their stern chase guns, and made sail for Niagara, leaving two of their schooners astern, which we captured ; the Growler and Julia, each mounting one long thirty-two, and one long twelve, and forty men.

From information obtained from the prisoners, I hear that their new ship, the General Pike, mounts twenty-eight long twenty-four pounders, and four hundred men ; and that all their schooners mount from two to four long thirty-two pounders.

The enemy have disappeared, I therefore suppose they are gone to Sacket's harbour to refit.

I am happy to add, that (except in the sails and rigging) His Majesty's squadron have not sustained any injury ; and have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient Servant,

JAMES LUCAS YEO, Commodore.

*The Right Honourable Sir J. Borlase Warren,  
Bart. &c. &c. &c. Halifax.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. of  
OCTOBER 25th, 1813.

No. LXX.

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*Foreign-Office, October 25, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh from His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, and from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart.

*Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Castlereagh, dated Comotau, Oct. 9, 1813.*

**T**HE army has advanced in a direct line towards Leipzie, near which town the headquarters of Prince Schwartzénberg are established. The Prince Royal and General Blücher having advanced towards the same point, the allied forces have nearly effected their junction ; a *rideau*, therefore, is drawn across this part of Saxony, extending from Dessau to Marienburg on the Bohemian frontier. In the mean time General Bennigsen, with the corps of Colloredo, has driven the enemy from his entrenchments at Gieshübel, and has advanced

vanced towards Dresden on the great road from Töplitz.

The actual position and intentions of Buonaparte are entirely unknown. A strong force, not less than fifty thousand men, is opposed to Prince Schwartzemberg; and the general belief is, that Buonaparte himself has made a rapid movement with the mass of his army to attack General Blücher, before his junction with the Prince Royal is completed. Be this as it may, it is not likely that any partial advantage will materially improve his prospects, or render the ultimate success of the Allies more doubtful. His communication with France being totally destroyed—his army in considerable distress—his magazines nearly exhausted, and the country in which he is, utterly without the means of replenishing them, he must shortly find it necessary to break through the circle which has been drawn around him: in this attempt he may probably succeed, but there is every reason to hope that it will be accompanied by the destruction of a great part of his army.

Full justice is done to the military talents and able combinations of the Prince Marshal; had he been less prudent and circumspect in his movements, we should not have been placed in the formidable and commanding attitude which we are now enabled to assume.

P. S. By intelligence received this morning, it appears that Prince Schwartzemberg, with the main body of his army, is at Chemnitz and in the neighbourhood. Buonaparte left Dresden on the 7th with the King of Saxony and his family, and is at Rochlitz, where his army is chiefly assembled. General Benningsen has advanced to Dresden, in which it is said Buonaparte has left but a feeble garrison, consisting, according to report, of not more than three thousand men.

A.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-Quarters Prince Royal of Sweden, Rottenburg, October 11, 1813.*

IN conformity to your Lordship's instructions, being sufficiently recovered from my wound to travel, I left the head-quarters of the allied army at Töplitz on the 3d instant, and arrived at those of the Crown Prince of Sweden at Radegast, near Zörbig, on the 8th. Mr. Thornton has fully put your Lordship in possession of the interesting military intelligence to that period. I have now to inform you, that, after the brilliant passage of the Elbe by General Blücher at Elster, in which both decision and judgment have been pre-eminently displayed, and the consequent passage of the same river by the Prince Royal's army at the points of Rosslau and Acken, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince conceived a movement of the whole allied force to the left bank of the Saale would force the enemy either to a general battle, or would be the most effectual mode to embarrass and harass his retreat, if he should determine upon a measure which the combined movements of the armies of Bohemia, Silesia, and of the North of Germany on his flanks, and on all his communications, seemed to render so indispensably necessary.

Napoleon, it seems, had manœuvred from Dresden, according to reports, with a large corps of cavalry on the right, and all his infantry on the left bank of the Elbe, as far down as Archlau: a strong demonstration of twenty or thirty thousand men was made from Torgau towards the point of Elster, on the 8th, where General Blücher passed, probably with a design of menacing that General, and forcing him to repass the river. The bold determination of the Allies was not, however, to be arrested

rested by demonstration, and the whole army of Blücher, being now in close communication with that of the Prince Royal, the former marched from Düben on Jesnitz, on the 9th, and passed the Mulda; and the Crown Prince concentrated his forces between Zorbig, Radegast, and Bitterfeld. The enemy, according to accounts, appeared now to be collected about Eulenberg and Oschatz, between the Mulda and the Elbe.

On the 10th, General Blücher moved from Jesnitz to Zorbig, and the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany were here assembled; the determination being taken to pass the Saale, orders were issued in the night, and General Blücher moved with the Silesian army to pass the river at Wettin, bridges being constructed for that purpose.

General Bülow, with his corps d'armée, was in like manner to pass at Wettin; General Winzingerode, with the Russians, at Rothenburg; and the Prince Royal, with the Swedes, at Alsleben and Bernburg. The whole allied force was then to place itself in order of battle, with its left on the Saale, waiting the further developement of the enemy's movements. General Bulow's corps, and General Winzingerode's corps, after passing the river, were to form the right of the Silesian army, and the Swedes to be in reserve or second line.

Each corps d'armée is to form in three lines. General Woronzoff, who formed General Winzingerode's advanced guard at Halle, is to be regulated in his movements by the attempts of the enemy, and fall back on the forces passing at Wettin, if he should be attacked by superior numbers, but otherwise to retain Halle as long as possible.

Your Lordship will observe, by these bold and decided movements, that the points of passage on the Elbe, by which the armies have passed, have been abandoned, and are to be destroyed, if necessary; and other bridges have been prepared below

Mag-



Magdeburg in case of need. The corps of observation, under General Thümen, before Wittenberg, of about six thousand men, in the event of the enemy forcing a passage there for the purpose of *alonging* the right bank of the Elbe, and returning by Magdeburg, (in the extremity in which he is placed, or in another improbable, but possible, event of his pushing with all his forces to Berlin,) has orders to retire on General Tauenzien, who, with ten thousand men, is to remain at Dessau, and, according to circumstances, either to manœuvre on the right bank against any possible effort of the enemy's, or by forced marches strengthen in case of need the armies assembled on the Saale. General Tauenzien will be assisted by all the landsturm, and some smaller detached corps are also to join him.

Information now arrived that Platow, with his Cossacks, were at Pegau; General Kleist and Wittgenstein, with the advance of the grand army of Bohemia approaching Altenburg, and our communication seemed to be completely established behind the rear of the French army.

Information was still vague of the movements of the enemy; but accounts were brought in on the evening of the 10th, that he was moving troops from the different points of Lutzen and Wurzen to Leipsic, and it was added that Buonaparte was expected to arrive there on the 10th. His force between Dresden and Leipsic, exclusive of garrisons, at the highest calculation may be estimated at one hundred and eighty thousand men: that of the Silesian army at sixty-five thousand, and that of the Prince Royal at sixty thousand, with six hundred pieces of artillery; and it is impossible to see a finer army, or one more fully equipped in all its parts.

By the reports received this day, General Platow with all his Cossacks has arrived at Lutzen, having taken some hundreds of prisoners at Weisenfels,

fels, and is come into complete communication with the advance of General Woronzoff's Cossacks from Halle. Platow reports the assembling of the enemy's army round Leipsie. We have certain accounts that the army of Bohemia is now between Altenburg and Chemnitz, and General Benningsen, with the Austrian division of Colloredo, which has been joined to him, is meditating a demonstration towards Dresden.

P. S. General Blücher was not enabled, by the bridge not being complete, to pass at Wettin, but proceeded to Halle, where he has passed. General Bulow has not passed this day, but the rest of the allied army is on the left bank of the Saale.

C. S.

THE following is a translation of official information, communicated by the Governor of Berlin, on the 13th inst. at the moment of the departure of the officer who was the bearer of the preceding dispatches.

*Berlin, October 13, 1813.*

WE have just received an account, that some of the enemy's corps are pushing forward, by the way of Torgau and Wittenberg; and that General Von Thümen has been compelled to raise the siege of Wittenberg, and to fall back to Coswig.

Although every possible effort is making to prevent the enemy from penetrating to this city, nevertheless, we do not fail acquainting you, Sir, with the above, requesting you to apprise all persons attached to the English embassy, as well as all other Englishmen residing in this city, of this intelligence.

Military government of the countries between the Elbe and the Oder.

(Signed) L'ESTOCQ. SACK.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 26th,  
1813.

No. LXXI.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October 25, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, dated Heligoland, October 21, 1813.

**I**T is with great satisfaction, that I have the honour of making your Lordship acquainted that a Gentleman has arrived here from the Weser, bearing dispatches from General Baron De Tettenborn, at Bremen, which place surrendered by capitulation on the 15th instant; the Commandant of the garrison, Colonel Thuilliers, having been killed.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of General Baron De Tettenborn's letter to me.

SIR,

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I entered yesterday morning with my troops, the town of Bremen, which I had closely attacked for two days, and which the French Commandant has at length agreed to surrender by capitulation, in order to spare to the inhabitants, the civil authorities, and its garrison, the horrors of an assault, for which every preparation had been made. The garrison returns to France under the condition of not serving against the Allies during the period of one year. All the military stores, a great quantity of ammunition, fourteen pieces of cannon, and two mortars, magazines of every description, and very considerable sums of public money have fallen into our power, together with more than three hundred prisoners, who had been taken on the preceding days at the close of a brilliant attack made by the Cossacks upon the enemy's sharpshooters. The cavalry are to make over their horses to us, and to set out on foot. This expedition has been executed with such rapidity, that, having passed the Elbe on the 9th October near Boitzenburg, I penetrated on the 13th by bye roads and forced marches to the Weser, and the following day I was at the gates of Bremen, without the enemy's being in the least informed of it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) **BARON DE TETTENBORN,**  
General.

Bremen, October 16, 1813.

*To Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, Heligoland.*

(A true copy.)

**WILL. OSB. HAMILTON,** Lieutenant-Governor.

Admiralty-Office, October 26, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Christopher Cole,  
of His Majesty's Ship the Rippon, addressed to  
Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. and transmitted by  
his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Rippon, off Abrevack,*  
MY LORD,                      October 21, 1813.

**I** HAVE great satisfaction in reporting the capture of *Le Weser*, a French frigate of the large class, mounting forty-four guns, and having three hundred and forty men, commanded by the Captain de Vaisseau Cantzlaat, Chevalier de L'ordre Imperiale de la Reunion, by His Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the *Scylla* and Royalist brigs.

She left the *Texel* on the last day of September, and had captured two Swedish vessels in the North Sea, and lost her main and mizen-masts in a gale on the 16th of this month.

Captain Macdonald's letter, which I have the honour to transmit, will acquaint your Lordship with the perseverance with which he had watched this frigate, which he fell in with four days ago, sixty leagues to the west of Ushant, and of a gallant joint attack made by the *Scylla* and Royalist on the frigate yesterday, in sight of the *Rippon*, and upon her weather-beam.

The judicious measures taken by Captains M'Donald and Bremer, enabled the latter officer to join me at three o'clock this morning, with intelligence of the enemy's force, whilst the *Scylla* watched their antagonist; and at daylight, the breeze springing up, gave us an opportunity of closing with the enemy.

About ten, the frigate bore up towards the *Rippon* and struck her colours, having exchanged

two broadsides with the *Scylla*, and just as the *Rippon* and *Royalist* were within reach.

Being near the French coast, and the prize in a most crippled and unmanageable state, I have deemed it necessary to take on board the greater number of the prisoners, and to tow her into port.

Enclosed are the lists of killed and wounded on board the *Scylla* and *Royalist*. The enemy had four killed and fifteen wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER COLE.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Scylla, at Sea,  
October 21, 1813.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at one A. M. the 18th instant, in longitude 9 deg. 10 min. West, and latitude 47 deg. 30 min. N. I fell in with a French national frigate, under jury main and mizen-masts, apparently making the best of her way for Brest, and judging it not prudent to attack such superior force, as (in the event of our being crippled) I should not have been able to have kept sight of her, from the severity of the weather, I had the good fortune, on the 20th instant, to meet with His Majesty's sloop *Royalist*, when Captain Bremer, in the handsomest manner, volunteered to join me in attacking her. At half past three P. M. we bore up in close order, the *Scylla* on her quarter, and the *Royalist* on her bow, and commenced the action nearly at the same time, which continued for an hour and a half, when our sails and rigging being very much cut, and main-mast severely wounded, the *Royalist* nearly in the same predicament, we hauled off to repair the damages, the weather being very squally, so as to endanger

danger our masts. A man of war appearing to the northward, I ordered the Royalist to apprise her of our situation ; at daylight this morning, I observed a large ship to leeward, which proved to be His Majesty's ship Rippon, and as you, Sir, were an eye-witness of our proceeding this morning, I beg leave to refer to you for the subsequent events.

Any encomium I can bestow on Captain Bremer would, I am convinced, fall very short of his deserts ; and I beg leave to return him, his officers, and ship's company, my warmest thanks for the gallant support they afforded us during the action. To the officers and ship's company of this sloop, I shall ever feel indebted for their gallant and persevering conduct in the action, and during the time we kept sight of the enemy, in the severest weather I almost ever experienced ; and beg to recommend Mr William Speck, Senior Lieutenant of this sloop, also Mr. Thomas G. Cooper, Master's-Mate. Captain Bremer speaks in the highest terms of his officers and ship's company.

I am happy to say, that we have only two seamen slightly wounded ; the Royalist, I am sorry to add, was not so fortunate, having two killed and nine wounded. Enclosed are the returns of killed and wounded on board the two sloops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. MACDONALD, Commander.

*To Sir Christopher Cole, Bart. Captain of  
His Majesty's Ship Rippon, &c. &c. &c.*



*List of Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Sloop  
Scylla, in Action with the Weser French Frigate,  
21st October 1813.*

*Killed.*

None.

*Slightly wounded.*

James Watts, quarter-master's-mate.

Peter Rathborne, able seaman.

(Signed) C. MACDONALD, Commander.  
R. M'MANUS, Surgeon.

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*Return of Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's  
Sloop Royalist, in Action with the Weser French  
Frigate, 21st October 1813.*

*Killed.*

Joseph Sangter, able seaman.

Cornelius Ralt, ordinary seaman.

*Severely wounded.*

Mr. W. Wilson, master.

Alexander Mason, ordinary seaman.

William George, seaman.

Henry Kitson, seaman.

Peter Read, gunner's-mate.

*Slightly wounded.*

Mr. J. Waring, first lieutenant.

Robert George, private marine.

Andrew Newton, ordinary seaman.

Richard Elliot, boy.

Total—2 killed ; 9 wounded.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER, Captain.  
W. F. CARTER, Surgeon.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 30th,*  
1813.

No. LXXII.

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*Foreign-Office, October 30, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Commatau, October 12, which state, that a Treaty of Alliance and Concert between the Courts of Vienna and Munich was signed on the 8th instant, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, Prince Reuss and General De Wrede.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 28,  
1813.

No. LXXIII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 1, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received at Lord Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Vera, October 18, 1813.

THE enemy moved General Paris's division from Oleron to the neighbourhood of St. Jean de Pied de Port, as soon as our left made its movement on the 7th instant.

On the night of the 12th the enemy attacked and carried the redoubt in the camp of Sarre, which was held by a picquet of forty men of the army of reserve of Andalusia, who were taken, as well as one hundred pioneers. There is reason to believe that they were surprised, as the reserve for the support of the redoubt had not time to give the picquet assistance. This redoubt was certainly more distant from the line, and from the ground from

from which it could be supported, than I had imagined it to be when I had directed that it should be occupied, and it was so near to the houses of the village of Sarre as always to be liable to an attack by surprise, I have therefore not allowed it to be re-occupied.

After having possession of the redoubt, the enemy made an attack, on the morning of the 13th, upon the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, under the command of Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, with a view to regain possession of those works which they had lost on the 8th, which they constructed in front of the camp of Sarre. It was at first imagined and reported, that the real attack was on the side of the Hermitage of La Rhune; but it was confined entirely to the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, and was repulsed by them without difficulty.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don P. Giron, and the General Staff and other officers, and the soldiers under his command upon this occasion. I had again occasion to observe particularly the steadiness of the regiment of Ordenes, under the command of Colonel Hore.

Nothing of importance has occurred on any part of the line, but it appears that the enemy have been reinforced by considerable bodies of recruits, raised by the recent conscriptions.

I have received no reports from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last.

Admiralty-Office, November 2, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Sultan, in Carsand Bay, 30th October 1813.*

SIR,

**C**APTAIN Tobin, of His Majesty's ship *Andromache*, arrived here this morning with the French frigate *La Trave*, of forty-four guns, which he captured on the 23d instant, after a short action.

This frigate is the consort of the *Weser*, taken by the *Rippon*, *Scylla*, and *Royalist* on the 21st.

I enclose a copy of Captain Tobin's letter, reporting this capture, and am sorry to observe, that his First Lieutenant, Mr. Dickinson, is severely wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

*Andromache, October 25, 1813, Scilly,*  
MY LORD, *N.N.E. Distance 22 Leagues.*

AS the day opened on the 23d instant, the *Andromache* gave chase to a frigate under jury masts in the N. E. quarter; about four P.M. (the *Saintes* bearing E. by S. fourteen leagues) she opened a fire on us from her stern guns, which was not returned until a position was taken on her weather quarter, when, after a feeble resistance of about fifteen minutes, she struck her colours; indeed such was the disabled state of her masts previously to our meeting, that any further opposition would have been the extreme of rashness.

She is *La Trave*, of twenty-eight French eighteen-pounders and sixteen eighteen-pound carro-

nades,

nades, only nine months old, with a crew of three hundred and twenty-one men (nearly all Dutch), one of whom was killed, and her Commander, Jacob Van Maren, Capitaine de Vaisseau and Member of the Imperial Order of Reunion, the Second Lieutenant, Oxhólme, two Midshipmen (one of them since dead), and twenty-four seamen, wounded.

The *Andromache* has received no injury in her hull, nor ought to mention in her sails or rigging, while I lament to say, that Mr. Thomas Dickinson, the First Lieutenant, is severely wounded, and one seaman slightly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. TOBIN, Captain.

*To Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.*

&c. &c. &c.

P. S. It seems, that *La Trave* had two men wounded by an English brig of war, on the 19th.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
NOVEMBER 3d, 1813.

No. LXXIV.

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*Foreign-Office, November 3, 1813.*

**M**R. SOLLY arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh from Leipsig, with duplicates of dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies.—The originals, by his Aide-Camp, Mr. James, are not yet received.

MY LORD,

*Skenditz, Oct. 17, 1813.*

**T**HE glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurel.

Forty pieces of cannon, twelve thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Rade-feld and Lindenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany on the 14th inst. When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the  
right



right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsig, at this time the Prince Royal was at Cöthen, and General Blücher at Halle. The former occupied with his advanced guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Mereburg and Schenditz.

General Blücher moved his head-quarters, on the 14th, to Gros Kügel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Deblitsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Halle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right at Wittin, and the left near the Petersberg. General Bülow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zorbig.

General Blücher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the Guard, under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and General Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. The country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld; and behind it the ground is more intersected: generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.

The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows:

The corps of General Langeron was to attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radefeld, having the corps of General Sachse in reserve. The corps d'armée of General D'York, was directed to move on the great chaussée, leading to Leipsig; until it reached the village of Sitzchera, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal.

The

The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipsig.

The corps of General St. Priest arriving from Merseberg, was to follow the corps of General Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on their right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Möckern and Mokau, on their left. At Möckern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of Yorck five times; the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Wetteritz and Ilchhausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Düben. However the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. General Kolp's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cossacks of General Emanuel, five.

The

The enemy drew off towards Siegeritz and Pfösen, and passed the Partha river. General Sachen's corps, who supported General Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Buonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of General D'Yorck, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded; among the latter are Colonels Heinnitz, Kützler, Bouch, Hiller, Löwenthal, Laurentz; Majors Schön and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of General Officers in the Prussian army, and I have sincere regret in adding that His Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took five hundred prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are General Chinchin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I average General Blücher's whole loss between six and seven thousand men hors de combat.

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavouring feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship will, I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities re-commenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merits and very eminent services of General Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me on this fresh occasion to allude to them.

I attached General Lowe to General Blücher in  
the

the field ; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your Lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.

My Aide-de-Camp, Captain During, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your Lordship in possession, as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blücher, by Prince Schwartzburg and which was to be made this day. The corps of Gen Guilay, Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Thieleman, and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markrasted, and were to move forward on Leipsig ; keeping up the communication on one side with General Blücher's army, and on the other, these corps were to detach to their right, to facilitate the attack of the corps of General Meerveldt, and the divisions Bianchi Weissenworf, on Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place, the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. General Nostiltz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards, were to move on Rötha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Generals Meerveldt and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipsig, the Russian guards forming their reserve. General Colloredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to  
General

General Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz. Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's, on Altenberg and Penig.

The army of General Bennigsen from Coldlitz was to push on Grimma and Wurtzen. The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsig by General Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the grand army. A report arrived late at night to General Blücher, that Buonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the Allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was, however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the Allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 17th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The Prince Royal, who had his headquarters at Landsberg, and his army behind it, marched at two o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brittenfeld, with General Winzingerode's and General Bulow's corps towards mid-day on General Bulow's left. General Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonade being heard on the side of the Grand Army (though General Blücher's corps was under arms), and as it was also understood General Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the Prince Royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy shewed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made

made demonstrations, and the hussars of Mecklenberg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipsig, and took three cannon and some prisoners of the Hulans of the guards.

The state of our affairs is such, that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence, which has hitherto so conspicuously favoured us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

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MY LORD, *Leipsig, October 19, 1813.*

EUROPE at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her Allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitle her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of an abler pen to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these two last days, but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of General Blücher upon the 16th has been followed on the 18th by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Buonaparte, in the neighbourhood of Leipsig.

The collective loss of above one hundred pieces of cannon, sixty thousand men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, many Generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day. The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsig this morn-  
ing,



ing, the magazines, artillery, stores of the place, with the King of Saxony, all his court, the garrison, and rear-guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceed thirty thousand), the narrow escape of Buonaparte, who fled from Leipsig at nine o'clock, the allies entering at eleven; the complete deroute of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next subjects of exultation.

The further result your Lordship can best arrive at, from an account of our military position.

It will be my endeavour to give you as succinct and clear an account as I am able, first, of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and, secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely, the movements of the Prince Royal and General Blücher.

My dispatches, up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It being announced by Prince Schwartzemberg that it was the intention of their Majesties, the Allied Sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, and the Armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made :—

I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th, by the grand army, occurred in the neighbourhood of Liebert Wolkowitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this arm, and an artillery, exceeding in number six hundred pieces, between the opposed armies. Two solitary buildings, which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were attacked by the Russian infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage.



The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were then brought forward: they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing.

To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement: they overthrew all before them; destroying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left seven hundred dragoons within the enemy's line.

Many officers were killed and wounded. General Latour Maubourg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipsig, the Armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saale, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. General Blücher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden thirty thousand men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern Army was to attack from the heights of Faucha, while General Blücher was to retain his position before Leipsig, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other and concert further movements; that part of the enemy's force which for some time had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blücher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha,

Partha, having its right at the strong point of Faucha, and its left towards Leipsig.

To force the enemy's right and obtain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under General Winzingerode, and the Prussians under General Bulow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plösen and Mockau.

The passage was effected without much opposition. General Winzingerode took about three thousand prisoners at Faucha, and some guns.

General Blücher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollintz and Probestheyda, and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over the plain in line and column, towards Leipsig, occupying Somerfelt, Paunsdorff, and Schönfeldt, in strength, protecting their retreat.

A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performances of General Winzingerode's cavalry marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when General Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schönfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He however took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent him by General Blücher, to reoccupy it at the point of the bayonet; which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of General Bulow's corps were warmly engaged, also at Paunsdorff, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the Prince Royal directed the rocket brigade under Captain Bogue, to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the columns retiring. Congreve's

formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralysing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up (as if panic struck), when that gallant and deserving officer, Captain Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieutenant Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the Prince Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During the action twenty-two guns of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars and two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would head them immediately against the enemy, which they to a man accepted.

The communication being now established between the grand attacks and that of these two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Generals Platoff, Milaradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probethede, Stelleritz, and Councritz, but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, finally carried every thing before them. General Bennigsen taking the villages upon the right bank of the Reutschove, having been joined by General Bubna from Dresden, General Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the hlockade of that city, and General Guilay manœuvring with twenty-five thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, Generals Thieleman and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost  
above

above forty thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, sixty-five pieces of artillery, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with all their staff and generals, which came over en masse during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground, on which they had so bravely conquered, this night. The Prince Royal had his bivouac at Paunsdorff; General Blücher's remained at Witteritz, and the Emperor's and the King's at Röda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg; General Blücher received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenberg, that upon Erfurt had long since been lost to them; the line of the Saale alone remains, and as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipzig was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of General Blücher, the Prince Royal, General Benningsen, and the grand army. Marshals Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these, with Marshals Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the Great Square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the Commander in Chief, Field-Marshal the Prince Schwartzemberg, and of the other experi-

enced leaders ; together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope however to do hereafter.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services since he has been with this army : he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your Lordship all further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. On the field of battle this day an officer arrived from General Tettenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town, which were presented by the Prince Royal to the Emperor of Russia.

C. S.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 6th,  
1813.

No. LXXV.

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Admiralty-Office, November 6, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Epworth, of His Majesty's Ship Nymphé, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Nymphé, off Cape Cod, August 15, 1813.*

**Y**ESTERDAY the yawl of His Majesty's ship under my command, manned and armed with a carronade, under the direction of Mr. Goullete, Master's Mate, supported by the boats of His Majesty's sloop Curlew, captured, after a chase of eight hours, with little wind, the letter of marque Paragon, a schooner of one hundred and fifty-seven tons, pierced for sixteen guns (mounting two twelve-pounders and two nine-pounders), with a complement of twenty men.

Admiralty-Office, November 6, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Oliver, of His Majesty's Ship Valiant, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Valiant, off New London, September 12, 1813.*

**I** BEG leave to acquaint you that I detached the *Acasta* and *Atalante* up Long Island Sound, on the evening of the 6th, to endeavour to annoy the enemy; they returned yesterday, after having taken and destroyed fifteen sail of small vessels: the greater part of them being without cargoes, were burnt.

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Admiralty-Office, November 6, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Right Honourable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Halifax, September 23, 1813..*

**I** REQUEST you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, previous to the squadron leaving the upper part of the Chesapeake, the troops under Sir Sidney Beckwith were landed at the point, opposite Poplar Island, on the continent; and having put to flight the enemy's force, and disarmed and received the paroles of the militia in that neighbourhood, and destroyed a building yard, burnt two or three large schooners, intended for the service of the Bay, the troops were re-embarked.



*Admiralty-Office, November 6, 1813.*

**A**DMIRAL Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Dashwood, of His Majesty's sloop Snap, dated Spithead, the 4th instant, stating that, on the morning of the 1st, St. Vallery bearing S. S. E. five miles, he had discovered five of the enemy's luggers, three in the N. W. close to windward, and two considerably to leeward; he wore and closed with the former, and brought them to action, but had the mortification soon after to witness their separation and escape, from superior sailing; he bore up at nine after the leeward vessels, and, after using various deceptions, enticed one alongside, when, after a resistance of about ten minutes, she surrendered, and proved to be Le Lion, French lugger privateer, of Boulogne (two days from Dieppe, and had not made any capture), mounting sixteen guns, with a complement of sixty-nine men, five of whom, including her Captain, were killed, and six severely wounded. Captain Dashwood commends the conduct of the First Lieutenant, the Purser, and the rest of the Officers and men under his command on this occasion: no man on board the Snap suffered, nor has the sloop, except the having her rigging much cut.

Admiralty-Office, November 6, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Quilliam, of His Majesty's Ship Crescent, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Crescent, St John's, Newfoundland, September 18, 1813.*

ON the 16th instant, a few miles off Cape Raw, His Majesty's ship under my command, captured the American privateer schooner Elbredge Gerry, pierced for fourteen guns, with a complement of sixty-six men; is coppered, and copper-fastened, sails remarkably fast, and capable of doing much mischief.

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*Admiralty-Office, November 6, 1813.*

REAR-ADMIRAL Moore has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Morgan, commanding His Majesty's schooner Barbara, dated Hawke Roads, the 16th of last month, and addressed to Captain Rye, of His Majesty's ship Ceylon, giving an account of the capture of the Aalberg Danish privateer, and a ship her prize, on the preceding day, after an obstinate resistance, and under a heavy fire from three gun-boats and ten privateers, by two gigs from the Hawke privateer cutter, commanded by Mr. Phillips, her Commander; and whose gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion is highly commended.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
NOVEMBER 3d, 1813.

No. LXXVI.

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*Foreign-Office, November 6, 1813.*

**D**ISPACHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. Stewart, at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh.

*Prince Royal's Head-Quarters, Cöthen,*  
MY LORD, *October 14, 1813.*

**I** WRITE but a few lines, as from our present situations I am uncertain if this dispatch may arrive.

I acquainted your Lordship in my dispatch of the 11th, that the army of Silesia and that of the Prince Royal were *à cheval* on the Saale, on the 11th instant.

On the 12th, it appeared that the enemy had collected considerably on the right bank of the  
Mulda,

Mulda, between Düben, Eulenberg, and Jesnitz, while at the same time it was believed he remained in force against the grand army; but all his forces seemed to be concentrated between the Mulda, Leipsig, and Torgau.

The grand army on the 12th, according to advices received here, was posted as follows: the main body at Altenburg; General Wittgenstein's corps at Borna, where it appears he had a successful affair with the enemy; General Kleinau at Fröhberg; Generals Guilay and Thieleman at Zeitz; Prince Maurice Lichtenstein at Pegau; Gen. Benningsten had advanced from Peterswalde and Dohna to Waldheim; and General Bubna had a very brilliant affair before Dresden on the 10th; he also succeeded in carrying the tête-du-pont at Pirna, destroyed the boats, and took cannon and prisoners. The enemy has only left, according to report, twelve thousand men as a garrison in Dresden.

To this general information was added the report, that the enemy had debouched from Wittenberg on the right bank of the Elbe, and had forced the corps of General Thümen to retire on the 11th. It became now of the greatest importance, to ascertain the amount of the enemy's force passing at Wittenberg. That Buonaparte should adopt a measure, passing with all his army at Torgau and Wittenberg, which abandons all his communications, and allows all the allied armies to be united and placed between him and France, seems so desperate, and so little in military calculation, that until this interesting crisis developes itself, it is impossible to pronounce an opinion.

The Crown Prince, upon the above state of affairs, recrossed the Saale on the 13th, and marched to Cöthen, where he has taken post; being thus within march of General Blücher at Halle, each army can reciprocally support each other, and combine

bine their movements ; and the grand army may be expected every hour at Leipsig.

The news of this day is, that six divisions of the enemy's army, and the guards, have passed at Wittenberg, and are directing themselves on Berlin.

Our communications across the Elbe at Rosslau and Acken have been attacked, and the former given up by General Tauentzien, who, to avoid being taken in the rear by the enemy, who had passed at Wittenberg, has joined General Thümen, and is falling back on Zerbst and towards Potsdam.

The momentary loss of our communications across the Elbe, except below Magdeburg, may be a temporary inconvenience, but the annihilation of the French army being the sole object, the Crown Prince has adopted the resolution of marching to Halle, and joining the corps of General Blücher and the grand army, and when all the armies shall be united, it will be indeed strange if your Lordship does not receive a good account of the enemy.

The intelligence of the treaty being signed with Bavaria, has arrived from the grand army.

General Wallmoden's corps, as well as General Tauentzien's, must act according to circumstances ; it is difficult, decidedly to say, what line they will adopt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Halle,*

MY LORD,

*Halle, October 15, 1813.*

THE accounts transmitted in my dispatch of the 14th instant, founded on the information then received of six divisions of the enemy's young guards having debouchéed from Wittenberg, as also troops from Torgau on the right bank of the Elbe, likewise his having taken possession of Dessau, may cause a momentary anxiety in the public mind, I am anxious therefore as early as possible to remove it, and I now have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, according to later intelligence received, the enemy is recalling his troops from the direction of Wittenberg, and the Lower Mulda, and seems to be assembling them in the neighbourhood of Leipsig, Taucha, and Eulenberg. This intelligence is in part derived from a Lieutenant-Colonel of the French Staff, taken prisoner, on whom was found a letter addressed to Marshal Marmont, enjoining him to put himself in march for Leipsig, and to place himself under the orders of Murat.

The enemy's forces that have been manœuvring on the right bank of the Mulda, and that crossed the Elbe, are commanded by Marshals Ney and Marmont ; and they have so studiously concealed their movements by marches and counter-marches, and the country is so enclosed and difficult near the conflux of those rivers, that the information is not precise. The intelligence, however, from the grand army is positive as to the enemy's assemblage in the neighbourhood of Leipsig. On the 14th he retired from Zerbst, and withdrew from Acken, where he had shewn himself ; having destroyed our tête-de-pont at Rossau he abandoned it, and the Cossacks of General Wintzingerode's corps of the Prince Royal's army drove him from Dessau, which was re-occupied. These different events confirmed  
the

the other intelligence, and appearances denoted the movement from Wittenberg to have been undertaken with a view of alluring the northern army to repass the Elbe. Upon general military principles, to have crossed that river without possessing Wittenberg may be, by many, a doubtful, if not an injudicious undertaking; but on the other hand must be balanced the advantages derived from the union of about three hundred thousand men, surrounding the enemy on all points, the state of demoralization in his army, their distress for provisions, which, hemmed in as they are, must necessarily increase; and lastly, the advantage of resorting at once to immediate and vigorous offensive operation in all quarters.

The Prince Royal of Sweden had detached on the 14th, a division of his army under the orders of the Prince of Hesse Homburg, to re-establish his communication at Acken, and to ensure the passage of the river and the town (which is strong), by strengthening it as far as possible; General Hirschfeld had, however, secured this point before the reinforcement arrived. The garrison of Magdeburg made attempts upon the post of Bernburg on the Saale, a point of infinite importance for the passage of that river, in case of need; they were, however, here again checked by another detachment of Cossacks of General Wintzingerode's corps, and two battalions and some guns were placed here in garrison. The Prince Royal's army extended this day with its right in the direction of the mountain of Petersberg, a point which forms a principal feature in this country, from its abrupt rise; his left towards Cöthen and Elsdorf, while his advanced guard was pushed into the villages on the left bank of the Mulda.

The Silesian army were in position near Halle, with their advanced guard at Merseberg and Sken-ditz.



By intelligence from the grand army, General Wittgenstein made a general reconnoissance from Borna on the 13th, and marched to his left, occupied Pegau with the greatest part of his corps on the 14th, establishing his communications on the left with the Austrian corps of Generals Guilay and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, posted at Weissenfels by Naumbourg, and joined with Generals Thielmann and Platoff, towards Lutzen, and on the right with the corps of General Kleinau, who marched to Borna, and was to detach to Grimma and Colditz. The Russian grenadiers and cuirassiers were at Altenburg. The main body of the grand army, viz. the corps of General Meerveld, the Austrian army of reserve, the Russian and Prussian guards, took post at Zeitz, the corps of Colloredo at Chemnitz and Penig, and detached towards Rocklitz. General Beningsen had orders to make himself master of the roads leading on Nossen and Meissen, and to push on with all possible expedition.

In this general position the armies are to pass on, hemming in the enemy until they are enabled to make an attack on all sides. It would appear, under these circumstances, if the enemy forces his passage against any one of the corps, the others, united, will fall on the point attacked. This operation becomes the more easy, in proportion as the communication between the different armies is established, and the circle round the enemy is narrowed. In the event of a retreat, the left bank of the Saale affords a very strong line on the one side, and the positions of Lutzen, Weissenfels, and Altenburg on the other.

I have also to acquaint your Lordship, that the Bavarian corps of General Wrede, and the Austrian corps of Prince Reuss, are moving by forced marches on Bamberg.

I feel naturally anxious to keep your Lordship  
in

in possession of the most constant intelligence ; in doing so I am well aware (as information varies every hour) that I may run the risk of inaccuracy, but I must hope in this case for your indulgence.

All the corps of the grand army have moved forward this day. General Blücher has moved to Gros Kügel and Skenditz, and pushed his advance towards Lcipsig ; and the Prince Royal has his right in front of Petersberg and his left at Zörbig, with the Swedes near Wettin, and the advance at Brehna.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
NOVEMBER 9th, 1813.

No. LXXVII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 9, 1813.*

**L**ORD ARTHUR HILL has this morning arrived with dispatches from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated Vera, November 1, 1813, of which the following are extracts.

*Vera, November 1, 1813.*

**N**OTHING of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed your Lordship last.

The enemy's garrison of Pamplona, made proposals to Don Carlos D'España to surrender the place on 26th October, on condition, first, that they should be allowed to march to France with six pieces of cannon; secondly, that they should be allowed to march to France under an engagement, not to serve against the allies for a year and a day. Both these conditions were rejected by Don Carlos D'España, and they were told that he had orders not to give them a capitulation on any terms ex-

cepting

cepting that they should be prisoners of war ; to which they declared they would never submit.

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*Vera, November 1, 1813.*

SINCE I wrote to your Lordship this morning, I have received a letter, of which I enclose a copy from Mariscal Del Campo Don Carlos D'España, in which he announces the surrender by capitulation of the fortress of Pamplona, the garrison being prisoners of war ; upon which event I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos D'España, and that of the troops under his command during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is since the beginning of August. In every sortie which the enemy have made, they have been repulsed with loss, and the General and the officers and troops have, on every occasion, conducted themselves well. Don Carlos D'España was severely wounded on the 10th of September, as reported in my dispatch of the 19th of that month, but having reported that he was able to continue to perform his duty, I considered it but justice to allow him to continue in a command of which he had to that moment performed the duties in so satisfactory a manner ; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot to be the instrument of restoring to the Spanish Monarchy so important a fortress as Pamplona.

Not having yet received the detail of the terms of the capitulation, I must delay to forward them till the next occasion.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

GLORY be to God and honour to the triumphs of your Excellency in this ever memorable campaign.

I have the honour and the great satisfaction of congratulating your Excellency on the surrender of the important fortress of Pamplona, the capitulation of which having been signed by the superior officers entrusted with my powers, and by those delegated by the General commanding the place, I have, by virtue of the authority which you conferred upon me, just ratified. The garrison remain prisoners of war, as your Excellency had determined from the beginning that they should, and will march out to-morrow at two in the afternoon, in order to be conducted to the port of Passages.

Our troops occupy one of the gates of the citadel, and those of France the place.

May God guard the precious life of your Excellency.

Dated from the Camp in front of Pamplona,  
31st October 1813.

(Signed) CARLOS ESPANA.

*His Excellency Field-Marshal the Duke  
of Ciudad Rodrigo.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 9th,  
1813.

No. LXXVIII.

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Admiralty-Office, November 9, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.  
to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His  
Majesty's Ship Hannibal, in Cawsand-Bay, the 6th  
instant.*

**I** HAVE frequently had occasion to commend the active and enterprising spirit of Captain Scriven, of the Telegraph schooner, whom their Lordships have so recently promoted to the rank of Commander; the gallantry and professional skill that he has again displayed in destroying a French national brig of very superior force, under the circumstances mentioned in the accompanying letters, are highly honourable to him.

*Surveillante, in Passage;*  
October 14, 1813.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to congratulate your Lordship, on the destruction of the French national brig *Flibustier*, one of the finest corvettes of France, by His Majesty's schooner *Telegraph*, of a force every way inferior, almost in the mouth of the *Adour*, covered in some degree by the enemy's batteries, and witnessed by some thousands of both armies.

The *Flibustier* had been waiting an opportunity to steal out of *St. Jean de Luz* for some months past; the near approach of the Marquess of Wellington's army made it absolutely necessary, and a dark and stormy night determined her commander to risk the attempt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. R. COLLIER, Captain.

*Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Schooner Telegraph,*  
October 14, 1813.

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders, to report to you the circumstances attending the destruction of the French national brig *Flibustier*, I do myself the pleasure to acquaint you, that the *Flibustier*, having taken advantage of a favourable moment, sailed from *St. Jean de Luz*, and at daylight of the 13th, was discovered, attended by three *Trincadores*, when she was immediately chased by His Majesty's schooner under my command, the *Challenger* and *Constant* in the offing, seven or eight miles distant; the enemy being becalmed, had anchored under the protection of some French batteries close to the mouth of *Bayonne*; a partial breeze lasted time enough to enable His Majesty's schooner to close



close and commence action, which after being maintained for three quarters of an hour, ended by the corvette's crew suddenly quitting her and pulling for the shore, which from its nearness they were easily enabled to effect, in spite of a well directed broadside; for, as the corvette was perceived to be on fire, my endeavours were if possible to save the vessel, and boats were sent for that purpose, but without success.

By papers found on board of her, I learnt that the *Flibustier* was commanded by Monsieur Daniels, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and a Member of the Legion of Honour, that she mounted sixteen French twenty-four-pounders, (carronades) two long nine-pounders, a brass howitzer gun, and four brass three-pounders, having on board one hundred and sixty men. She appears to have been bound to Santona, for the relief of that garrison, having on board treasure, arms, ammunition, and salt provisions, and from her large complement of men, probably some officers and soldiers for that garrison.

I beg to express my best thanks to Mr. Blyth, (Master) and Mr. Pearson, (Master's-Mate) for their zeal and good conduct, and to assure you how much I was pleased at the animated conduct of my crew, who saluted the enemy with three cheers before a shot was fired.

I had no means of ascertaining the enemy's loss in killed or wounded, though from appearances on board, it must have been considerable; but I have the pleasure to state, that the *Telegraph* did not lose a man.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) TIMY. SCRIVEN,

Lieutenant and Commander.

*Sir Geo. R. Collier, Knt. &c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 13<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. LXXIX.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 11, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart. Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America.

*Head-Quarters, St. David's, Niagara  
Frontier, August 25, 1813.*

**M**AJOR-GENERAL PROCTER having given way to the clamour of our Indian allies, to act offensively, moved forward on the 20<sup>th</sup> ultimo, with about three hundred and fifty of the 41<sup>st</sup> regiment, and between three and four thousand Indians, and on the 2<sup>d</sup> instant, attempted to carry, by assault, the block-houses and works at Sandusky, where the enemy had concentrated a considerable force. The Indians, however, previously  
to

to the assault, withdrew themselves from out of the reach of the enemy's fire.

The handful of His Majesty's troops employed on this occasion, displayed the greatest bravery; nearly the whole of them having reached the fort, and made every effort to enter it; but a galling and destructive fire being kept up by the enemy, within the block-houses and from behind the picketting, which completely protected them, and which we had not the means to force, the Major-General thought it most prudent not to continue longer so unavailing a contest: he accordingly drew off the assailants, and returned to Sandwich, with the loss of twenty-five killed, as many missing, and about forty wounded. Amongst the former are Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Shortt, and Lieutenant J. G. Gordon, of the 41st regiment.

I am happy to be able to acquaint your Lordship, that it appears by further accounts received from Major-General Procter to the 23d instant, that the enemy had been disappointed in an attempt to create distrust and disaffection amongst our Indian allies, by a deputation of Chiefs, sent by them for that purpose, and that in a talk, which took place between the Deputies from the American Indians and the Chiefs of our Indian warriors, the contempt with which General Harrison's proposals were received by the latter, and the determination expressed by them of adhering to the cause of their Great Father in England, appeared sensibly to affect the Deputies, and affords strong grounds to believe that the nations whom they represented will not be induced to take up arms against us, or their Indian brethren acting with us.

On my arrival at this frontier, I found two thousand British soldiers, on an extended line, cooping up in Fort George, an American force exceeding four thousand men: feeling desirous of ascertaining in person the extent of the enemy's

works, and of viewing the means he possessed for defending the position he occupied, I ordered a general demonstration to be made on Fort George, to commence by the attack and surprise of all the American picquets thrown out in its front. This service was executed to my entire satisfaction; the picquets were driven in, a great part of them being taken, with a very trifling loss, and I found myself close to the fort, and the new entrenched camp which is formed on the right of that work, both of them crowded with men, bristled with cannon, and supported by the fire from Fort Niagara, on the opposite side of the river; but no provocation could induce the American army to leave their places of shelter, and venture into the field. Having made a display of my force in vain, a deliberate retreat ensued without a casualty.

Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 1st instant, every possible exertion has been made by Commodore Sir James Yeo, but in vain, to bring the enemy's squadron to a decisive action: repeatedly has he offered them battle, and as repeatedly have they declined it, which their great superiority in sailing, together with the light and baffling winds prevailing on the Lake at this season, has enabled them hitherto effectually to do. He, however, was fortunate enough, on the night of the 10th instant, to get so close in with the enemy, as to render an action inevitable, unless they chose to sacrifice two of their schooners in order to avoid it; to this sacrifice they submitted, and Sir James had the satisfaction, after a few shots had been fired, to take possession of two very fine schooners, the one carrying one long thirty-two-pounder and two long sixes, and the other one long thirty-two-pounder and one long twelve, with a complement of forty men each. Having proceeded to York for the purpose of refitting his prizes, he sailed from thence with them in

in pursuit of the enemy on the 13th instant, and having followed them down the Lake on the 17th again saw them on the 18th, but was unable to come up with them. On the night preceeding that of the capture of the above vessels, two of the enemy's largest schooners, carrying nine guns each, overset and sunk, in carrying sail to keep from our squadron, and, excepting sixteen persons, all on board perished, in numbers about one hundred.

Sir James Yeo has been into Kingston with his squadron, to take in provisions and refit, and since sailing has cruized off York and Niagara, but has not seen any thing further of the enemy's fleet.

I understand that Commodore Chauncey, with his squadron, after the loss of his schooner in the night of the 10th, returned to Sackett's Harbour, from which place he sailed suddenly on the 14th, and again returned to it on the 18th, pursued by our fleet. I have not yet been able correctly to ascertain whether he has since left it.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 20th,  
1813.

No. LXXX.

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Admiralty-Office, November 20, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, of His Majesty's Ship Desirée, addressed to Admiral Young, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Gun-Brig, No. 12, off Brock, River Weser, November 1, 1813.*

I HAD the honour to inform you, by my letter of the 30th ultimo, that I had ordered Captain M'Kerlie, with a gun-boat, and a strong division of row-boats, to proceed up this river to this place, for the purpose of seizing two corvettes building, as well as all other vessels, naval stores, &c. which he could find belonging to the enemy.

I now beg to acquaint you that I arrived here yesterday, and found that Captain M'Kerlie had taken possession of the two corvettes, as also two gun-brigs, and several other vessels belonging to the enemy.

I have ordered the Burghers to do duty, and have landed a party of marines as a guard and protecting

tecting force, whilst we are employed in getting the corvettes ready to move down to the squadron.

The whole of the country between this and Bremen, is entirely free from the French, and in possession of the Allies.

Admiralty-Office, November 20, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B., &c. and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Wolfe, off the False Duck Islands, on Lake Ontario, the 12th September, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that His Majesty's squadron under my command, being becalmed off Genesee River, on the 11th instant, the enemy's fleet of eleven sail, having a partial wind, succeeded in getting within range of their long twenty-four, and thirty-two-pounders; and from their having the wind of us, and the dull sailing of some of our squadron, I found it impossible to bring them to close action. We remained in this mortifying situation five hours, having only six guns in all the squadron that would reach the enemy, (not a carronade being fired); at sunset a breeze sprang up from the westward, when I steered for the False Duck Islands, under which the enemy could not keep the weather gage, but be obliged to meet us on equal terms; this, however, he carefully avoided.

Although I have to regret the loss of Mr. William Ellery, midshipman, and three seamen killed, and seven wounded, I cannot but conceive it fortunate that none of the squadron have received any material damage, which must have been considerable



had the enemy acted with the least spirit, and taken advantage of the superiority of position they possessed. Inclosed is a list of killed and wounded.

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*A List of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Naval Establishment on the Lakes in Canada, in Action, the 11th September 1813.*

*Killed.*

Mr. William Ellery, midshipman.

William Smith, seaman.

Andrew Gavanough, Newfoundland regiment.

*Wounded.*

John Gorman, seaman.

Peter Conalty, Newfoundland regiment, badly (since dead).

William Fell, Newfoundland regiment.

Richard Wicken, Newfoundland regiment.

John Gadd, Newfoundland regiment.

James Watson, Newfoundland regiment.

Wm. Field, Newfoundland regiment, slightly.

Henry Web, private, 100th regiment, slightly.

(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO,  
Commodore.

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*Admiralty-Office, November 20, 1813.*

**A**DMIRAL Sir John Warren has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Godfrey, of His Majesty's sloop *Emulous*, stating that on the 21st of September last, the boats of that sloop, under the direction of Lieutenant Wright, drove on shore and burnt, in Great Machias Bay, a chebacco boat privateer, of two guns and eleven men.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, November 20, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Gordon, of His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, addressed to Captain White, of the Centaur, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, at Sea,*  
SIR, 13th November, 1813.

AT daylight, this morning, Beachy-Head, bearing north, three leagues, observed a large lugger privateer about four miles to the southward of us, when after a chase of three hours she surrendered, but not until she was so much damaged by shot, that she immediately after went down; and I am sorry to say, we were only able to save twenty-eight of her crew, one of them severely wounded. From them I learn, she was named Subtile, mounted sixteen guns, manned with seventy-two men, commanded by Francis David Drosier—sailed from Dieppe on Monday last, and had made two captures, one a Swedish brig laden with salt, and the other, a light collier. The Captain and the whole of the officers were either killed or drowned. His Majesty's brig Urgent was in sight. I have, &c.

JAS. A. GORDON, Captain;  
*Captain White, His Majesty's Ship Centaur,*  
*Senior Officer off Cherbourg.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 20<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. LXXXI.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 19, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Vera, November 8, 1813.

**I** HAVE the honour to send the copy of the capitulation of the garrison of Pamplona.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed you on the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, and I have not heard from General Clinton.

I HAVE

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to you, in order to its being laid before His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the National Armies, the capitulation granted to the garrison of the town and citadel of Pamplona, in the terms prescribed by the order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. I have not been able to transmit it to you before, it having been necessary for me to retain it, with a view to ensure the fulfilment of its conditions. I also enclose a certificate, which I required from the Head of the Civil Administration of the place, before I entered into treaty with the enemy, in order that I might be sure that none of the inhabitants had perished during the blockade, either from ill-treatment or want.

(Signed) CARLOS D'ESPANA.

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THE General of Brigade Cassan, Baron of the Empire, Member of the Legion of Honour, Governor of the place and citadel of Pamplona, on the part of His Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon, and the Mariscal del Campo Don Carlos D'España, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander in Chief of the Spanish and allied troops, forming the blockade of the said citadel and place, has named to discuss and decide on the articles of capitulation, according to the terms of which the place and citadel shall be delivered over to the said troops, viz.

Major-General Cassan names the Adjutant Commander L. de Maucune, Baron of the Empire, Member of the Legion of Honour, Chief of the Staff; and Don Carlos de España names Baron Don Francis D. Vives, Commandant-General of the third district of the line of blockade; Colonel Goldfinch, of His Britannic Majesty's service, and

Colonel D. Ventura Mina, chief of the staff of the second division of the fourth corps of the Spanish army.

These officers having met between the advanced posts of the place, and those of the blockading troops, on the spot of the hospital of St. Pierre, and having exchanged their respective powers, have this day, 30th October 1813, agreed upon the following articles, subject to the ratifications of their respective generals.

Article I. The garrison shall march out of the place with the honours of war, for the purpose of returning to France, and shall be escorted as far as the out-posts of the French army, by a detachment of the allied army.

Answer.—The French garrison shall march out of the place with all the honours of war, shall lay down their arms, and colours and eagles, at the distance of three hundred yards from the barrier, shall surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the Spanish and allied armies, and shall march to the port of Passages, there to embark, and be conveyed to England.

The officer commanding the escort of the garrison, on the march shall take all the necessary means for ensuring the fulfilment of the articles of capitulation, towards all persons concerned.

Art. II. The subalterns and soldiers shall keep knapsacks, and the officers their swords, and baggage.

Answer—Granted, on condition that the place and citadel shall be given up without any injury having been done to them; and that the shot, and all the ammunition remaining, shall be found not to have suffered any damage; and that there shall be left three day's provisions.—If there should remain any mines in the works of the citadel, the powder with which they are charged shall be re-  
moved

moved before the giving up of the place.—Granted also, in consideration that there remains no doubt that the French garrison has behaved honourably towards the inhabitants of the town, during the blockade.

Art. III. The officers of health and others holding employments in the French army, shall be treated as the garrison, and enjoy the same advantages.

Answer—Granted, and they may be proposed by the Marquess of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the allied armies, to the General in Chief of the French army, in exchange for Spaniards, and particularly those of Navarre, who are detained as prisoners in France.

Art. IV. The military who have suffered amputation, and all others not in a state to serve, shall return to France, as soon as they can support the fatigue of the journey.

Answer—They shall remain prisoners of war, till they are exchanged, and shall be treated as the rest of the garrison.

Art. V. The sick remaining in hospital, shall be treated with all the care due to their situation; there shall remain with them a sufficient number of officers of health and attendants, and as soon as they are perfectly recovered, they and the persons remaining to take care of them, shall follow the destination of the garrison.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. The allied army shall provide the number of carriages, horses, or mules, necessary for transporting the baggage and disabled men.

Answer—Granted, with respect to every thing which can be provided by the country.

Art. VII. Lodgings and provisions shall be furnished to the troops of the garrison, at the halting places

places according to the arrangements, and at the expence of the allied armies.

Art. VIII. The military of the garrison being in a very feeble state, in consequence of the privations they have endured, the halting-places on their march, shall be as near to each other as possible.

Answer—Granted.

Art. IX. All French (non-combattans), who are at this moment in the town of Pamplona, shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall have permission to return to France.

Answer—They may be proposed in exchange against Spaniards of the civil administration, who are detained in France, and especially for inhabitants of Navarre.

Art. X. Passports to return to France shall be given to all old men exceeding sixty years of age, to the wives and children of the military, and others employed in the French army.

Answer—This Article shall be referred, and particularly recommended by the General commanding the blockade, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Art. XI. The Spaniards and French who have taken up their residence in Spain, prior to and subsequent to 1808, and who, since that time, have served in any civil capacity, shall not in anywise be molested, neither themselves nor their families, in their persons or property, on account of their opinions, or the part they may have taken.

The families of such amongst them as, in the course of the month of June last, have followed the French army, shall receive protection for themselves and their property.

Answer—These persons shall remain under the protection of the laws of the Spanish Government.

Art. XII. Officers actually prisoners of war, on  
parole



parole at Pamplona, not being released by the present capitulation, shall not be allowed to serve against France or her allies, until regularly exchanged.

Answer—All officers of whatsoever rank, who shall be found upon parole, or confined in the fortress of Pamplona, shall be delivered up unconditionally to the General commanding the blockading forces, it being matter of right that all military persons have their liberty, when found in a fortress taken possession of by an army of the nation to which they belong.

Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, for the delivery and receipt of every thing concerning the artillery, the engineers' department, and the general administration

Answer—Granted : all plans belonging to the fortress, as well as all other public papers, shall be faithfully delivered over to the Commissary of the Spanish, by the Commissary of the fortress.

Art. XIV. The General, governor of the fortress, shall have the option of sending an officer from Pamplona, by the shortest road, to his Excellency the General in Chief of the French armies, in order to transmit to him the present capitulation, and to explain to him the reasons of it. Such officer shall be furnished with an escort, sufficient for his personal safety, as far as the advanced posts of the French army, and shall not be considered as a prisoner of war.

Answer—Granted, such officer not being above the rank of a captain ; he must be considered as a prisoner of war on parole, until his exchange, which may immediately take place, for an officer of equal rank of the Spanish army. All dispatches with which he is charged, must be open.

Art. XV. As soon as the ratifications shall be

exchanged, commissaries, named according to the 13th article of the present capitulation, shall be admitted into the fortress to fulfil their mission.

On the same day, and immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, detachments of the blockading troops shall occupy La Porte de Secours, of the citadel, and La Porte de France, of the town; and to avoid disorder and confusion, the blockading troops are not to enter the place and citadel, until the French troops shall have retired.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XVI. The garrison shall evacuate the place on the 1st of November, at two o'clock, P. M. by the Porte Neuve.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XVII. It is to be distinctly understood, that the garrison of Pamplona shall enjoy all advantages which might be guaranteed by any armistice, or such other arrangement as may have been concluded between His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the coalesced powers previous to the ratification of the present capitulation.

Answer—Refused.

Art. XVIII. If any discussion shall arise in the fulfilment of the articles of the present capitulation, the interpretation shall always be favourable to the garrison.

Answer—Granted.

*Conditions imposed upon the Garrison by Commanding Officers of the Allies.*

NO Spaniard, without regard to sex or class, can be allowed to follow the French garrison to its destination; and all such, whether civil or military, will remain under the protection of the laws.

Answer—On the part of the garrison, no facility  
to

to expatriate will be given to the persons here designated.

All prisoners of war, without any exception, and all deserters belonging to the Spanish and allied armies, shall be given up to the troops of the said armies without exchange, upon the ratification of the capitulation.

Answer—Prisoners of war, contained in this article, shall be delivered over to the allied armies, as well as deserters, if any should be found.

The forced loan of twenty thousand duros, levied upon the inhabitants during the blockade, (the funds of which have been appropriated for the payment of the troops of the garrison) not being recoverable, on account of the occupation of the country by the allied armies, shall be recognised as a credit of Spain upon the French Government, and shall be taken into account when, at a peace, the interest of the two nations shall be settled.

Answer—It will be the more easy to settle this demand, when the two nations shall treat upon their respective interests, as much is due to the French Government on account of the arrears of the contributions of Navarre; and as the town itself, as well as many of the inhabitants of Pamplona, owed conjointly, at the period of the 1st of January of the present year, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and fourteen reales de vellon.

These presents done in duplicate before Pamplona, the day, month, and year, as below, and signed Francisco Dionisio Vives—Baron L. de Maucune—W. Goldfinch, Captain of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ventura de Mena. The present capitulation ratified in all its parts, at Pamplona the 31st October, 1813. The General Governor of the town and citadel of Pamplona.

BARON DE CASSAN.

The present capitulation approved and ratified by the undersigned Mariscal de Campo of the National Armies of Spain, Knight of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Commandant of the blockade of Pamplona, in virtue of the authority of the Marshal-General the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, General in Chief of the National and Allied Armies of Spain.

CARLOS DE ESPANA.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) L. WIMPFEN.

*Camp before Pamplona, October 31st, 1813.*

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I, Don Joseph Joachim Foncellas, President of the Municipality of Pamplona, certify, that Brigadier Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, Colonel Goldfinch, and Colonel Don Ventura Mena, officers appointed by Field-Marshal Don Carlos D'España, Commander in Chief of the right of the line of blockade, having appeared before me, and required that I would state what had been the conduct of the French garrison during the blockade, I explained to them, that with respect to the people, it had been conformable to good discipline, and that the arrangements made by the governor during the scarcity, which prevailed in consequence of the blockade, did not occasion the death of any inhabitant.

In order that this may avail those whom it may concern, I give it in the Convent of St. Peter, this 30th day of October 1813.

(Signed) MARQUIS OF FONCELLAS.

(True copy,)

Signed) A. WIMPFEN.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
NOVEMBER 21st, 1813.

No. LXXXII.

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*Foreign-Office, November 21, 1813.*

THE Baron Perponcher, and Mr. James Fagel, have arrived this day from Holland, deputed by the Provisional Government, which has been established in that country, to inform His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, that a Counter-Revolution broke out in part of the United Provinces on Monday last the 15th instant, when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, with the old cry of *Orange boven*, and universally putting up the Orange colours.

This example was immediately followed by the other towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, as Haarlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c.

The French authorities were dismissed, and a temporary Government established and proclaimed, in the name of the Prince of Orange, and until His Serene Highness's arrival, composed of the most respectable members of the old Government, and chiefly of those not employed under the French.

*Amsterdam,*

*Amsterdam, Nov. 16th, 1813.*

THE events of last night have shewn the necessity of appointing without delay, an Administration in this great city, which, in its form and composition, may ensure the confidence of the good citizens; in consequence, the officers of the Schuttery (armed Burghers), have agreed to undertake the establishment of such an Administration, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants have been called out and invited by them to take upon themselves, at so critical a moment, the honourable and interesting task of effecting every thing that can contribute to prevent or stop the incalculable evils of anarchy.

The following Gentlemen have been this day appointed, desired and authorised to regulate and divide among themselves the functions, in the manner they will judge most expedient :

Mr. J. C. Van der Hoop.

Mr. P. A. Van Boetzelaer.

Mr. D. W. Elias.

J. P. Charlé.

J. Huydecoper Van Maarsseveen (absent).

W. Boreel (absent).

J. N. Van Eys (absent).

Mr. C. Van der Oudermeulen.

Mr. Van Loon Janszen.

Mr. D. J. Van Lennep.

H. Van Slingelandt.

J. Hodshon (excused).

Mr. D. Hooft (absent).

G. Ten Sande.

A. Mendes de Leon.

J. A. Willink.

J. J. Teyssset (excused).

Mr. W. F. Mogge Muilman (excused).

J. J. May.

J. J. May.

Mr. P. A. Brugmans.

Mr. J. D. Meijer.

Mr. O. W. J. Berg (excused).

Mr. J. S. Van de Poll, and

Mr. A. A. Deutz Van Assendelft.

*Amsterdam, November 16, 1813.*

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THE Colonel and Chief of the Municipal Guards, who has the great satisfaction of acquainting the public with the above circumstances, cannot let pass this opportunity, without admonishing his fellow-citizens in the most earnest manner to behave with temper and moderation ; and at the same time, manifesting his expectation and wishes that the joy which will be excited by these events, may not induce or mislead the inhabitants to improper behaviour towards any persons whatsoever, or to pillage or plunder any private or public buildings ; since the officers and all the members composing the Municipal Guard, are strictly resolved to repel, with all the powers of which they are in possession, all and any trespasses which may be committed, to the end that the perpetrators receive due punishment for their offences.

(Signed) The Colonel and Chief of the  
Municipal Guard,  
G. C. R. R. VON BRIENEN.



*In the Name of His Highness the Prince of Orange.*

LEOPOLD, COUNT OF LIMBURG STIRUM, GOVERNOR OF THE HAGUE.

AS the blessed restoration is fast approaching, I give notice to all the inhabitants of the Hague, that their wishes will soon be fulfilled, and that a Provisional Government will immediately be established to provide for every thing, until His Serene Highness shall appear among us.

In the mean time I invite all good citizens to watch for the preservation of peace and order. I promise to the lowest a day of rejoicing, at the public expense; but I warn every one who would pillage and plunder, that the heaviest penalties will be inflicted upon them.

[*Circulate this.*]

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### ORANGE BOVEN.

Holland is free!—The Allies advance upon Utrecht.—The English are invited.—The French fly on all sides.—The sea is open—Trade revives.—Party spirit has ceased.—What has been suffered is forgiven and forgotten.—Men of consequence and consideration are called to the Government.—The Government invites the Prince to the Sovereignty.—We join the Allies, and force the enemy to sue for peace.—The people are to have a day of rejoicing, at the public expense, without being allowed to plunder, or to commit any excess.—Every one renders thanks to God.—Old times are returned.

*Orange Boven!*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 23d,  
1813.

No. LXXXIII.

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*Foreign-Office, November 23, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T., Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B., and His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.

*Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated  
Leipsig, October 19, 1813.*

MY LORD,

**T**HE Allies have gained a complete victory, and Buonaparte, who left Leipsig at ten o'clock this morning, is retiring with such precipitation and disorder, that Generals Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, and several others, were taken in this city, or near it.

The intention of the enemy being apparent, the Russian reserve, and the troops which had been least engaged, marched at an early hour up the  
Elster

Elster to endeavour to stop him, Cossacks having been already detached, under the Attaman Count Platoff, to destroy bridges, and to occasion every possible difficulty and embarrassment.

General Blücher has also detached a strong corps to go up the left bank of the Saale.

The operations which have led to this great event are as follows :

The Emperor Alexander having rendered the army of reserve under General Bennigsen disposable for active service, that General marched from the Saxon frontier in Silesia into Bohemia, and arrived on the left bank of the Elbe, by Aussig and Leutmeritz, in the first days of October, and immediately relieved the outposts of Prince Schwartzberg's army in front of Töplitz, towards Dresden, and occupied the same position.

As General Benningsen approached, the grand army moved to its left, reinforced its posts at Marienberg and the mouths of the defiles in that direction, occupying Zwickau and Chemnitz : the remainder of the army removing by Brix to Commotau, to which town their Imperial Majesties removed their head-quarters on the 5th instant, the Prince Schwartzberg having already moved to Marienberg.

On the 6th and 7th, General Count Wittgenstein advanced from Zwickau towards Altenburg, and General Count Klenau from Chemnitz to Penig, where the enemy made some resistance ; but appeared in more force upon the Hohe Wasser and River Tchoppa, where there was an affair of some importance.

Meanwhile it had been concerted that General Blücher and the Prince Royal of Sweden should cross the Elbe, and that the further advance of the Bohemian army should be regulated by their movement. On the 7th, a report was received that General Blücher, by the most rapid and brilliant move-

movement that has been made during this war, marched from Elsterwerda to the mouth of the Black Elster, near the town of that name, and having crossed by the bridge he carried with him, defeated the French corps at Wartemberg, driving its remains to Wittenberg, and immediately advanced within reach of the Prince Royal, who had bridges at Rossau and Acken.

On the 8th, accounts were received at Commotau that the Prince Royal had crossed the Elbe, and was in communication with Blücher. On that day a general advance was made from all the posts on the Bohemian frontier, including General Bennigsen's army, who, after a serious resistance by the enemy, drove him into Koenigstein and Dresden, opened a communication with General Bubna near Pirna, successively occupying Dippoldiswalda and Freyberg, placing himself before Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe, while Prince Tcherbatoff observed him on the right bank. All the corps, however, opposed to General Bennigsen, and part of that which was between Dresden and Bautzen, having assembled in Dresden, no farther attack in that quarter was judged expedient.

It was now evident that Buonaparte had left Dresden, and was concentrating his army at Leipzig, and at Wurzen, and Eulenburg: the Elector of Saxony following with his family.

The Emperor of Russia left Commotau in the night of the 8th, followed by the reserve of his army, which advanced by rapid and successive marches to Altenburg, where the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian reserves were assembled on the 11th and 12th, and where the Emperor Alexander and the Field-Marshal's quarters were established.

The remainder of the grand army had proceeded down the Elster by Zeist and Pegau to Lutzen, on its left, and to Borna and Espeuheim on its right. General Blücher having moved to Halle, a direct

com-

communication was opened, through Merseberg, with that General and the Prince Royal.

The enemy shewed a line of troops in the villages of Gröben, Golsa, Stormenthal, and Kora, between the Pleiss and the Partha, which having been attacked by Count Wittgenstein and General Klenau, on the 13th, a considerable affair took place, in which the enemy was dislodged on his right, and it would have been more serious if the Field-Marshal who came up had not judged it premature, and put a stop to it.

Orders had been sent to General Bennigsen, to leave General Count Peter Tolstoy with a considerable force to mask Dresden and Königstein, and to march with the remainder of his force and General Bubna's corps by Nossen on Grömma, while Count Colloredo, who had been left with his corps to act with General Bennigsen, was to march by Freyberg and Chemnitz, to join and support the Field-Marshal's army.

During this period the Bavarian treaty was signed, which opened new lines of communication to the South; and Marshal Augereau, who had been much harassed and impeded in his march, and had lost part of his corps, reached Leipzig with the remainder. Buonaparte had also made a journey to Wittenberg, and sent troops to destroy, or to oblige the Allies to destroy the bridges at Rosslau and Acken, pushing a small corps to Zerbst, by which he gave some ground to believe that he meant to march down the right bank of the Mulda, to pass the Elbe at Wittenberg, and to repass again at Magdeburg. This feint had the effect of inducing the Prince Royal to fall back to Cöthen, where he assembled his army. Finding, however, that the movement of the enemy on the right bank of the Elbe had no other consequence, he decided to return to General Blücher, and to take his post in the general action with that General.

Reports having been received of the march of General Bennigsen and Count Colloredo, the army marched on the 15th from Altenberg to Pegau (the place of assembly on the morning of the battle of Lutzen); and it was determined to attack the enemy the following morning, without waiting for the certainty of the arrival either of the Prince Royal, General Bennigsen, or Count Colloredo, judging that their forces would influence the enemy by their approach, and that they would be fresh for the second day; whereas by waiting, the enemy might either improve his preparations, or escape. Accordingly the heads of all the columns advanced towards the enemy's position at day-break on the 16th, General Blücher by Schenditz to Gölitz and Wetteritz, General Giulay by Lutzen on Lindenau; General Count Mehrfeldt between the Elster and Pleisse, on Connewitz; General Prince of Hesse Hombourg, on the right bank of the Elster, in the same direction, to support Count Wittgenstein towards Wachau, with General Kleist on his right, towards Liebert Wolkeritz; and General Klenau on the extreme right towards Fückshayn, on the Grinnal road.

The enemy occupied the only ridge in this plain in front of the named places, behind the centre of which, towards Leipsig, Buonaparte's tent was pitched. He was also in force at Connewitz, on the side of General Giulay's advance, and towards General Blücher.

At half past nine, immediately on the Emperor's arrival on the field, the caunonade began with Count Wittgenstein's corps, and immediately extended to both flanks on the whole position, and was continued, without any intermission, till after dark at night.

It was intended that Count Mehrfeldt and General Klenau should turn the enemy on their respective flanks, but the French were in great force

on their left, and the quantity of water, and the number of gardens and summer-houses near Connewitz, rendered Count Mehrfeldt's task extremely arduous.

Count Wittgenstein almost immediately drove the enemy from the heights opposed to him, and the whole ridge was for some time occupied by the Allies ; but a large force of infantry and cavalry opposed to General Kleist, occasioned a continual contest during the whole morning.

Count Mehrfeldt, having advanced to Connewitz, beyond the right of the force opposed to Count Wittgenstein, repaired a bridge which had been destroyed on the Pleisse at Dolitz, and was about to pass over, when, unfortunately, his horse was killed, and himself taken prisoner by a column of the enemy, which was supposed to be a division of the Allies retiring.

At the same time Murat, at the head of an immense body of cavalry, appeared on the ridge, on the right of Count Wittgenstein, and judging that he had time to attack before the Russian reserve could come up to him, he sent on the light artillery of the guard, and immediately afterwards charged with his masses of cavalry. The Russian reserve had broken ground in its front, which rendered it impossible for the cuirassiers to meet him with the velocity they desired ; but the cavalry of Count Wittgenstein's corps, and attached to it, attacked him in flank, and he retired with as much precipitation as he advanced.

During the preparation of Murat's attack, the Austrian cavalry was greatly distinguished ; they made nine charges on the enemy's right, in some of which they swept the whole front with great slaughter. The Russian cuirassiers having advanced, together with the guards and grenadiers, and the latter having occupied a wood on their right, no further attack was made ; but the can-  
nonade



nonade and fire of the tirailleurs continued till after dark, when the troops lay upon their arms upon the ground they occupied.

General Giulay, opposed by superior force, could not penetrate. General Blücher had a brilliant action, and defeated the force opposed to him, taking upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, an eagle, and more than two thousand prisoners.

The next morning at day-break, Count Wittgenstein's corps appeared on the ground from whence he had driven the enemy, but the heads of columns of the French cavalry and infantry were on their right on the same ridge, the cannon on each side almost within musket shot, and the videttes within pistol shot; and in this attitude the armies remained the whole day, without firing a shot, except some accidental skirmishing by the advanced men. Three great corps were advancing rapidly to join the Allies; it was therefore evidently not to their advantage to renew the attack, unless either General Blücher or the Field-Marshal was attacked by the enemy, in which case, either would have advanced immediately to support the other. Count Colloredo arrived at the village of Magdehorn at noon, and in the evening relieved Count Wittgenstein, who became his support. In the evening also part of General Bennigsen's corps arrived, and would have immediately marched upon the enemy's flank, had not the General been made acquainted, while framing his attack, that the action was postponed. The Prince Royal also sent notice, that he would arrive on General Blücher's left by the afternoon of the next day.

The received disposition for troops in these plains, is now, to form immense solid columns of infantry and cavalry, which are denominated masses, and which are distributed according to the ground, in one or more lines, always with reserves; in front are great quantities of artillery, within reach of sup-

port. All villages, and broken or covered ground, are occupied by detachments, furnished by the nearest masses, and supported by them ; and which, being defended by musketry, always occasion great slaughter. Except on such occasions, and as skirmishers, the infantry and the cavalry are seldom seen in line, but the masses which are usually formed behind the centre of the corps which composes them respectively, can always extend expeditiously to a larger front or into line.

Wurtzen was occupied on the 17th, by a detachment of General Bennigsen's army.

On the 18th, the disposition for a general action was carried into effect ; Marshal Schwartzenberg's order of battle, from left to right, was as follows : Count Colloredo's corps, supported by the Austrian reserve, and connected with General Mehrfeld's corps, Count Wittgenstein and General Kleist, supported by the Russian reserve ; General Klenau, his right a little brought forward, supported also by Russian grenadiers ; General Bennigsen, his right still more advanced towards Pösa ; beyond the morass on his right, General Bubna and Count Platoff were advanced, connecting between General Bennigsen and the Prince Royal.

General Blücher was to advance between his Royal Highness and the great morass, which extends from Merseburg to Leipsig ; and General Giulay in his original direction from Lutzen upon Lindenau.

The village of Liebest Wolkeritz, was the point to which all the attacks under the direction of the Field-Marshal were to point ; the corps advancing towards a central point, thereby becoming gradually more closely connected, and the more distant corps on the right advancing first.

The enemy occupied the villages with masses in their rear, but the more distant posts were carried without being much supported, the masses retiring with

with precipitation towards the suburbs of Leipsig. All the villages, however, were defended with cannon, which rendered the action and the cannonade general over the whole extent of the plain.

Some of the villages nearest this city, were most obstinately disputed. The whole plain is covered with bodies of dead men and horses ; and the ruins of the villages, are full of heaps of dead and dying.

Every part of the combination succeeded ; General Blücher's left, connected with the Prince Royal's advanced corps, consisting of the Russians and Prussians, came into action in the afternoon, having approached by Taucha. Towards the latter part of the day, by far the most serious and obstinate efforts of attack and defence were made at the villages of Stetteritz and Probsteyda, the former of which was taken and retaken several times ; the latter held out till dark. Napoleon was several hours between these villages, animating his men, and sending in fresh troops till dark ; and it must be confessed, that they were most gallantly defended.

The Emperor of Russia was with his army during the whole of the three days ; on the first he was joined in the field by the King, who had remained at Töplitz, and had accompanied General Bennigsen's army in its actions near Pirna and before Dresden.

In the afternoon of the 18th, the Emperor of Austria arrived, and joined the other Monarchs near the village of Probsteyda, where their Majesties remained till dark.

The enemy had then been driven from every part of his position, into a circle within cannon shot of Leipsig, from whence a column had already begun its march towards the south-west. In the night, the villages of Stetteritz and Probsteyda were

abandoned, and occupied by the allies ; but Buona-  
parte continued to hold Leipsig, and the villages  
connected with the suburbs, with a strong rear-  
guard towards the allies.

He seems to have counted upon the presence of  
the Saxon Electoral Family, and the solicitations of  
the inhabitants to preserve the city, to gain time,  
and to provide for his own security, but he was dis-  
appointed. The Emperor Alexander received a  
flag of truce, sent in the name of the King of Sax-  
ony, offering to capitulate to save the town. His  
Imperial Majesty gave his answer aloud, in the  
hearing of many hundred officers, with remarkable  
force and dignity : he said, in substance, that an  
army in pursuit of a flying enemy, and in the hour  
of victory, could not be stopped a moment by con-  
siderations for the town ; that, therefore, the gates  
must be immediately opened, and, in that case, the  
most strict discipline should be observed ; that if  
the German troops in the place chose to join their  
countrymen in this army, they should be received as  
brothers ; but that he considered any proposal sent,  
while Napoleon was at hand, as extremely suspici-  
ous, as he well knew the enemy he had to deal with ;  
that as to the King of Saxony personally, who had  
taken a line of determined hostility, he gave no  
answer, and declined making any communication.

The heavy cannon and columns of attack were  
ordered to advance. In the mean while, the Prince  
Royal attacked and stormed the city on the other  
side, a Prussian corps being the first in the square.

General Toll, who had been sent with the Saxon  
flag of truce to ensure the correct delivery of the  
message, was, at that moment, in the Elector of  
Saxony's apartment, and, running out, called to the  
Saxon Guards to lay down their arms, which they  
instantly did ; their example being followed by the  
Baden and Wurtemberg troops. The action con-  
tinued

tinued some time in the further part of the town, and, before it ceased, the Emperor and the King entered with the Field Marshal, and met the Prince Royal at the door of the Elector of Saxony's quarters. General Blücher arrived also at the same time. All the cannon was taken, the particulars of which are not yet collected.

A guard of Russian grenadiers immediately mounted over the Elector of Saxony, and their Majesties rode out to see the Prince Royal's army.

The Emperor of Austria arrived during the day in Leipsig,

The Austrian and Bavarian army, under General Wrde, will reach Wurtzburg the 24th. The Russian reserve will get to Pegau this evening.

The extent of the result of this important day cannot as yet be ascertained. Near half a million of soldiers fought in this battle, probably one of the most extensive and most generally engaged that ever took place, at least in modern history.

The presence of the Sovereigns has certainly a most animating effect on their armies. All have behaved well; the Austrians have had a full share, and many of their Generals have been wounded. The Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg received the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa from the hands of His Imperial Master, and that of the first class of St. George from the Emperor Alexander. General Barclay de Tolly is created a Count.

This is the eighth general action, seven of them commanded by the Ruler of France, in which I have seen the Emperor Alexander in the field at the head of his army; as usual, unmindful of personal danger, he approached every column, animating the officers and men by his presence and example, and, by a few energetic words, touching the chords which produce the strongest effects on the minds of Russian soldiers, confidence in the Supreme Being,

resignation to His will, and attachment to their Sovereign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.*

October 20.—P. S. During the action, whole brigades of Bavarian and Saxon troops came over and joined the Allies, some artillery and cavalry are said to have been actually engaged with the French.

Near three hundred pieces of artillery, some of which were buried, and upwards of thirty thousand prisoners, including the sick and wounded found in this place, have already been ascertained to be in the possession of the Allies.

Exclusive of the King of Saxony and his family, the following are among the most distinguished prisoners : Comte de Holberg, Baron de Hokorn, Prince Emile de Hessed, Baden and Hessian Generals ; Generals Count Lauriston, Dhesnain, Delmas, Regnier, Aubry, Charpentier ; General of Division Krasinsky ; Prince Poniatowsky, drowned ; Bony, Bertrand, Latour Maubourg, dead of his wounds.

The armies are in full pursuit of the enemy. The grand army to turn his left ; part of General Blücher's army observe his right ; and he is followed by the Prince Royal with Generals Bennigsen and Blücher.

*Dispatch from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir C. Stewart, dated Leipsig, Oct. 21, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, by intelligence received from Count Tolstoy's corps, which was left to watch the force under  
General



General Gouvion St. Cyr, in garrison at Dresden, the enemy finding the army had moved away, commenced an offensive operation on Count Tolstoy, which they have followed up with some success, as he was much overpowered by numbers. He has taken up a position at Peterswalde, by the last accounts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART.

P. S. I inclose a report I have received from Colonel Cooke, of the operation before Dresden, on the 13th instant. C. S.

*Inclosure referred to in the preceding Dispatch, dated  
Freyburg, October 14, 1813.*

SIR,

THE army of reserve under the immediate command of General Bennigsen, advanced from Töplitz by the way of Peterswalde, so soon as it was known that the grand army, under Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, had occupied Altenberg.

The enemy made some stand at the strong camp of Pirna, as well as at Dorna, from whence they were driven into Dresden. This occurred upon the 11th and 12th instant.

Upon the morning of the 13th instant the army was assembled around Dresden, and the Austrian corps under General Count Bubna, crossed over to the left bank of the Elbe, between Pirna and Königstein.

In order to obtain, if possible, the nature of the enemy's plan and defence, as well as of his strength, a movement was made by the whole army appearing in columns upon the grand plain adjacent to the town.

The village of Plauen, upon the southern suburb of the town, was occupied, with a view not only of  
obtain-



obtaining from thence the above-named intelligence, but in order to defend the movement of that portion of this army which were to march by the way of Wildsruf and Freyburg, to join the grand army.

So soon as the troops debouched from Plauen, the enemy brought out of Dresden about fourteen pieces of artillery, with a proportion of cavalry and infantry. A small skirmish ensued, without either party gaining ground; but the enemy studiously confined themselves to keeping us in check, without moving a man beyond the walls of the town, more than was necessary for this object.

I learn from the best intelligence that General Gouvion St. Cyr commands in person, having, altogether, two corps, amounting to about twenty-five thousand men.

Fresh works had been constructed since we last appeared against the town, and it was, altogether, materially strengthened.

Under these circumstances, it was at once determined to mask the place, leaving for this purpose twenty-five thousand men, under the command of General Telstoy; the remainder of the army continuing its march upon Wildsruf and Freyburg.

The enemy have strengthened Pirna, and seem inclined to maintain their line of communication upon the right bank of the Elbe. A portion of Count Bubna's force has been left to watch that place.

His Majesty the King of Prussia accompanied this army, and was, as usual, constantly with the most advanced. His Majesty's head-quarters were at Lokovitz the 13th instant, and at Freyburg the night of the 14th.

. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. COOKE.

*Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart,*  
 &c. &c. &c.

*Dispatch from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, dated Leipsig, October 21, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE pursuit of the enemy continues on all sides; and prisoners, baggage, and the attirail of a flying army, are hourly sending in by the Cossacks and light troops.

Buonaparte certainly reached Lützen on the 19th; and it seems, that he will either direct his march across the Saale, and make for Nordhausen, in order to place himself ultimately behind the Weser, calling Marshal Davoust's army from the North to his aid, or attempt to move upon the Chaussee to Erfurth, after passing the Saale at Weissenfels. It is almost impossible he should escape but with the wreck of an army; but your Lordship will easily imagine, that masses directed in one line may force their way through smaller corps.

The following disposition of the allied army was agreed upon yesterday, and is, I believe, to be carried into effect: the grand army of Bohemia marches upon the enemy's right, in the direction of Frankfort upon the Main, taking the route of Pegau, Zeist, and Ersenberg.

The army of General Bennigsen, united to the army of the North, and under the orders of the Crown Prince, follows the enemy's centre in the direction of Lutzen and Mersberg.

The glorious army of Silesia was hardly arrived near Leipsig, when it took another east-off to the right, and is to cotoyer the enemy's left by Mersberg, and this day its cannon are heard in that direction.

If the enemy passes the Saale at Weissenfels, the army of the Prince Royal, in that case, will move upon Feyberg.

The

The Saxon troops have been joined to the Prince Royal's army—a thousand Baden troops are considered prisoners of war. The details of the captures are greater than I had conceived; fifty more pieces of cannon have been found: many were buried by the enemy.

Prince Poniatowski, who received two wounds, in attempting to pass the Pleisse, in despair of getting off, was drowned in that river.

His Prussian Majesty has nominated General Blücher to the rank of Field-Marshal, for his most pre-eminent services, and their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia have conferred upon Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, the first class of the Orders of St. George and Maria Theresa, and the King of Prussia, the Order of the Black Eagle.

Several battalions of Poles have joined the army.

The Emperor leaves this to-morrow for Zeitz or Ersenberg.

The Prince Royal, I understand, since writing the above, has changed his line of march, and moves to Naumburg.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

*Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Leipsig,  
October 22, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I COULD expatiate with the utmost satisfaction, on all the particulars of the glorious and decisive victories, which have been obtained by the persevering valour of the Allies, in the neighbourhood of this city, but as these events will have been fully detailed to you by others more competent to  
the

the task, I shall spare your Lordship the fatigue of a tale twice told.

I am however enabled to furnish your Lordship with some of the latest information on this subject, contained in a communication made to me by Count Metternich this evening ; by which it appears, that the results of the great battles of the 16th, 18th, and 19th, surpass all conception. The number of prisoners already taken is more than forty thousand : every hour adds materially to the amount. On the 20th, the corps which advanced in pursuit of the enemy took one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery. The whole number of cannon taken amounts to three hundred, and more than one thousand caissons have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The booty taken in this city is immense. The suburbs of the town, and the principal gates, are blocked up with carriages, baggage waggons, and equipages of every description.

It is impossible to form a notion of the disorder which reigned among the enemy during the flight. Buonaparte quitted the town with considerable difficulty, as all the principal streets were completely impassable from the disorderly mass of fugitives.— Prince Poniatowski and Marshal Macdonald finding it impossible to escape, spurred their horses and leapt into the Pleiss. The banks of the river being marshy and difficult of access, Poniatowski was seen to perish, by his Aide-de-Camp, who is now a prisoner. As Macdonald has not been discovered, it is supposed that he shared the same fate. Since the day before yesterday, several thousand bodies have been taken from the river. The streets and high roads are heaped with dead bodies, and with wounded whom hitherto it has been found impossible to remove.

Twenty-seven Generals have been already taken, but it is possible the list may be augmented, as the number of prisoners of every rank becomes greater hourly!

hourly. Among those who have been recognised, besides Lauriston, Regnier, and Bertrand, are Mandeville, Peri, Krazinsky, Bronikowsky, Kaminiesky, Rautenstrauck, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Count Frederic of Hochberg, the Prince Witgenstein, &c.

General Latour Maubourg is dead of his wounds. General Souham is mortally wounded.

In the action of the 16th, Buonaparte himself very narrowly escaped being made prisoner. In consequence of a most desperate charge made by the Austrian cuirassiers, the French line was broken through, and Buonaparte, with the persons round him, owed their safety to the fleetness of their horses.

According to intelligence received from General Blücher, whom His Majesty the King of Prussia has just made Field-Marshal, he entered Weissenfels last night, and took two thousand prisoners, as well as one thousand six hundred wounded, whom the enemy left in their flight.

The grand army under the command of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, is advancing by forced marches in the direction of Jena.

His Imperial Majesty went yesterday to Zeitz, in order to follow the enemy, who, it is not imagined, can have more than eighty thousand men.

On the 24th of this month, General Wrede will be at Wurtzburg, with about sixty thousand men.

The Austrian army is animated with the best spirit, which is increased by the just title the Commander in Chief has acquired to their confidence. His Imperial Majesty has decorated him with the Great Cross of the order of Maria Theresa. The Emperor of Russia has conferred on him the Great Cross of the order of St. George; and full justice is rendered to his merits, by the unanimous voice of the allied army.

I cannot conclude without congratulating your  
Lord-

Lordship, on the brilliant prospect which opens before us. The long sufferings of many nations are drawing to a close. The deliverance of Europe appears to be at hand. That ray of hope for the salvation of the civilized world, which has so steadily beamed from our own happy shores, is now rapidly diffused over the whole Continent. If any thing can add to our feelings of exultation, as Englishmen, at this prospect, it is the reflection that this event will be mainly attributable to the unshaken constancy and perseverance of Great Britain. I am truly happy to be able to state to your Lordship, that this feeling is not confined to ourselves, but is admitted and avowed by all those who are most entitled to consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ABERDEEN.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

*Admiralty-Office, November 23, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES from Captain Farquhar, commanding His Majesty's naval forces in the Weser, to Mr. Croker, dated Braak, 12th November, state, that he had received from the Senate of Bremen, a notification, under date of the 9th instant, of its happy reinstatement in its ancient Constitution, and of its ardent wish to enter into the most friendly intercourse with the Authorities of His Brittannic Majesty.



*Admiralty-Office, November 23, 1813.*

**T**HE following are extracts and copies of dispatches received by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. from Rear-Admiral Freemantle, and transmitted by the former to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

(Extract.)

ON the 6th of September arrived at Fiume, and found His Majesty's ships *Milford* and *Wizard* at anchor off the town, and the Imperial flag flying, the whole of Istria, and Croatia (nearly) up in arms against the French, and are driving them out in all directions. Signi, Porto Re, and Fiume, are under the Austrian flag. General Nugent has his head-quarters at Lippa, about twenty-two miles from Fiume; his force consists of two thousand Austrians, and some Croats; the French garrison of Pola, of six hundred men, with about fifteen hundred Croats, were marching to relieve Fiume, but the Croats, on hearing that their countrymen were in arms against the French, surrounded, disarmed, and took the six hundred Frenchmen prisoners, and sent them to General Nugent into Fiume. On the 7th instant, the enemy formed a plan of attack on General Nugent's corps; they intended marching in two divisions, one from the Adelsberg road, of three thousand, and the other from Trieste, of one thousand; they were to have met near Lippa at the same moment, and attempt to drive General Nugent back on Fiume, and to retake the town; but by good fortune, the division of three thousand arrived at its points four hours before the other, and General Nugent's corps marched immediately ten miles to the attack, and drove them back with some loss, and prisoners.

On his return, he found that the other division had arrived at their points, and marched five miles



to attack them, which he did in the most gallant manner, driving them fifteen miles, killed three hundred, and took two hundred prisoners; which was a march of forty miles, without resting a moment, or eating a morsel. General Nugent lost in this affair only one man: most of the prisoners were dreadfully sabred about the head; and the General was fortunate enough to take one cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition, which was very much wanted, more than he had with him and expended since the commencement of his operations.

On the 9th General Nugent took four hundred more prisoners. The Croats are flocking in daily to the Imperial standard; the greatest joy and enthusiasm prevail amongst all ranks of people, and they swear to follow the example of Spain, and never to admit the French again into their country, while a man remains alive. On the 7th instant, the Croats in garrison at Lusin, in number one hundred and fifty, spiked the guns, and at day-light obliged the French commander, at the point of the bayonet, to pay up their arrears, and then sent all the French troops (thirty) to Istria, and gave up the island to the natives; the Croats went to their homes, but, as their regiments had joined General Nugent, it is hoped they will also. On the 8th, the Wizard sailed with an Austrian officer off the Brioni islands; he endeavoured to open a communication with the inhabitants of Pola and Trieste. The greatest confidence and harmony subsists between General Nugent and Rear-Admiral Freemantle, and indeed among all classes civil and military. The Milford laying at Fiume, gives General Nugent an additional force of one thousand men, which he must have left to guard Fiume, and cramp his operations very much. There is not a single soldier there; the town is entirely guarded by the Milford marines, who are there, and it greatly increases the

confidence of the inhabitants, having a safe retreat in case of a defeat.

Supplies of all kinds are abundant.

The fleet will require no assistance, or wants, except cables, sails, and cordage.

Almost the whole of the islands are now clear of the French yoke, from Lissa upwards. Captain Gower landed at Fontane, and has planted the Imperial flag all along that coast. Major Slieer, of the 35th, had arrived at Fiume on the 7th, and set off for Lippa to offer General Nugent a part of the garrison of Lissa, but do not know whether accepted.

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SIR,

*Milford, off Ragosniza,  
August 5, 1813.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the boats of this ship, with those of the *Weazle*, succeeded last night in surprising the garrison of Ragosniza.

The boats left the ship after dark, about seven leagues from the land, and having passed the sea-battery, within pistol shot, unperceived, landed at the back of the island; at day-light the enemy were saluted with a general cheer of our people, from the top of the hill, when they carried the battery, open in the rear, without much resistance, containing six twenty-four pounders, and two seven and half inch mortars.

Although I have more than once had occasion to mention the zeal of Captain Black, I should be wanting if I were not to make known to you, his unvaried endeavours to forward the public service; and how much I am indebted for the cordiality with which he received my suggestions: he speaks in high terms of the conduct of Lieutenant Grant, of the *Milford*; of Lieutenant Parker, of the Royal Marines, with all those employed on this occasion.

We

We have sustained no loss ; the enemy, two killed, and one wounded. The French seem to have attached much importance to this place, for the protection of their convoys ; as two engineers, with a great number of artificers, were employed erecting a tower at the top of the hill ; those, with an officer of rank, made their escape : a captain, subaltern, and sixty-one soldiers, remain prisoners. The civic guard laid down their arms, and were permitted to return to their habitations.

The Weazle will escort to Lissa the guns, mortars, stores, and ammunition. I have burnt the signal tower, and not left one stone upon another.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. F. FREEMANTLE.

*To Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew,*

*Bart. &c &c. &c.*

*The Eagle, off Rovigno,  
August 3, 1813.*

SIR,

SAILING along the coast of Istria, yesterday evening, in company with His Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, a convoy of twenty-one sail was seen at anchor, in the harbour of Rovigno. Conceiving the capture of them feasible, I communicated my intentions to Captain Hoste, who led in, and a firing was commenced on the batteries. After some resistance they were abandoned, when the boats of each ship, with parties of royal marines, under the command of Captain Hoste, landed, and drove the enemy out of the town, took possession of the batteries, disabled the guns, and demolished the different works, without suffering any other accident than a private of royal marines, of His Majesty's ship *Eagle*, being wounded.

The enemy scuttled the greater part of the vessels on our approach, but by the active exertions of

the officers and men employed, the whole were completely destroyed or brought off, and the ships and other vessels burnt, that were building, or on the stocks.

The conduct of the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines, employed on this service, merits my warmest encomiums.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. ROWLEY, Captain.

*Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

*His Majesty's Ship Havannah,  
Adriatic, July 20, 1813.*

SUBJOINED is the statement of the result of an attack made by this ship, and His Majesty's sloop Partridge, upon a small convoy, seven in number, on the N W. coast of Manfredonia, on the morning of the 18th instant.

I have, &c.

G. CADOGAN.

- 1 Neapolitan gun-boat, 1 eighteen-pounder, captured.
- 1 Neapolitan gun-boat, 1 eighteen-pounder, burnt.
- 1 pinnace, with 1 six-pounder, destroyed.
- 2 armed trabacalos, of 3 guns each, laden with salt, captured.
- 2 armed trabacalos, of 3 guns each, laden with salt, destroyed.

The gun-boats quite new, and belonging to the fifth division.

*Rear-Admiral Freemantle.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Weazel, off Cape*  
 SIR, *Otranto, August 24, 1813.*

I BEG leave to inform you, that two French gun-boats, *La Tonnante* and *L'Auguste*, were this day captured by His Majesty's sloop under my command, the former commanded by M. Simon, *Ensigne de Vaisseau*, carrying two guns, and a crew of forty men, the latter by M. N. Cranotich, of the same rank, carrying two guns and twenty-seven men.

Independent of their respective crews, they had on board thirty-seven officers and non-commissioned officers of the French army, among whom I find one major, five captains, and ten lieutenants.

They sailed from Fano last night, and when first seen this morning at daylight, were standing towards Otranto, in company with three others, but separated immediately on observing His Majesty's sloop making towards them. The capture of these two was not effected until after a chase of six hours, blowing fresh, which enabled the others to escape back into Fano.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BLACK.

*B. W. Taylor, Esq. His Majesty's*  
*Ship Apollo, off Corfu.*

*Admiralty-Office, November 23, 1813.*

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has also transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter, addressed to Rear-Admiral Freemantle by Captain Harper of His Majesty's sloop *Saracen*, giving an account of the capture of the island of Mezzo, near Ragusa, by that sloop and the *Weazle*, on the 22d July last.

The island being of importance to the enemy, for

the protection of their convoys, and it being understood to be their intention to reinforce the garrison from Ragusa, Captain Harper landed the marines of the two vessels, on the 17th, with some guns, which, with great exertions, were mounted in a battery on the top of a rocky mountain, which commanded the castle; and on the 22d, the enemy surrendered it, on condition of being allowed to land near Ragusa, under the engagement not to serve against Great Britain or her Allies, until exchanged.

One marine was killed, and two wounded.

Captain Harper praises in high terms the conduct of Captain Black, and the other officers and men of the *Saracen* and *Weazle*.

Admiralty-Office, November 23, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Purvis, of His Majesty's Ship Ganymede, addressed to Rear-Admiral Hallowell, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Ganymede, Cape  
Tinoso, August 18, 1813.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the honour to report, the capture of the French privateer *Vauteur*, of *Cette*, by His Majesty's ship under my command, mounting four eighteen-pounders carronades, two long sixes, and a brass thirty-six-pounder amidships, manned with a complement of eighty men at the commencement of her cruize; but, on being taken possession of, only forty-seven on board, in a state of mutiny.—The officers were all confined, therefore she made not the least disposition to avoid us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. PURVIS, Captain.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
NOVEMBER 24th, 1813.

No. LXXXIV.

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*Foreign-Office, November 24, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. dated

MY LORD,

Gottingen, Nov. 2, 1813.

**T**HE intended movement of the main body of the army of the North on Cassel, as detailed in my last dispatch, has been arrested, and the Prince Royal has been induced to direct his operations towards Hanover and the North, for the following reasons :

Marshal Davoust is still in position on the right bank of the Elbe, and seems very unwilling to separate from the Danes, so long as he can retain his hold; the corps of Lieutenant-General Walmoden is not of sufficient force to act offensively without considerable aid. The extermination of the enemy



in the North of Germany; the possession of Bremen, the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe; the speedy reduction of Hamburg; the advantage of opening an immediate communication with England during the winter; the liberation of His Majesty's Electoral dominions, and the organization of its civil and military power; the facility that will be afforded to the future operations of the northern army, either in Holland or on the Rhine, when their rear is entirely secure; and lastly, the hope of cutting off Marshal Davoust completely from Holland, are the united considerations which have determined His Royal Highness to alter his proposed movement, and the army of the north is now in march for Bremen and Hanover, from whence it will be directed against the remaining forces of the enemy in the North of Germany.

The Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters from Mühlhausen to Dingelstadt on the 29th, on the 30th to Heiligenstadt, and yesterday to this place. The advanced guard, under Lieutenant-General Woronzoff, and the Russians, under General Winzingerode, entered Cassel on the 30th. The Swedes and Prussians were in the neighbourhood of Heiligenstadt on that day, when His Royal Highness determined on a change in his line of movement.

Reports arrived from General Czernicheff, dated from Nenhaus the 27th. He details that having joined General Slowewski with another partizan corps from the grand army, he proceeded to Fulda, which town he occupied, making five hundred prisoners: he then destroyed the enemy's magazines and proceeded to break down the bridges and render the roads as impracticable as possible, having contrived to post himself between the enemy's main body and their advance: the manner General Czernicheff harasses them is not to be described. While in his position at Fulda, he perceives the  
advance

advance of their collected force, consisting of some squadrons of gens d'armes moving towards the town, he immediately advances with his Cossacks, charges and overthrows them, and then returns to follow the advanced guard on the great road towards Frankfort, carrying destruction to all the enemy's means before their arrival. General Czernieheff states that Buonaparte went from Eisenach to Vach, and that he had the intention of going to the Weser, but the march of the Prince Royal, and Marshal Blücher prevented him, and he supposes his line will now be Wetzlar; he adds, his army is reduced to fifty thousand men, armed and collected; many of the enemy, however, are retiring in different directions, even without arms; the retreat forcibly resembles that from Russia. A party of Cossacks took a French Colonel, with a letter from Jerome Buonaparte to Murat; I enclose a copy of it, as it is an interesting document. Many accounts agree that the greatest consternation reigns in France, and interior discontent is manifesting itself very generally.

From the intrepid and dextrous exploits of the partizans we can turn with equal rejoicings to the grand movements of the allies. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Melrichstadt on the 31st ultimo, at Munerstadt on the 1st instant, and they are to be at Heldersheim this day. The grand army continues the march of its column on Frankfort; on the 7th it will arrive at Aschaffembourg, and on the 9th on the Mayne.

By letters from General Count Wrede, of the 28th, he announces, that he had attacked and carried the town of Hanau on that day with the 1st division of Austrians and Bavarians; he made a large number of prisoners; two more divisions of his army were to join him on the 29th, and on the 30th all the Wurtemberg troops. General Wrede

was

was in communication with Orloff, Mensgikoff, and the partizan light corps of the grand army. General Wrede confirms the report of the enemy having only six thousand men in Frankfort; they will probably retire on Cassel: he mentions also the enemy's retreat by Wetzlar and Coblenz, and adds, he will take measures accordingly.

Marshal Plücher, with the Silesian army, reports from Philipstadt and Hunsfeldt, on the 29th, that such is the disorder of the enemy's flight, he cannot a moment desist from the pursuit, however harassed his troops may be. His Excellency is daily making prisoners, and is marching on Wetzlar.

General Bennigsen reached Halle on the 29th. It seems the corps of General Gouvion St. Cyr, originally stated to have left Dresden for Torgau and Wittenberg, and latterly supposed to be moving to Chemnitz, has nevertheless not left Dresden. A part of General Regnier's corps, (probably separated from the French army by the operations of the Allies and the battle of Leipsig,) has been the corps that has been mistaken for General Gouvion St. Cyr's. This corps is now encamped near Torgau on the right bank of the Elbe. General Bennigsen is moving to the Elbe to act with all the different corps under his orders there in the most vigorous manner.

There is a report of a corps of the enemy, about eighteen thousand men, under General Molitor, moving from Holland, but I do not believe it has advanced farther than Kövesden and Bourtanger. General Carra St. Cyr reoccupied the town of Bremen a few days since with a part of his force, General Tettenborn evacuating it. It will, however, be soon again free.

The movement of the Prince Royal's columns in march are as follow:—The Russians proceed from  
Cassel

Cassel by Paderborn to Bremen and Oldenbourg ; the Prussians, under General Bülow, to Minden ; and the Swedes to Hanover.

It is with inexpressible satisfaction I report to your Lordship the entrance yesterday of the allied troops into His Majesty's Electoral dominions. The enthusiasm, loyalty, and unbounded joy of the people is not to be described ; and although ten years have separated this country from their legitimate Sovereign, it is obvious he lives in their hearts with the same deep-rooted affection as ever. The reception of the Prince Royal must have been beyond measure gratifying to His Royal Highness, while the few English present were greeted with unbounded acclamations.

It is a remarkable and gratifying anecdote, that during the elevation of new authority and the destruction of every ancient memorial, the bust of our revered Monarch (which I believe was a present of her Majesty's to the Professors and Students), has retained its place in this University, and no sacrilegious hand has ever offered to remove it.

Active measures are taking, under the authority of the Regency, for the re-establishment of all the civil authorities ; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Sweden, with the utmost attention and care in providing for his troops by requisitions, has made arrangements for payment, and in every thing considers the country and its inhabitants as the most favoured soil.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART.  
Lieut.-Gen.

*Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Jerome Buonaparte to General Murat.*

My Dear Brother,

I LEARN that you are arrived at Vach ; this news disquiets me. My situation is horrible—tell me the truth, and whether I should fall back, for I have with me but four or five thousand miserable conscripts—how is the Emperor—do not make me wait for an answer—you will conceive my anxiety.

I embrace you as I love you,  
(Signed) JEROME NAPOLEON.

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MY LORD, *Hanover, November 11, 1813.*

I HAVE little to detail to your Lordship since my last dispatches. I have as yet seen no official account from whence a judgment can be formed of the manner in which Buonaparte, with the remnant of his army, extricated himself by Hanau and Frankfort, and passed the Rhine at Cassel.—The sanguinary and hard-fought actions by General Wrede, merit unquestionably the highest encomiums. The force of Buonaparte, as he retired on the great line of his communications, was probably augmented by troops at Erfurt, and other places on its march, and in his battles with General Wrede, he seems to have brought forward seventy or eighty thousand men, a force much beyond what we estimated him to possess, after his various losses : it is quite clear, however, he did not think himself secure with this number, as during the last battle he appears to have sought his safety, with an escort of ten thousand cavalry, which General Czernicheff very gallantly and a little roughly handled.

Marshal Blücher's army seems to have been directed out of the great line of road on Frankfort, on  
which

which they were following the enemy, and they were marched on Wetzlar and Coblenz. It was considered, when General Wrede occupied Hanau and Frankfort, that Buonaparte would march on Coblenz. But by Marshal Blücher being turned into another direction, it appears no part of the grand army could or did arrive in time to take part in the actions with General Wrede, which is to be lamented.

The Prince Royal moved his head-quarters to Hanover on the 6th. The Prussians under General Bülow are at Minden, and General Winzingerode will arrive in a day or two at Bremen. The Swedes are marching towards Harburgh.

The corps of General Bennisen is descending the Elbe, and is arrived at Leutzen. This General, with Lieutenant General Count Walmoden, will operate on the right bank against Marshal Davoust's position on the Steeknitz. Generals Winzingerode and Bülow will, however, not be delayed in commencing their march towards Holland. General Bennisen brings ample force with him. General Bülow will, in a few days have recruited his army, in His Prussian Majesty's ancient states, to the number it amounted to before the opening of the campaign. The ample, generous, and liberal aid of the Prince Regent, in arms and clothing, is of an invaluable consequence at this moment to these brave Prussians. The last convoys are all on the road to Marshal Blücher's and General Bülow's armies; and they are the means of re-equipping and arming these *corps d'armée* forthwith, nearly to their original establishments. It must be as grateful to the English nation, as creditable to its Government, to see how opportunely this aid is at hand. The gratitude of Marshal Blücher and General Bülow, as expressed to me, must be agreeable to your Lordship.

Marshal Blücher's march route is (I believe) as follows: at Freyburg the 10th, Wegerbush the 11th,



11th, Fregburg the 12th, and Muhlheim, near Cologne, the 13th.

I forbear to recapitulate the enthusiastic demonstrations that have followed the entry of the Allies again into this capital.

I enclose your Lordship a Frankfort Gazette, and you will, no doubt, observe with pleasure, the collection of the Austrian reserves, and the admirable proclamation of Baron Hillar; it was certainly published before the accounts of the battles of Leipzig could have reached him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. An account is just received, that a part of the French garrison of Magdebourg has been entirely defeated and driven under the walls of the place. Seven hundred infantry and six cannon have been taken.

I enclose the bulletin published at Halle on the 9th instant. C. S.

*From the Frankfort Gazette.*

THE Austrian Corps d'Armée, united to that of the Bavarian Army, under the orders of his Excellency the General of Cavalry, Count de Wrede, consists of three divisions. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant de Fresnel, who at this moment supplies the place of the Count de Wrede, commands the first division, which is composed of a battalion of chasseurs of the regiment of the Archduke Rodolph, and of that of Jordis. He has under his orders the Major-Generals Gurdegg and Woitmann. The second division, consisting of two battalions of Landwehr, and of seven battalions of grenadiers, is under the orders of Field-Marshal Lieutenant de Bach, who has under him the Major-Gens. Roder and Klenau,



Klenau. The Field Marshal Lieutenant de Spleny commands the third division, which is composed of the hussars of the Archduke Joseph, of Szeckler, and of Frimont, of the uhlans of Schwartzenberg. of the dragoons of Guesewich, and of the cuirassiers of Lichtenstein. The Major-General de Tillon is the second in command of this division.

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*Proclamation published by General Von Hiller, at Trent, on the 26th of October, 1813.*

People of Italy!

I HAVE passed the Alps with an army of sixty thousand men, and I enter the plains of Italy. Providence is going to put a period to the tyranny that oppressed you; sacrificed your youths in the north of Spain, for an unjust cause; paralysed commerce and industry, and spread desolation in the fields of Italy, so favoured by Heaven. I have occupied the passes leading from Italy into Austria; I have turned, at their sources, the Isonzo, the Tagliamento, the Piave, and the Brenta; and I have made it impossible for your General in Chief to escape me, whithersoever he may turn. Verona, Mantua, and Milan, expect to be delivered in a few days. The north, the east, and west of Europe, have furnished all their forces, and the flower of their young population, to re-establish the independence of their States, and they are now free. Search in Austria, in Russia, in Prussia, or in Spain, the French who ruled the world! you will find corpses, prisoners, wounded, and traces of devastation; but the enemy have there no longer any bodies of troops under arms.

The fine provinces of the South of Europe, ought likewise to participate in the joy of the world, on account of the return of ancient times,  
of

of order and of justice. My Sovereign has been pleased to entrust to me this great work; rise, therefore, people of Italy; you know what means of resistance the enemy has to oppose to me; you are aware that they are the last. I have under my banners thirty thousand men, who have not yet fought in this holy war, and who are burning with a desire of sharing in the glory of those that preceded them. Fresh armies are forming beyond the Alps; the fate of Italy is decided; remind your children that they were born in the ancient country of glory, and that the height of glory consists in combating under the banners of the most just of Monarchs, for the peace of the world, and for the independence of nations.

The General of Artillery, Commander in  
Chief of the Imperial and Royal Army of  
the Tyrol and of Italy,

BARON VON HILLER.

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*Bulletin published at Halle, November 9, 1813.*

AN estafette which arrived last night from Calbe to the Royal Military Government, brings the account that, yesterday, the 8th instant, part of the French garrison of Magdeburg was totally defeated between Calbe and Schönebeck, and pursued as far as the ramparts of Magdeburg. The enemy lost seven hundred infantry and four hundred horse, together with six guns.

The Prussians have entered Schönebeck and Salze amid the most joyful acclamations of the inhabitants. The magazines of salt and fuel at Schönebeck are rescued, and those valuable salt-works, intended to have been destroyed by the enemy, who devastates every thing, are saved.

Near Frohse many Frenchmen were driven into  
the

the Elbe, and last night the number of prisoners amounted to several thousand men.

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MY LORD, *Hanover, November 11, 1813.*

SINCE closing my dispatches, I have seen the enclosed Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette of the 4th instant, containing an account of the operations of General Wrede, at Hanau and Frankfort, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st ultimo.

I annex also the Proclamation issued by the Regency of Hanover.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieut.-Gen.

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*Copy of the Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette,  
of the 4th November, 1813.*

*Head-Quarters, Frankfort, November 3, 1813.*

AFTER the capture of Wurtzburg, the combined Austrian and Bavarian army directed its march on Hanau, in order to encounter the grand French army, which was effecting its retreat by that place. On the 29th October, our advanced guard encountered the enemy between Rottenbach and Gelnhausen; and after a severe combat, the General of Division, Delamotte, took from him two cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among which were two Generals, and one hundred and fifty officers.

The 30th, in the morning, the General in Chief, Count de Wrede, made a reconnoissance, from which it was positively ascertained that the enemy had still from sixty to eighty thousand men. In consequence of the detachments which the combined army had made, it had then only thirty thousand men in front of Hanau; and the General in Chief,  
1813. 3 N who,

who, with forces so unequal, could not oppose the project of the enemy to effect his retreat, by the road to Frankfort, determined at least to render that operation as difficult to him as possible. In consequence, he placed the combined army before Hanau, the right wing leaning upon the Renzing, and the left *à cheval* upon the roads which lead from Gelnhausen to Frankfort.

The advanced guard had orders to retire into the position of the army, which movement General Delamotte executed with the greatest regularity. On the left wing of the combined army, in the plain between the town of Hanau and the wood of Lampner, several batteries had been placed to receive the enemy when he should debouch. The greatest part of the cavalry had also been posted there, to prevent as much as possible, the enemy from forming.

On the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the enemy advanced upon the road, in heavy columns, whilst their tirailleurs passed through the wood. One hundred and eighty pieces of cannon were brought forward to oblige the allied army to give way. The Emperor Napoleon made every effort to attain that object, but in vain. The allied army, with heroic bravery, kept possession of the field of battle until night. The heavy charges of cavalry on the left wing, and all the attacks upon the right, were repulsed. The Bavarian General, Count Bekers, with his division, particularly contributed by the most glorious firmness, to this success.

The enemy had suffered considerable loss, particularly in his old guard. The object of the Commander to impede the retreat of the enemy, was accomplished, and, in the night, he withdrew his left wing behind Hanau, in order not to expose it without necessity, as well as to enable him to renew the combat on the following day.

The

The enemy commenced his retreat.—In order to cover it, he attacked Hanau by assault, which was occupied by the Austrian brigade de Dimar : several of his attempts were fruitless ; and he was obliged to content himself with throwing some shells into the town ; this fire, however, did but little damage during the night.

In order to spare the town, and prevent the renewal of the bombardment, the General in Chief withdrew the garrison on the 31st October, at eight in the morning. The French, however, having on their entry into Hanau begun to pillage, and driven out the inhabitants who were occupied in extinguishing the fire, the General in Chief resolved to prevent the destruction of the town, and caused it to be retaken at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The General, accompanied by his suite, and with the Austrian General de Geppert, at the head of a column of grenadiers and Austrian chasseurs, directed the assault in person, which took place with the greatest regularity. In half an hour the town was taken, but the Commander in Chief was mortally wounded. This irreparable loss for the allied army, incensed the troops to a degree, which rendered it no longer possible to restrain them ; every Frenchman that could be found in the city, was bayoneted. The enemy posted themselves beyond the gates upon the bridge of the Renzing, but in spite of the most spirited resistance, he was immediately driven from this position, and the next morning he completely effected his retreat. The allied army is in pursuit of him.

The troops of the combined army vied with each other, in giving proofs of the most distinguished valour. Their loss is comparatively inconsiderable ; it amounts in the total to seven thousand killed and wounded, and comprising some missing ; the army has lost neither colours nor cannon ; the enemy, on the contrary, have left upon the field of battle,

fifteen thousand men, killed and wounded: the greatest part of the latter have perished in the wood of Lampner: the rapidity with which the enemy effected his retreat, not having permitted him to carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort is covered with dead bodies, dead horses, and dismounted ammunition waggons: and proves the disorder in which the remains of the grand French army fled. Fugitives are taken upon all the roads, and besides those already mentioned, fifteen thousand prisoners have recently been brought in; their numbers augment every instant. Among these prisoners are found the Generals Morsell and Avesani, and two hundred and eighty officers.

FRESNEL.

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### PROCLAMATION.

THE victorious arms of powers allied against France, have, under the manifest protection of Divine Providence, nearly completed the deliverance of the country from her ten years sufferings. The valiant army of the North is already approaching: it is led by his Royal Highness the illustrious Crown Prince of Sweden, whose love of justice and heroism, have both disposed and qualified him to become the deliverer of the Germans. The troops of our King, attached to this army, have already occupied the capital, and great part of the country.

All faithful Hanoverians will gratefully venerate, in this consoling change of affairs, those wise measures which his Majesty, our beloved King, has ever steadily pursued during the most unpropitious circumstances, and which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who is no less warmly interested in the welfare of the Hereditary German states of his House, has, with equal constancy, continued and completed. Instead of groaning under the yoke of foreign rulers, to whom the annihilation of our



constitution and language, the destruction of our property, and the shedding of the blood of our children, were only a pretext for the gratification of an idle ambition, we are now once more blessed by the paternal Government of native Princes, who are accustomed to seek their glory and happiness in accomplishing our own. A son of our highly revered Monarch, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who, ever since his earlier residence among the Hanoverians, has conceived the most lively attachment to them, is himself on the spot, and has most generously resolved actively to contribute towards effecting the welfare of the ancient inheritance of his illustrious ancestors.

In this joyful change of circumstances, we have not hesitated, in the name of the lawful Sovereign, to resume the Government of the Electoral Dominions. We had flattered ourselves to have had the satisfaction, even in this early notification, of communicating to the faithful German subjects of His Majesty, the first expressions which His Royal Highness the Prince, our present Regent, has been pleased, so early as the 5th of last October, to address to them, in order to assure them of his gracious intentions, and of his indefatigable endeavours for their happiness. Accidental circumstances have as yet prevented us from receiving this most condescending Proclamation of His Royal Highness. We must therefore content ourselves, for the present, with the assurance, that His Royal Highness is particularly solicitous to restore, as speedily as possible, his subjects to the enjoyment of their former happy constitution.

To execute this high intention will be our most pleasing duty. But every thing has been too much overturned, to allow of this object being attained at once. We therefore, preliminarily, confirm the provisional Commissions of Government, which



have been appointed by the military authority, and which, under our superintendence, will henceforward provide for the several provinces, whatever in each may be, of the first and most pressing necessity, not doubting but that, supported by the tried loyalty and attachment of Hanoverians, we shall quickly witness among us the revival of our former happiness, and of our earlier comforts, provided that a lasting peace secures what has hitherto been gained. But if we would obtain this, it is not yet time to lay aside our arms. The enemy is defeated; he is humbled beyond any former period; but he may, he will rise again, should the Germans prematurely imagine that they may take rest. It ought not to be concealed, that for a time to come, ample sacrifices, as well as further efforts of our long-tried valour, are indispensable. The public spirit and ancient military glory of the Hanoverians, are pledges that they are willing and ready to make them; and that, after so many successes, they will not shrink from any call, manfully to sustain the last struggle. Concord, courage, confidence, and patriotism, infallibly ensure success.

The Privy Councillors of the King of Great Britain, appointed to the Electoral Ministry of Brunswick-Lunebourg, for the State and Cabinet,

DECKEN.

BREMER.

*Hanover, November 4, 1813.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
NOVEMBER 25th, 1813.

No. LXXXV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 24, 1813.*

**T**HE Marquess of Worcester has arrived with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by the Marquess of Wellington, dated

MY LORD, *St. Pé, November 13, 1813.*

**T**HE enemy have, since the beginning of August, occupied a position with their right upon the sea, in front of St. Jean de Luz, and on the left of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite La Rhune in Sarré, and on the heights behind the village, and their left, consisting of two divisions of infantry, under the Comte D'Erlon, on the right of that river, on a strong height in rear of Anboue, and on the mountain of Mondarin, which protected the approach to that village; they had had one division under General Foy at St. Jean Pied de Port, which was joined by one of the army of Arragon, under General Paris, at the time the left of the allied

army crossed the Bidassoa on 7th October; General Foy's division joined those on the heights behind Anhone, when Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill moved into the valley of Bastan.

The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified, and their right, in particular, had been made so strong, that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st of October, and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, on the 6th and 7th, into the valley of Bastan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains, would permit, intending to attack the enemy on the 8th instant; but the rain which fell on the 7th instant having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th, when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and by these means turning the enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night, having taken fifty-one pieces of cannon, and fourteen hundred prisoners.

The object of the attack being to force the enemy's centre and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the General Officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill directed the movement of the right, consisting of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, the 6th division, under Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, a Portuguese division, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, and a Spanish division, under General Morillo, and Colonel Grant's brigade

brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloh, and three mountain guns, under Lieutenant Robc, which attacked the positions of the enemy behind Anhoue.

Marshal Sir William Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3d division under Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, the 7th division under Mariscal de Campo Le Cor, and the 4th division under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole. The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarré, that village and the heights behind it, supported on their left by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Girou, which attacked the enemy's positions on their right of Sarré, on the slopes of La Petite La Rhune, and the heights beyond the village, on the left of the 4th division. Major-General Charles Baren Alten, attacked with the light division and General Longa's Spanish division, the enemy's positions on La Petite La Rhune, and having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre on the attack of the heights behind Sarré.

General Alten's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, followed the movements of the centre, and there were three brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and three mountain guns with General Girou, and three with Major-General Charles Alten.

Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyse moved, in two columns, from the heights of Mandale towards Ascaín, in order to take advantage of any movements the enemy might make from the right of his position towards his centre; and Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, with the left of the army, drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their trench-

trenchments on the Lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Orogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right.

The attack began at daylight, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole having obliged the enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right, in front of Sarré, by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division, under General Le Cor, to attack it, Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned, on its left, by the 3d division, under Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, and on its right by the reserve of Andalusia, under Don Pedro Girou, and Major-General Charles Baron Alten carried the positions on La Petite La Rhune.

The whole then co-operated in the attack of the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3d and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the enemy's centre, and the light division those on the right, while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked their positions in their centre. By these attacks, the enemy were obliged to abandon their strong positions, which they had fortified with much care and labour; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height, the 1st battalion 88th regiment, which immediately surrendered.

While these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the enemy's piquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese division, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, on its right, make a most handsome attack upon the  
right

right of the enemy's position behind Anhoue, and on the right of the Nivelles, and carry all the intrenchments, and the redoubt on that flank. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, supported with the Portuguese division, the 6th division on its right, and both co-operated in the attack of the second redoubt, which was immediately carried.

Major-General Pringle's brigade of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, drove in the enemy's piquets on the Nivelles and in front of Anhoue, and then Major-General Byng's brigade of the 2d division carried the intrenchments and a redoubt further on the enemy's left, in which attack the Major-General and these troops distinguished themselves. Major-General Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Anhoue, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarin, and following them towards Itzatce. The troops on the heights behind Anhoue were, by these operations, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on the Nive; with the exception of the division in Mondarin which, by the march of a part of the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, was pushed into the mountains towards Baygory.

As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelles, I directed the 3d and 7th divisions, being the right of our centre, to move by the left of that river upon St. Pé, and the 6th division by the right of that river, on the same place, while the 4th and light divisions and General Girou's reserve, held the heights above Ascain, and covered this movement on that side, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, covered it on the other. A part of the enemy's troops had retired from their centre, and had crossed the Nivelles at St. Pé; and as soon as the 6th division approached the 3d division,



division, under Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, and the 7th division under General Le Cor crossed that river and attacked, and immediately gained possession of the heights beyond it.

We were thus established in the rear of the enemy's right; but so much of the day was now spent, that it was impossible to make any further movement; and I was obliged to defer our further operations till the following morning.

The enemy evacuated Ascain in the afternoon, of which village Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre took possession; and quitted all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz during the night, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges on the Lwa Nivelle. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Hope followed them with the left of the army, as soon as he could cross the river; and Marshal Sir William Beresford moved the centre of the army as far as the state of the roads after a violent fall of rain would allow; and the enemy retired again on the night of the 11th, into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

In the course of the operations of which I have given your Lordship an outline, in which we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, in which we have taken fifty-one pieces of cannon, six tumbrils of ammunition, and fourteen hundred prisoners, I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The report itself will shew how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of Marshal Sir William Beresford, and of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, who directed the attack of the centre and right of the army; and with that of Lieutenant-Generals the Honourable Sir G. L. Cole, the Honourable Sir William Stewart, Sir John Hamilton, and Sir Henry Clinton; and Major General the Honourable C. Colville, Charles  
Baron



Baron Alten, Mariscal de Campo P. Le Cor, and Mariscal De Campo Don Pablo Morillo, commanding divisions of infantry ; and with that of Don Pedro Girou, commanding the reserve of Andalusia.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, and Marshal Sir William Beresford, and these general officers have reported their sense of the conduct of the Generals and troops under their command, respectively ; and I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-General Byng, and of Major-General Lambert, who conducted the attack of the 6th division. I likewise particularly observe the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th regiments, under the command of Major Rice and Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, in Major-General Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pé, in the afternoon of the 10th. The 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3d division, under Major-General Power, likewise distinguished themselves in the attack of the left of the enemy's centre, and Major-General Anson's brigade, of the 4th division, in the village of Sarré, and the centre of the heights.

Although the most brilliant part of this service did not fall to the lot of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Hope, and Lieutenant-General Don. M. Frere, I have every reason to be satisfied with the mode in which these General Officers conducted the service of which they had the direction.

Our loss, although severe, has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time (from daylight till dark) during which the troops were engaged : but I am concerned to add, that Colonel Barnard, of the 95th, has been severely, though I hope not, dangerously wounded ; and that we have lost in Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, of  
the

the 94th, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself, and was of great promise.

I received the greatest assistance in forming the plan for this attack, and throughout the operations, from the Quarter-Master General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Pakenham, and from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, and all the Officers of my personal Staff, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

The artillery which was in the field was of great use to us ; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the intelligence and activity with which it was brought to the point of attack, under the direction of Colonel Dickson, over the bad roads through the mountains, at this season of the year.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Marquess of Woreester, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P.S. I inclose a return of killed and wounded.

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Since the returns of the enemy's loss were received, we have taken one hundred more prisoners, and four hundred wounded.

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British killed—3 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 23 serjeants, 4 drummers, 229 rank and file, 13 horses.

Portuguese killed—1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 56 rank and file, 3 horses.

British wounded—2 general staff, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 30 captains, 58 lieutenants, 21 ensigns,

ensigns, 4 staff, 104 serjeants, 19 drummers, 1534 rank and file, 23 horses.

Portuguese wounded—2 lieutenant-colonels, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 6 drummers, 432 rank and file, 3 horses.

British missing—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file.

Portuguese missing—15 rank and file.

Total killed—3 majors, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 285 rank and file, 16 horses.

Total wounded—2 general staff, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 38 captains, 67 lieutenants, 36 ensigns, 5 staff, 132 serjeants, 25 drummers, 1966 rank and file, 25 horses.

Total missing—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 69 rank and file.

General Total—2 general staff, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 44 captains, 80 lieutenants, 42 ensigns, 6 staff, 161 serjeants, 29 drummers, 2320 rank and file, 41 horses.

E. M. PAKENHAM,  
Adjutant-General.

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*British Officers killed, November 10, 1813.*

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant R. G. Power.

27th Foot—Major Thomas Johnstone.

32d Foot—Ensign John O'Brien Buller.

40th Foot—Ensign Alexander Dobbin.

43d Foot—Captain Thomas Capel, and Lieutenant Edward Freer.

51st Foot—Lieutenant Maurice Stephens, and John D. Taylor.

57th Foot—Major Dudley Ackland, and Lieutenant George Knox.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Eccles.

61st Foot—Captain W. H. Furnace, and Lieutenant Christopher Kellett.

68th Foot—Captain Henry Bury Irwin, and Lieutenant Roger Stopford.

85th Foot—Ensign Arthur Johnston.

87th Foot—Ensign Morgan Hilliard.

91st Foot—Captain David M'Intire.

94th Foot—Major Thomas Lloyd, Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant George Boyd.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Lieutenant George Schartorns.

*Portuguese Officers killed.*

12th regt. of the line—Adjutant J. De Sousa Pereira Canaramo.

1st Caçadores—Lieutenant Antonio Vicente Vasconcelles.

7th Caçadores—Ensigns Valentine Du Foresti, and Josse Joaq. Da Costa Pereira.

11th Caçadores—Ensign Joaq. Estrexa.

*British Officers wounded.*

General Staff—Majors-General James Kempt, and John Byng, slightly.

3d Foot Guards—Assistant-Adjutant-General Lieutenant-Colonel C. Rooke, severely.

7th Fusileers—Brigade-Major Captain Thomas D. Cotton, severely.

1st Foot Guards—Brigade-Major Captain Charles Alix, severely.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant James Day, severely.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Wm. Anstruther, severely.

- 3d Foot.—Captain Charles Cameron, severely.
- 4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Jeffy Salvin, severely.
- 5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain George Clarke and Lieutenant Charles Elias Bird, severely.
- 11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Charles Turner, Lieutenant Robert Gethin, Lieutenant James Ffennell, severely ; Lieutenant John Moulds, slightly ; Ensign Matthew Trimble, severely.
- 24th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain James Brickell, severely ; Ensign Robert Marsh, slightly.
- 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant William Phibbs, Ensigns John Galbraith and Samuel Ireland, severely.
- 31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain James Girdlestone, severely.
- 32d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Boase, slightly.
- 36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains W. Blakeney and Wm. Gillam, severely ; Lieutenant Wm. Tunstall, severely ; Lieutenant Thomas L'Estrange, slightly ; Ensign James M'Cabe, severely ; Ensign John Skerry, slightly.
- 38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Andrew Oliver, slightly ; Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Cotman, severely.
- 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thornton, severely ; Captain John Henry Barnett, severely ; Captain Peter Bishop, severely ; Lieutenant Nath. Carter, slightly ; Lieutenant John Richardson, severely : Adjutant Isaac Cheetham, slightly.
- 42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Mungo M'Pherson, severely ; Lieutenant Kennett M'Dougal, severely.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Robert Murcheson, severely (since dead) ; Lieutenants Wyndham Madden and John Angrove, severely ; Lieutenants

nants Edward D'Arcy and John Meyricke, slightly; James Considine, severely; Lieutenant Alex. Steele, slightly; John M'Lean, junior, slightly; Ensign John Marshal Miles, slightly.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Stephen Collins and Francis M. Scott, severely; Lieutenant Zachariah Thatcher, slightly; Ensign Benjamin Thompson, severely.

51st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Walter Mahon, severely; Lieutenant Henry Martin, slightly.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain William Rentall, severely; Lieutenant Charles York, slightly; Lieutenants Geo. Ulrick Barlow and Mathew Anderson, severely; Lieutenants Charles Kenny and Matthew Agnew, slightly.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain James Mackay, severely.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan M'Donald, severely; Captains John Burrowes, (Major) and Hector MacLaine, severely; Lieutenants Rob. Ross and John Hughes, severely.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain James Stopford and Lieutenant John Passley, severely; Ensign Henry Shewbridge, slightly.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains James Horton, Marcus Annesley, and Hugh Eccles, severely; Lieutenants Robert Belton and Arthur Toole, severely.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Robert Pyne, severely; Lieutenant Robert Dobbins, severely.

68th Foot—Captain Henry Archdale, slightly; Captain Nath. Gledstones, severely; Lieutenants Robert Clark and Win. Mendham, severely; Ensign Joseph Gibson, slightly; Ensign Thomas Browning, severely.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign John Thompson, slightly.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain George Marshall, severely;

severely ; Lieutenants Charles Mortimer, Kingston Cuthbert, William Mason, J. B. Sydserff, Richard Whitaker, severely.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Herbert Wyatt, severely ; Lieutenants Francis M. Barry and Charles Watson, slightly ; Ensign Francis Burgess, severely.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Hugh Gough (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenants John Kelly and Joseph Leslie, Ensigns James Kennedy and Henry Bailey, severely.

94th Foot—Lieutenant John Thornton, severely ; Lieutenant James Tweedie, slightly.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew F. Barnard, (Colonel) severely ; Captain Charles Smyth, severely ; Lieutenant William Haggup, severely ; and Lieutenant Daniel Fendam, severely.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain William Cox, slightly ; Lieutenant Charles Eaton, severely ; Lieutenant Henry Scott, severely ; and Second Lieutenant John Doyle, severely.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant James Kirkman, slightly ; and Lieutenant Loftus Jones, severely. Chasseurs Britanniques—Adjutant Boussingault, slightly.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Wm. Humbrück, severely, left arm amputated.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Lewis Behne, severely ; Adjutant Bernhard Rief Kugel, slightly.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Claus Decken, slightly ; Lieutenant Charles Wille, severely.

Brunswiek Light Infantry—Captain Wm. Koeh, severely ; Lieutenants Wm. Unruh, and Otto Broembsen, severely ; Ensign Charles Burman, severely.



*Volunteers.*

- 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—George Booth, severely.  
 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—John A. Blood, slightly.  
 87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Robert Bagenall, and W. H. Bourne, severely.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

- 2d Line—Captains Dugald Campbell, severely, and Jaoa Rozendo, slightly; Lieutenant D. Jose Maria Carlos de Noronha, slightly; Ensign Jose Pedro Tavares, slightly.  
 8th Line—Ensign Cassmero Candedo de la Serda, slightly.  
 9th Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Jacintho Viara, Captain Jaoa Pereira de Mattos, Ensigns Joao Carneiro Rangel, and Joao Pitts Basera, slightly; Ensign Pinamta de Gama.  
 10th Line.—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald M'Neal, slightly; Captain Guilherme Gordon, severely; Lieutenants Pedro Pinto, slightly; Manool Martiniano Girao, and Jaoa Roderte, slightly; Ensign Fortunatose Barreto, severely.  
 16th Line—Captain Manuel Jose Xavier, severely.  
 17th Line—Lieutenant Jose de Casta, severely; Ensign Joaquim de Santa Anna, slightly; Adjutant Ant. Sardinha d'Andrade, severely.  
 18th Line—Ensign Joao de Teria Ribiero, severely.  
 1st Caçadores—Captain Jose de Rosae Souza, severely.  
 2nd Caçadores—Ensigns Ant. Jose Pereira, and Francis Jose Pereira, severely.  
 3d Caçadores—Lieutenant J. P. Segurado, and Ensign Jose Teixero Pinto, severely.  
 7th Caçadores—Captain B. K. De Rendze, severely.  
 9th Caçadores—Ensign E. J. Neiva, severely.  
 10th Caçadores—Captain A. J. De Queiroz, severely;

verely ; Lieutenants A. J. Rolin, and Joao Allier  
Correa, slightly ; Ensigns F. P. Bartos, and  
J. P. Monte Negro, severely ; Ensign J. Paiva,  
and F. Da Costa, slightly.

*British Officers missing.*

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain John Hamilton.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant William Crawley.

51st Foot—Captain J. H. Phelps.

**EDWARD PAKENHAM.**

Adjutant-General.

[*The details of the regimental loss will be given in a  
future Gazette.*]

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
NOVEMBER 24th, 1813.

No. LXXXVI.

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*Foreign-Office, November 25, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and Edward Thornton, Esq.

*Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. dated  
Frankfort, November 7, 1813.*

MY LORD,

**H**IS IMPERIAL MAJESTY made his public entry into Frankfort yesterday morning. He was met at some distance from the town by the Emperor Alexander and his attendants. His Majesty received the keys of the city from the Chief Magistrates at the Hanau Gate, and afterwards proceeded on horseback through the principal streets to the Cathedral Church, where Te Deum was performed. As I accompanied His Imperial Majesty on this occasion, I was a near witness of the enthusiastic applause with which he was received. The streets, the windows, and even the roofs of the houses, were crowded with spectators, who appeared to vie with each other in demonstrations of joy; it was impossible to mistake the sincere and heartfelt emotion by which they were produced. The affectionate regard of the inhabitants was loudly testified at seeing the Sovereign, who, twenty-one years ago, had been crowned within their walls, re-appear in the character of their deliverer. In the evening the two Emperors went to the Theatre, and were received with acclamations; every sentiment of the piece which had reference to their exertions in the cause of Europe, was loudly applauded.

Pleasing as it is to dwell on these circumstances, I am equally happy in being able to inform your Lordship of the continued progress of the Allies, and of the substantial acquisitions which have been recently made by the accession of different Princes to the common cause. The states of Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, and Baden, have respectively addressed themselves to His Imperial Majesty. They

have renounced the Confederation of the Rhine, and, in imploring His Majesty's mediation with the Allied Powers, have expressed their desire to join the alliance. Other States of less importance have followed the same course, and I may now venture to congratulate your Lordship on the complete dissolution of that formidable confederacy, instituted by Buonaparte for the double purpose of proving either an impregnable bulwark to France, in the event of foreign invasion, or the instrument in his hands of the subjugation of the rest of Europe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ABERDEEN.

*To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount  
Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

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*Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, K. T.  
dated Frankfort on the Maine, Nov. 8, 1813.*

THE Emperor Alexander made his entry into the city of Frankfort on the Maine, at noon, on the 5th instant, at the head of the horse artillery and about fifty squadrons of the cavalry of the Russian Imperial guard and reserve, and some squadrons of the Prussian guard, amidst the loudest acclamations of many thousand inhabitants.

His Imperial Majesty stopped near the quarter prepared for him to see his cavalry pass, which they did in the most perfect parade order, after a march of one hundred English miles (cantoning and assembling from cantonments included), which they performed in forty-eight hours; viz. from Schwinfurth, by Wurtzburg and Aschaffenburg, to this place.

On the following day the Emperor Francis arrived. The Emperor of Russia met His Imperial  
and

and Royal Apostolic Majesty at some distance from Frankfort, and both Sovereigns proceeded to the cathedral, where Divine Service was performed, and Te Deum was sung.

The last dispatch I had the honour to address to your Lordship was dated the 30th ult. from Meiningen. Napoleon has escaped from the Cossacks and his other pursuers, and has carried the remains of his guard, and some other corps, to the left bank of the Rhine, leaving but few troops here.

The possession of a fortress at Erfurth has been the great instrument by which this retreat has been effected. It was thought possible he would make some stand behind this post, while, on the contrary, he redoubled his speed; and having possession of the best road, while the cross roads by which the Allies endeavoured to intercept him were scarcely passable, he gained several marches.

General Count Wrede gallantly arrested his progress for two days at Hanau; on the first of which, particularly, the French fought with great obstinacy, and the loss has been considerable on both sides. There is one small spot, where an officer of rank, who saw it, assures me, that the carnage of men and horses was most extraordinary.

The efforts of this Austrian and Bavarian army, though they stopped the enemy for two days, could not prevent his arriving at Mayence before the columns under the orders of the Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg could overtake him.

There are different accounts of the enemy's force; but considering the numbers left on the field of battle at Leipsig, and in that city, the number of prisoners sent to the rear during the retreat by all the corps which came up with the enemy, and the losses inseparable from all retreats of so difficult and so protracted a nature, it seems impossible, that he can have carried fifty thousand men with him,

him, though there are persons who estimate the force still higher.

Buonaparte was present in the battle of Hanau, and his officers are said to have displayed more military talent on that occasion than they have lately shewn.

The main army is assembling here, and will immediately be ready for ulterior operations.

Field-Marshal Blücher's army is moving to the Rhine, in the direction of Ehrenbreitstein. His head-quarters are this day at Limbourg.

The King of Prussia has been at Berlin and Breslau since the Battle of Leipsig. His Majesty is expected here immediately.

*Dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Frankfort on the Maine, November 10, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE enemy had retained a position at Hockheim, and was employed in restoring the old lines, which passed from the tête-de-pont at Cassel round that position, and back to the Rhine.

Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg determined to put a stop to this work, and to occupy the position himself. With this view an attack was made yesterday, in which the lines were carried by assault, and the enemy was driven into the works of Cassel, with the loss of several hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the report I have this moment received of this gallant affair from Major-General Sir Robert Wilson. It has been the constant practice of the Major-General, throughout this and the last campaign, to accompany every attack of consequence that has taken place



place within his reach, and on this occasion he was with one of the storming parties.

In adverting to this circumstance, it is but justice to this officer to state, that the zeal, activity, and intrepidity, which he has displayed on every occasion, have conciliated for him the esteem of all officers of every rank and nation, who have been witnesses of them, and have certainly done great credit to his Majesty's service.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CATHCART.

*The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*

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MY LORD, *Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the corps of Count Guilay, and General Meerveldt, with the Austrian reserve cavalry, moved to dislodge the enemy from Hockheim, which town and position it was understood he was fortifying.

Count Guilay marched upon the chaussee from Hockst. General Meerveldt's corps, commanded by Prince Louis Lichtenstein, was directed on the Dönnner Mühl, between Hockst and Cassel.

The attack commenced about two o'clock, P.M. The enemy fired vigorously from the cannon at Hockst, upon six pieces of cannon in a work which headed the column of Prince Louis, and threw many shells from their mortars at Cassel.

The Austrian artillery, however, advanced with so much courage and rapidity, that the enemy's fire was soon slackened, when the columns of infantry rushed forward, and carried the entrenchments and town, which was surrounded by a high wall, and double palisadoe at the entrances.

The entrenchments had not been completed, but were traced on a considerable scale.

Four pieces of cannon were taken, and the Commander

mander of the town, the Aid-de-Camp of General Guilemeau, various officers, and several hundred men, were made prisoners.

The remainder of the enemy (the corps of General Bertram) retreated upon Costheim and Cassel, and occupying the intervening wooded ground, maintained, for the rest of the day, a sharp tirailleur fire, but in which they must have suffered much, as the Austrian cannon played on them from a height above their position, and other guns on the left bank of the Maine threw their fire in flank.

The Austrian loss is not considerable; but several officers are much regretted.

The Prince Marshal has ordered the heights above Cassel to be fortified; until the works are completed, the corps engaged yesterday will occupy the ground.

The sight of the Austrian flag, again waving victorious over the Rhine, and of the enemy's great military depôt, whence issued those armies that have caused so much desolation and misery in Germany, excited an interest in yesterday's operations which every individual felt, and which was finally expressed by peals of enthusiastic acclamation as the Prince Marshal passed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT WILSON,  
Major-General.

*Dispatch from Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K.B. dated Hanover, Nov. 16, 1813.*

MY LORD,

IT is with sincere satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that accounts were received this morning at this place by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, from General

neral Thielman, commanding the Saxon troops on the Elbe, which state, that General Gouvion St. Cyr, and the French garrison of Dresden (consisting of near sixteen thousand men) after ineffectually attempting to obtain a capitulation, surrendered as prisoners of war to General Kleinau, commanding the allied forces before the place. I congratulate your Lordship on this good intelligence, and have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieut.-General.

*To Viscount Castlereagh.*

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*Extract of a Dispatch from Edward Thornton,  
Esq. dated Bremen, 19th November, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour of informing your Lordship, that I arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, the Prince Royal having reached it early in the morning of the preceding day. I found here the Messenger Daniels, whom Sir Charles Stewart dispatched from Hanover, and who after having made an unsuccessful attempt to go down the Weser, returned to this place. He proceeds again to-day. He gives me the opportunity of informing your Lordship, that the Prince Royal has received information that the Russian troops belonging to the corps of Gen. Winzingerode, are in possession of Groeningen and have advanced as far as the Yssel, where they occupy Zwol, Zutphen, and are in the neighbourhood of Deventer. The corps d'armée, under the command of General Bulow, is marching upon Arnheim; but the fatiguing marches which it has had to sustain have rendered it necessary to give the troops a few days repose, between Munster and that place.

This intelligence appears to have determined His Royal Highness to proceed in person to Holland,

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at the head of the Russian and Prussian troops, leaving the conduct of the affairs in the North, Davoust and the recapture of Hamburgh, to Gen. Baron Adlercrentz, with the Swedish troops and the corps of Count Walmoden, and the Russian troops under the command of General Bennigsen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup>,  
1813.

No. LXXXVII.

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*Foreign-Office, November 27, 1813.*

**H**IS Royal Highness the Prince Regent has caused it to be notified by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that in consequence of information which had been received, that the provinces of East Frizeland, the State of Kniphaußen, the Dutchy of Oldenburgh, and the Dutchy of Bremen, were no longer under the dominion of France; His Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and in the behalf of His Majesty, to direct, that the Blockade of that part of the coast of Germany, comprehended within the above description, (which was instituted in virtue of His Majesty's Orders in Council, of the 26<sup>th</sup> of April 1809, and of the 17<sup>th</sup> of May 1809; or of any other Orders in Council, Instruction or Notification) should be discontinued; with the exception of such posts, as may still be occupied by the troops of the enemy.

*Foreign-*

*Foreign-Office, November 27, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles W. Stewart, K. B. dated

*Gottingen, November 4, 1813.*

**I** HEREWITH have the honour of enclosing to your Lordship, the reports which have this day reached me from the Silesian Army.

*Operations of the Army of Silesia during the retreat of the French.*

Before daylight on the morning of the 27th of October, the enemy had quitted the town of Eisenach, which was immediately after entered by Marshal Blücher's army, an advanced corps of which had been sent directly in pursuit, and came up with the rear of the enemy at the entrance of the defiles in the mountains, within about a German mile from the town. The blowing up of several ammunition waggons, the destruction or abandonment of baggage, and the capture of several stragglers, was the immediate consequence, but the enemy had penetrated far into the defiles, where the ground was not favourable for the advance of the cavalry, and it was only by following his march for the three subsequent days, that the precipitancy and disasters of his flight became obvious. For an extent of nearly 50 English miles, from Eisenach to Fulda, carcasses of dead and dying horses, without number, dead bodies of men, who had been either killed or perished through hunger, sickness, or fatigue, lying on the roads or in the ditches; parties of prisoners and stragglers, brought in by the Cossacks, blown up or destroyed ammunition and  
baggage

baggage waggons, in such numbers as absolutely to obstruct the road, sufficiently attested the sufferings of the enemy, whilst pillaged and burning towns and villages marked, at the same time, the ferocity with which he had conducted himself. The number of the dead bodies on the road had been considerably augmented, from a resolution that had been taken to carry off all the sick and wounded, not resulting surely from any principle of humanity, but probably as matter of boast, in the relations that might be given to the world of the event, as several of these men were found abandoned on the road, in the last gasp of hunger and disease, the dead and the dying frequently mixed together, lying in groupes of six or eight, by half-extinguished fires, on the road side. Several of these men must have been compelled to move on foot, as their bodies were found on the road with the sticks with which they had endeavoured to support their march, lying by their sides. The number of dead bodies might have been counted by hundreds, and in the space from Eisenach to Fulda, could certainly not have amounted to much less than a thousand. The enemy continued to be closely pursued during the three days march from Eisenach to Vach Hünefeld and Fulda, and frequent cannonading ensued at the head of the advanced guard, but the nature of the country not permitting the cavalry to act, the enemy escaped with only such losses as have been enumerated.

On arrival at Fulda, it was ascertained that Buonaparte had fled in the direction of Frankfort, but a subsequent relation assures, that General Count Wrede has taken Hanau, with his Bavarian troops, by assault, on the 28th; Napoleon would be therefore compelled to turn towards Coblantz, and Marshal Blücher has made his dispositions for following him in that direction. General Count St. Priest, of General Baron Sacken's division, has, in  
1813. 3 P the



the mean time, entered Cassel. General Baron Sacken, who had not found it necessary to pursue in that direction, halts this day at Lautubach, General Count Langeron at Luder, and General D'Yorck at Neuchoff. The whole will move forward immediately on the Lahn.

*Fulda, 31st October, 1813.*

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*Operations of the Army of Silesia during the retreat of the French.*

*Ulrickstein, November 2, 1813.*

IT had been the original intention of Field-Marshal Blücher, to keep the high road to Frankfort, on which he was already the foremost in advance; but the columns of the grand combined army following close on the same route, the solicitations of the Prince Marshal commanding it, who represented the difficulties of subsistence, and the advance of General Wrede on Hanau, induced him to turn off to the right, so as effectually to provide against the enemy's effecting his retreat by the way of Coblenz. The first day's march was to Ulrickstein, an old town with a castle, on the highest pinnacle of the Vorelberg mountains. The roads to it were full of every obstacle that hills, woods, ravines, morasses, and roads that had never been destined for wheel conveyances, could present; and were, in fact such, as, according to any usual military calculation, would have been considered as impracticable for the movements of a large army; infantry, cavalry, artillery, and baggage, every thing, however, were pushed over them. The Russian twelve-pounders frequently stuck in the road, but where six horses were not sufficient, twelve were tackled; and finally, every thing was made to yield to the perseverance and determined resolution, which

which has distinguished all the operations of this army. The troops after their long march, were cantoned in several of the small mountain villages ; and corps of three thousand men were allotted to some, whose usual population would not amount to as many hundreds. The inhabitants supplied their wants with cheerfulness in every thing. The soldiers were delighted, and they had equal reason to be satisfied with each other. The soldiers from Caucasus and the Volga, forgot all the fatigues of their long marches, in the hospitable reception these peasants had afforded them.

On arrival at Ulrickstein, accounts were received by Field-Marshal Blücher, that General Wrede had fallen in with the enemy, during their retreat on the 29th, and took four thousand prisoners, many of them of the guards. On the 30th, he was himself attacked by Napoleon, but enabled to maintain his position. On the 31st, another affair is reported to have taken place, but the result is not known. At or near Gelnhausen, General Platoff fell in also with the enemy, and, as reported to the Field-Marshal, has taken three thousand prisoners. The Field-Marshal marches this day to Giessen.

P. S. *Giessen, November 2, 1813, 4 P. M.*—It is here reported, that Napoleon is still in Frankfort, and has concentrated his army between and round Hanau, Frankfort, and the Rhine ; that General Wrede, who had possessed himself of both Hanau and Frankfort, found it necessary to draw in his force, to resist the attacks of Napoleon, who, after his first affairs, returned from the Frankfort road to attack the General ; and that he is now in position, about these towns, both of which he occupies. There are further reports of another battle, in which General Wrede has been successful, but no accounts to be relied on, have been, as yet, received.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 27, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received by Earl Bathurst, from Major M'Donald.

(Extract.)

*Oliva, near Dantzic, October 15, 1813.*

**T**HE suburb of Ohra (where the enemy had established several block-houses) as well as the hill which immediately commands it, were attacked on the night of the 10th instant, by a force composed of Russian and Prussian troops. The hill was immediately carried, but the block-houses continued in the possession of the enemy until the following evening, when, being set on fire, they were forced to abandon them. The loss sustained by the troops employed on this occasion was severe, and may, I fear, be estimated at between four and five hundred men, killed and wounded. This is the only event of any consequence which has occurred since I wrote your Lordship on the 1st instant.

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*Oliva, near Dantzic,  
October 25, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE height above the suburb of Ohra, which I informed your Lordship in my letter of the 15th instant, the enemy were driven from on the 10th, being within range of that part of the town called the Speiker Insel, where it was understood a quantity of provisions had been deposited, His Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg ordered several batteries to be constructed thereon.

The batteries were opened on the 18th, and have  
con-

continued to fire, with little cessation, since that time ; a considerable number of buildings have in consequence been burnt.

The weather during the last fortnight, having on the whole been very favourable, a large quantity of gabions and fascines have been collected and placed in dépôt. The want of gabions and fascines being the principal cause of the delay, the first parallel may be expected to be proceeded on immediately.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MACDONALD.  
Major Horse Artillery.

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*Oliva, near Dantzic,  
November 4, 1813.*

MY LORD,

HAVING just learnt that His Majesty's sloop Ranger, is to sail this evening for England, I do myself the honour to inform your Lordship, that since I wrote last, on the 25th ultimo, the enemy has been driven from the Stolzenberg, which is only six hundred yards from the ravelin of Bishofsberg, and I trust he will also be driven to-night, or to-morrow at the furthest, from two redoubts he has hitherto occupied, about the same distance from the left bastion of that work ; when the first parallel, which has already been begun at Stolzenberg, will immediately be completed.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. MACDONALD.  
Major Royal Horse Artillery.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 27, 1813.*

*Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated St. Pé, 13th November 1813.*

**I** HAVE omitted to draw your Lordship's attention, in the manner it deserved, to the conduct of the light division, under the command of Major-Gen. Charles Baron Alten. These troops distinguished themselves, in this as they have upon every occasion in which they have been engaged. Major-General Kempt was wounded at the head of his brigade in the beginning of the day, in the attack of the enemy's works on La Petite La Rhune, but continued in the field, and I had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct, as well as with that of Colonel Colbourne, who commanded Major-General Skerrett's brigade in his absence.

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Detail of Regimental Loss, omitted in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th instant.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Attack upon the Enemy's fortified Positions, on the 10th November 1813.*

General Staff—2 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file, 10 horses, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 28 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant killed.

12th Light Dragoons—3 horses killed; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 9 rank and file wounded.

2d Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 106 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 3 rank and file, missing.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 38 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 major, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 50 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant missing.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 37 rank and file, wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 1 staff, 2 rank and file, wounded.

- 39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
- 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 72 rank and file, wounded.
- 42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file wounded.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded.
- 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
- 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 53 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.
- 51st Foot—2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 70 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain missing.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 192 rank and file, wounded.
- 53d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 17 rank and file, wounded.
- 57th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded.
- 58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
- 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
- 61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank



rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file, wounded.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

68th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 26 rank and file, wounded.

76th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 5 rank and file, wounded.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file missing.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—7 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, missing.

84th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

85th Foot—1 lieutenant killed; 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 73 rank and file, wounded.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, wounded.

94th Foot—1 major, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 56 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 42 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—2 lieutenants, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Chasseurs Britanniques—2 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 22 rank and file, wounded.

2d Ditto—15 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 60 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

5th Ditto—1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Brunswick Oels'—1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 13 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, wounded; 14 rank and file missing.

Total British Loss—3 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 23 serjeants, 4 drummers, 229 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 30 captains, 58 lieutenants, 21 ensigns, 4 staff, 104 serjeants, 19 drummers, 1534 rank and file, 22 horses, wounded; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 56 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 6 drummers, 432 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 15 rank and file missing.

General Total—3 majors, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 285 rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 38 captains, 67 lieutenants, 36 ensigns, 5 staff, 132 serjeants, 25 drummers, 1966 rank and file, 25 horses, wounded; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 69 rank and file, missing.

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#### COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 24, 1813.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, K. B. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, dated Head-Quarters, Montreal, October 8, 1813.*

**S**HORTLY after I had the honour of addressing your Lordship, I received information that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on the Montreal frontier, apparently with a view of penetrating into the lower province. The intelligence I continued to receive from different quarters, of these movements of the enemy, and of the extent of the preparations they were making, induced me to repair to this place, where I arrived on the 25th ultimo. On reaching Montreal, I learnt, that Major-General Hampton, with about five thousand regular troops of infantry, and some artillery and cavalry, had, after approaching close to the frontier line, near Odel Town, and overpowering one of our small

small piquets in that neighbourhood, suddenly moved with his whole force to the westward, and was encamped at a place called the Four Corners, near the Chateaugay river.

Measures had been, in the mean time, taken, by Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, commanding in this district, to resist the advance of the enemy, by moving the whole of the troops under his command nearer to the frontier line, and by calling out about three thousand of the sedentary militia. I thought it necessary to increase this latter force to nearly eight thousand, by embodying the whole of the sedentary militia upon the frontier, this being in addition to the six battalions of incorporated militia, amounting to five thousand men; and it is with peculiar satisfaction I have to report to your Lordship, that His Majesty's Canadian subjects have a second time answered the call, to arm in defence of their country, with a zeal and alacrity beyond all praise, and which manifests in the strongest manner their loyalty to their Sovereign, and their cheerful obedience to his commands. The force now assembled by the enemy at different points, for the purpose of invading these provinces, is greater than at any other period during the war. Major-General Harrison has under him at Sandusky, on the frontier of the Michigan territory, about eight thousand men, ready to avail himself of the absolute command lately obtained by their navy on Lake Erie, to advance upon Detroit and Amherstburg. Major-General Wilkinson commands at Fort George and Niagara, with a force amounting to nearly six thousand five hundred men; and Major-General Hampton with a force under his command, which by the last accounts had been considerably increased, and amounting probably to about eight thousand men, is on this frontier. I have reason to think, that the whole of the above force, amounting to twenty-six thousand men, consists of regular troops, and  
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is exclusive of ten thousand militia, which either have or are in readiness to join them.

In consequence of my solicitation to Admiral Sir J. Warren, in June last, for a further supply of seamen for the Lake service, the crews of two sloops of war were ordered by him to be sent from Halifax to Quebec; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that they have arrived, and that part of them have been sent to join Captain Pring at Isle Aux Noix, for the service of Lake Champlain, and the remainder have proceeded to Lake Ontario. It cannot be too much regretted, that my letter to Sir J. Warren upon this subject, which I dispatched in June last, in duplicate, was so long in reaching him, as not to be acted upon until more than two months afterwards; as, had this reinforcement arrived a few weeks earlier, it might have averted the melancholy fate which has attended our squadron on Lake Erie. A full confirmation of this disaster has reached me, through the medium of the American prints, which contain Commodore Perry's official account of the action, the only one which I have as yet received, or which I can expect to receive of it for a great length of time, in consequence of the dangerous situation of Captain Barclay, and of the death, wounds, or captivity of all the officers serving under him.

Under this misfortune, it is matter of great consolation to discover, even from the confession of the enemy, that the victory was at one period our own, and was only wrested from us, by the unfortunate loss of the services of Captain Barclay, and of almost every other officer of the squadron; leaving a crew without competent controul or command, totally unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. On the 23d ultimo, the date of the last letter from Major-General Proctor, he was still at Sandwich, but he will be obliged to retire towards the head of Lake Ontario.

Ontario. I trust he will be enabled to make the enemy pay dearly for any attempt to press upon him, in his retreat to that position.

Commodore Sir James Yeo sailed with his squadron from Kingston, on the 19th ultimo, convoying transports with stores, provisions, ordnance, &c., for the centre division of the army, and arrived with them at the head of the lake, on the 25th. The enemy's fleet on the 28th, under Commodore Chauncey, made their appearance, when Sir James Yeo endeavoured to bring them to a general action; but having the advantage of the wind, they were enabled to choose their own distance, and to prevent our ships from closing with them; the consequence was, that about fifteen minutes after the engagement began, the Wolfe lost her main and mizen topmasts, which rendered her so perfectly unmanageable on a wind, that, after continuing the action for upwards of three hours, Sir James Yeo was obliged to put away before the severe gale then blowing, and get to anchorage off Burlington Heights, whither the enemy, notwithstanding the advantage they had thus gained, did not think fit to follow him. The fore-top-mast of the Royal George went over as the squadron anchored, but none of the other vessels were in any respect materially injured; and our loss in men must have been trifling, as Sir James, in his letter to me, does not mention it. The enemy's squadron appeared to have suffered in their sails and rigging, although they kept on the Lake, in the two following days, whilst our fleet was refitting.

I have just learned that Commodore Chauncey sailed on the 1st instant from Niagara, having under convoy a flotilla of small craft and batteaux, filled with a proportion of the regular regiments from Fort George, where they have been relieved by militia, the whole being evidently destined for Sackett's Harbour. Early on the following day,  
Sir

Sir James Yeo was apprised of this movement, and his ships being refitted, our squadron immediately got under weigh, with a strong breeze from the south-west; which has, I most devoutly pray, enabled them, before this, to overtake the American fleet, and, by a successful general action, to efface the misfortune of our Lake Erie marine.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 30th,  
1813.

No. LXXXVIII.

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Admiralty-Office, November 30, 1813.

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir George Ralph Collier to Admiral Lord Keith, dated at Passages, November 12, 1813, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

IN consequence of a communication from the Marquess of Wellington, that his Lordship intended attacking the enemy's lines on the morning of the 10th, and requiring a naval demonstration in the rear of Socoa, His Majesty's ships and vessels, as per margin\*, were ordered off the harbour of St. Jean de Luz ; but the swell was so heavy, that nothing beyond a demonstration could be undertaken : it, however, kept the enemy employed in the batteries, from the fire of which His Majesty's sloop Sparrow, Captain Lock, received some slight damage in the hull and sails.

\* Vesuvius, Challenger, Sparrow, and Racer.

*Admiralty-Office, November 30, 1813.*

**T**HE undermentioned letters have been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Rear-Admiral Moore, commanding His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, viz. .

From Captain Butcher, of His Majesty's ship *Antelope*, dated October 11, reporting the capture, by that ship, of the *Kcra Venner*, Danish privateer schooner, armed with one swivel and small arms, and manned with fourteen men; and also, by the boats of the *Antelope*, under Lieutenant Robertson, of two Danish row-boat privateers, each carrying one gun and small arms, and one with twelve, and the other thirteen men.

From Captain Butcher, dated the 24th October, giving an account of the capture of the *Eleonora*, Danish schooner privateer, fitted to carry sixteen guns, and having on board three carriage guns, two swivels, and small arms, with a complement of thirty-seven men, together with a lugger in company, by one of the row-boats mentioned in the preceding letter, manned from the *Antelope*, and commanded by Lieutenant Robertson.

From Captain Butcher, dated 25th October, stating the capture, by the same row-boats, under Lieutenant Herbert, of a Danish Government sloop-rigged row-boat, commanded by a Lieutenant, and carrying two six-pounders, with small arms, and fourteen men.

From Captain Butcher, dated 30th October, stating the capture, by Lieutenant Herbert, in the same boat, of another Government row-boat, commanded by a Lieutenant, and carry-

ing one four-pounder, with small arms, and fifteen men.

From Lieutenant Nugent, commanding His Majesty's gun-vessel *Strenuous*, dated 5th November, giving an account of his having captured the Danish privateer cutter *Dansbergk*, carrying four six-pounders, and twenty-four men.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 4th,  
1813.

No. LXXXIX.

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*Foreign-Office, December 4, 1813.*

**H**IS Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, accompanied by his Exeellency the Earl of Clancarty, landed at Scheveling, from His Majesty's ship Warrior, Captain Lord Viscount Torrington, on Tuesday the 30th ultimo, at four o'clock in the afternoon, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of a numerous concourse of people assembled to receive him.

His Serene Highness immediately proceeded to the Hague, and received the congratulations of the public Authorities at that place. His Serene Highness intended to proceed to Amsterdam on the 2d.

By the latest accounts received at the Hague, on the 2d instant, it was known that the enemy had evacuated Utrecht, and was retreating upon Gorcum and Nimeguen.

The Russian General Benkendorf had reached Amsterdam on the 1st, with 2500 men, and immediately issued the following Proclamation.

Muyden had been taken by assault, with a loss on  
3 Q 2 the

the part of the enemy of four hundred men, twelve officers, and one gun.

His Majesty's ship Jason had anchored off Scheveling the morning of the 2d, with Major-General Taylor, and a part of the arms destined for the service of Holland.

Intelligence had been received on the same day, of the Brille having declared in favour of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

*Translation of a Proclamation of the Russian General de Benkendorff, at his entry into Amsterdam.*

The Russian General de Benkendorff has just landed at Amsterdam, with two thousand five hundred infantry: his regular cavalry and artillery will be to-morrow evening at Amersfoort: his regiments of cavalry, under the orders of General Staal, and Colonel Nariskin, are at Utrecht, and scour the country. Every Russian is animated with the noble desire of co-operating in the deliverance of Holland. They enter your country as friends. Hollanders, fly to arms—let one spirit animate you, that of becoming again a Nation, and of your being worthy of your ancestors. The hour is come;—the enemy will see what an united people can effect, when all dissensions are extinguished by the spirit of vengeance, and of the purest patriotism.

*Published at Amsterdam, December 1, 1813.*

*Translation of a Letter from General de Benkendorff  
to His Excellency the General Kragenoff, Com-  
mandant of the City of Amsterdam.*

GENERAL,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that a detachment of my troops has entered Muyden, has taken one gun, and that the whole garrison, composed of four hundred men and twelve officers, have fallen into our hands. The Hollanders have particularly distinguished themselves, fighting by the side of the Cossacks. At this moment a heavy firing is heard towards Naarden.

I hasten to communicate to you this important intelligence, and request you to publish it without delay at Amsterdam, and also to forward it to the Government at the Hague.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. BENKENDORFF.

*Amsterdam, December 1, 1813.*

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*Foreign-Office, December 4, 1813.*

Intelligence has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, dated the 28th ultimo, that the forts at the mouth of the Weser had been taken from the enemy by the allied troops, and that the navigation of the Weser was completely free.

Foreign-Office, December 4, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. dated

Marburg, near Frankfurt,  
November 18, 1813.

MY LORD,

IN a former dispatch I stated to your Lordship, the substance of a report, received on the morning of the 15th, from General Thielman, of the surrender of Dresden and its garrison as prisoners of war. By the more official advices which your Lordship will now receive, you will learn the report, received at the head-quarters of the Army of the North, was not correct, as to the surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war. A capitulation was demanded and acceded to, by which the garrison was to return to France, and be exchanged man for man. This has not been ratified by the Commander-in-Chief, so there must be still some short delay before this important place is in our possession.

I sincerely regret having given your Lordship a report which came to me on such good authority, which, nevertheless, has turned out not to be confirmed in all its facts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART:

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.



*Admiralty-Office, December 4, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES from Captain Farquhar, commanding His Majesty's naval forces in the Elbe and Weser, addressed to Mr. Croker, announce that on the 23d ultimo, the French garrison of Carlsburg, (Bremerlehe) consisting of two hundred and thirty-six officers and men, with thirteen pieces of heavy ordnance, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the combined British and Russian forces; the latter commanded by Colonel de Radinger, and that on the 24th ult. the garrison of Blexen also surrendered prisoners of war to the same forces. The officers of this garrison are to be sent to France on parole, not to serve against the allies for one year.

Captain Farquhar reports, that the banks of the river Weser are now perfectly clear of the enemy.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 7th,  
1813.

No. XC.

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*Proclamation of His Serene Highness the Prince of  
Orange, on his arrival at the Hague.*

William Frederic, by the Grace of God, Prince of  
Orange and Nassau, &c. &c. &c. To all those  
who these presents shall see, or hear read,  
greeting : be it made known.

Dear Countrymen !

**A**FTER nineteen years of absence and suffering,  
I have received with heartfelt joy your un-  
animous invitation to come amongst you. I am now  
arrived, and I trust, under Divine Providence, that  
I shall be the means of restoring you to your ancient  
independance and prosperity. This is my sole ob-  
ject, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that  
it is equally the object of the allied powers. It is  
in particular the wish of the Prince Regent of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and  
of his Government.—Of this you will be convinced,  
by the magnanimous assistance which that powerful  
country is immediately going to give you, and which,  
I trust,

I trust, will lay the foundation of the renewal of those old and intimate ties of friendship and alliance which have so long made the happiness of both states.—I am come disposed and determined to forgive and forget every thing that has passed. We have all but one common object, which is to heal the wounds of our native country, and to restore it to its rank and splendour amongst nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, I trust, be the immediate consequence of my return. All party spirit must be for ever banished from amongst us. No effort shall be wanting on my part, and on that of my family, to assert and secure your independance, and to promote your happiness and welfare. My eldest Son, who, under the immortal Lord Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame of his ancestors, is on his way to join me. Unite therefore, dear countrymen, with heart and soul, with me, and our common country will flourish again as in the days of old, and we shall transmit, unimpaired, to our posterity the blessings we have received from our ancestors.

Given under my seal and signature, December 1, 1813,

(Signed) W. F. Pr. of ORANGE.

By command of His Highness,

(Signed) H. FAGEL.

Admiralty-Office, December 7, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, of His Majesty's Ship Desirée, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.; dated off Cuxhaven, the 2d instant.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a duplicate of a letter I have written to Admiral Young, giving a detail of the capitulation and surrender of the French batteries at Cuxhaven.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

*His Majesty's Ship Desirée, off Cuxhaven,  
SIR, December 1, 1813.*

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the French batteries of Phare and Napoleon, have yesterday entered into capitulation, and this morning surrendered to a detachment of His Imperial Majesty's Russian troops, commanded by Colonel Alexander Radinger, and His Britannic Majesty's squadron (as per margin\*), under my command.

On the 28th ultimo, I arrived here (from Bremerlehe), where I found Captain Green, of the Shamrock, had collected the squadron, to co-operate with the Russian troops. On the same evening, I ordered the gun-boats to take a position above Napoleon, and to cannonade that battery, in concert with the Russian troops, and advanced the squadron ready to attack Phare (or Cuxhaven).

On the 29th, a brisk and well directed fire was kept upon Fort Napoleon by the gun-boats, and

\* Desirée, Shamrock, Blazer, Piercer, Redbreast; gun-boats, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10.

from field-pieces from the Russian line, with considerable effect; and their tirailleurs annoyed the enemy in both batteries, by a constant fire of musketry, which was returned with vigour, and from the battery of Phare red-hot shot were fired, which burnt several houses in the town. During this time, we were employed in landing guns from the squadron, and erecting a battery within four hundred yards of the works of Phare. On the morning of the 30th, it was completed, and presented to the enemy a formidable appearance, consisting of ten guns, viz. six eighteen-pounders, two thirty-two-pounders, and two six-pounders. The morning was quite thick and obscured our works, but as soon as it cleared, and we were ready to commence our attack, the enemy threw out a truce, which has ended in the surrender of these two extremely strong batteries, consisting of twenty-six heavy guns, two thirteen-inch mortars, and a blockhouse with a garrison of three hundred men and officers, who have been made prisoners of war.

The expedition with which Captains Green and Banks, (who had the direction of forming and completing the seamen's battery,) performed that service, I trust will speak for itself. Lieutenant Kaultain, whom I had occasion to mention on a recent occasion, as a volunteer, continued his services, and with all the officers and men of the squadron, employed on this occasion, merit my best thanks, as well as the gun-boats (under the direction of Lieutenant Haumer), who particularly distinguished themselves, by their well-directed fire, and by the injury they did to the enemy's works.

I have very great pleasure in stating to you, Sir, that in the last ten days the small detachment of Russian troops, commanded by Colonel Radinger, assisted by His Majesty's squadron under my command, have been fortunate in reducing four strong batteries, consisting of fifty heavy guns, four mortars,

tars, and eight hundred men and officers, all prisoners of war ; and I cannot help expressing the satisfaction which I feel in acquainting you, that the whole of this service has been carried on with the greatest cordiality between the co-operating forces, both officers and men ; not the smallest misunderstanding on any occasion.

I am extremely happy to state, that the loss on this occasion has been very trifling ; on the part of the Russians two killed and three wounded ; we have sustained no loss. I have thought it right to forward this dispatch, without delay, by Sir George Keith, in the Redbreast, who takes to England the officers of Fort Phare, who are prisoners of war.

Two days ago I had the pleasure to learn, that Stadt had been taken possession of by a Russian detachment, under the orders of Count Strogoffe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

N. B. These batteries were complete with provisions of all kinds for six weeks, and a very considerable quantity of military stores and ammunition of every description.

*To William Young, Esq. Admiral  
of the White, &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 11th,  
1813.

No. XCI.

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*Foreign-Office, December 11, 1813.*

**H**IS Royal Highness the Prince Regent has caused it to be notified by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that in consequence of the re-establishment of the ancient relations of peace and amity between His Majesty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, His Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to direct, that the blockade of all the ports and places of the said United Provinces, (except such ports or places as may be still in the possession, or under the controul of France,) shall be forthwith raised; and that all ships and vessels belonging to the said United Provinces shall have free admission into the ports of His Majesty's dominions; and shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of States in amity with His Majesty, and be suffered to carry on any trade now lawfully carried on in neutral ships.

*Foreign-*



*Foreign-Office, December 11, 1813.*

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also caused it to be notified by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that as it appears by the latest advices from the coast of the Adriatic, that the coast between Trieste and the southern extremity of Dalmatia inclusively, is, for the most part, no longer under the dominion of France; His Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to direct, that the Blockade of that extent of coast comprehended within the above description, (which was instituted in virtue of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th of April 1809,) should be discontinued, with the exception of such ports and places as may still be occupied by the troops of the enemy.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, December 7, 1813.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, from General Count Nugent, commanding an army of His Imperial Majesty, in Italy.

MY LORD, *Trieste, November 1, 1813.*

AS the troops under my command have been augmented by a body of British troops, which joined me, under the orders of Colonel Robertson, I think it right to inform your Lordship of their further operations.

By my former letter, your Lordship has been informed of my proceedings, as far as the taking of Fiume,

Fiume, and the first operations in that neighbourhood. Eugene Beauharnois had his principal force at Laybach, and my position annoying his rear and communication, he sent a force, six times superior to mine, composed of sixteen battalions with twenty guns, to attack me. After a very well-fought action, on the 14th of September, and many movements which had been preconcerted with Admiral Freemantle, the enemy's object entirely failed, and we got possession of the whole of Istria, guarding the ridge of mountains which run from Trieste to Fiume. - On the 21st I met Admiral Freemantle, with part of the British squadron, at Capo d'Istria which post we strongly fortified. Our position stretching still more in the enemy's flank than before, forced him to keep a large force against me; General Radavojavich made very able use of this circumstance, and pushed the enemy on all sides towards Laybach. On the 23d a general movement took place: I marched to Bassavizza, near Trieste, and covering my left against that place, I moved towards Prevald and Adelsberg.

The enemy was now forced to a precipitate retreat, and Eugene Beauharnois, after losing in different actions about ten thousand men, mostly prisoners, arrived the 2d of October with about twenty thousand men at Prevald, taking up a line between that place and Optshina, in communication with Trieste. At midnight, between the 3d and 4th of October, I attacked his right at Optshina, and forced it to retreat towards Garice. On the 5th the brigades of Stalhermberg and Csirick, forced the enemy's position at Santo Croce, at the same time that I took the bridge of Merna, near Gorizia. In the night the enemy passed the Isonzo, and we took possession of Gorizia. The Isonzo offering us now a strong position, I marched back upon Trieste with part of my troops. Admiral Freemantle had already landed marines, and made preparations for the

the siege. The rapidity of our movements had prevented the transport of a battering train : there were, consequently, no other guns but those of the fleet, which Admiral Freemantle landed with great activity, at the same time the batteries were begun. On the 12th, the town of Trieste was taken by Baron D'Aspre, and we pushed our posts, on that side, close to the ramparts. Colonel Robertson landed from Lissa, with detachments of the 35th, De Roll's, the Corsicans, Calabrese, and the Italian Levy, with six pieces of field artillery and two mortars.

The 16th our fire commenced, and in the evening the windmill, a strong round tower, was occupied. Our works were approached on different points, and the posts the enemy occupied in advance were taken, except the Schanza. A company of Croats got possession of a wood, three hundred yards from the ramparts, from whence, during the rest of the siege, they very much annoyed the enemy at his guns. On the 23d the Schanza was taken, greatly owing to the courage and exertions of Captain Rowley. Three batteries, for eighteen and thirty-two pounders, were immediately begun, and Captain Berenstil opened a trench, which formed a first parallel, at the distance of four hundred yards. A mortar battery was built near the Schanza, and one for howitzers, in the prolongation of the attack in front. Captain Rains occupied, with two mortars, a battery in the rear, which threw with great effect. As soon as these batteries were ready, the enemy capitulated.

The labour of all these works was incredible, owing to the soft ground, occasioned by the continual rains, and the fire of the enemy; and nothing but the extraordinary exertions of the men, and the perfect harmony which prevailed, could have overcome the difficulties. The officers, seamen, and marines, of the British squadron, particularly exerted

erted themselves, and were animated by the presence of the Admiral, who himself superintended the works and directed the batteries.

Of the British land troops, the Calabrese had the most opportunity to distinguish themselves. Captain Ronca, a brave officer, was wounded; after which the command devolved upon Lieutenant Butler, who shewed bravery and activity. Colonel Robertson was destined for the right of the attack, if it had been continued. Lieutenant Rains, of the Royal Artillery, directed the fire of the mortars, with great effect and intelligence. Captain Angelo, of the 21st regiment, who was with me during the operations that preceded the siege, has rendered very essential service.

Captain Berenstil, of the Italian Levy, acted as engineer, and deserves to be most particularly recommended; he was continually in the trenches without being relieved. The fall of the castle of Trieste closes one most important part of our operations, and gives us the possession of the coast from Dalmatia to the top of the Adriatic, with all the roads that lead from thence.

The whole of these operations prove how, by the mutual assistance of the army and navy, a very superior force will be at length overcome. I always found Admiral Freemantle in readiness to support me; and, by the confidence which that gave me, I was enabled to undertake operations, which otherwise would have been destructive. It was this that allowed me to act in rear of the enemy, and give up frequently my land communication, convinced that it would soon be opened again.

As to the siege of the castle of Trieste, your Lordship will perceive, by the above, that the greatest part of the credit must be given to Admiral Freemantle and the navy, and it is my duty to acknowledge it.

The result of this first part of the campaign, is,  
1813. 3 R that

that besides the killed and wounded in the different actions, the enemy has sustained a loss in prisoners, which is greater than the number of troops I command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) NUGENT, Major-General.

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Admiralty-Office, December 11, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Freemantle, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Milford, off Trieste, October 31, 1813.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I left Pola on the 19th ultimo, and arrived at Capo D'Istria on the 21st, when General Count Nugent met me on the same day. Much credit is due to Captain Gower, of the Elizabeth, for having opened a communication with the army, and for assisting materially in putting the place in a good state of defence.

On the 27th September, the army under General Nugent, moved; the Elizabeth was ordered off Mugia, whilst the Baechante, with a company of Austrian troops, proceeded to Dwino.

I remained at Capo D'Istria in constant correspondence with General Nugent, who was harassing the army of the Viceroy on his retreat, until the morning of the 5th instant, when I sailed for Trieste, and advanced the Elizabeth to Dwino. General Nugent, who continued to follow the enemy, left some troops near Trieste, and the port was completely blockaded by sea. About noon, on the 10th, the enemy surprized us by opening a masked battery, with a field piece and a howitzer, upon the Milford, whose stern was towards the shore, and began

began firing. Captain Markland in a few minutes got a spring upon the cable, and opened a steady well-directed fire upon the battery; in a quarter of an hour both guns were completely disabled, two men killed and seven wounded, whilst not a person was touched on board the ship, although one shell exploded on the poop deck. On the 10th I landed the marines and two field pieces under Captain Markland: on the 11th the General returned from Gorizia, having obliged the Viceroy to pass the Isonzo. It was then determined to lay siege to the castle. By the 16th, in the morning, we had twelve guns in two batteries, which opened their fire and continued nearly the whole day; towards the evening the enemy was driven from the Windmill, which was taken possession of by the Austrian troops, and two howitzers advanced there. The firing was continued occasionally until noon on the 23d, by which time Captain Rowley had got a thirty-two-pounder within two hundred yards of the Shanza, where there was a strong building with one gun and loop holes in it, standing upon a hill, with a wall round it nearly fourteen feet high, an officer and sixty men.

We had had some communication with the castle in the morning, and the truce was broke off at a very short notice by the enemy, who opened on all sides. The thirty-two-pounder was fired upon the Shanza. The first shot the gun recoiled, and the ground giving way, it fell backward off the platform, which was six feet above the level. It was fine to see Captain Rowley and his people immediately get a triangle above the work, and the thirty-two-pounder with its carriage, run up to its place again, under a shower of grape and musketry, which occasioned a severe loss. Towards evening, the enemy in the Shanza held out the white flag, and surrendered to Captain Rowley. Having now possession of the Shanza, which commanded the castle and



the Windmill hill, we set to work upon some advanced batteries within four hundred yards of the castle, but the weather was so wet, and the labour so great, that it was not until the morning of the 29th that they were complete, when the enemy acceded to our altered propositions for surrendering the castle. We were prepared to have opened with eleven thirty-two-pouuders, twelve eighteen-pouuders, four mortars, and four howitzers.

Every captain, officer, and person in the squadron, has done his duty. Captain Rowley has been, as usual, most prominent on every occasion. I admired the example he shewed at the attack of the Shanza, with the courage and activity of Lieutenants Hotham and Moore, and Mr. Hibbert, Midshipman of the Eagle. Captain Angelo, of the 21st regiment, was foremost in shewing where to place fascines to protect the men, whilst the gun was getting up.

I beg to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Moresby, of His Majesty's sloop Wizard. He commanded one of the batteries from the 16th until the 24th, when he was ordered to form a battery with four thirty-two-pouuders, within breaching distance; in the course of fifty-six hours, under all the disadvantages of weather, &c. he, with fifty men from the Milford, and twenty from the Wizard, completed the whole without any assistance whatever. And I must also mention the good conduct of Mr. William Watts, Acting Master of the said sloop, who was severely wounded; Captain Dunn, of the Mermaid, was also very assiduous on every occasion. Captain Markland commanded the marines, and I have to thank him for exerting himself in every way; particularly in the arrangements of stores and provisions. We have at times had one thousand two hundred men on shore, at work and in the batteries, and the general good

conduct



conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, with the harmony that has invariably subsisted between the Austrian troops and our people, is quite gratifying to me.

When we opened against the citadel it contained eight hundred Frenchmen, forty-five large guns, four mortars, and four howitzers.

The consequences of the taking this place will be felt throughout this country, and General Nugent has deservedly all the merit of having liberated these provinces in the space of two months with so small a force.

I have the honour of forwarding the terms of the capitulation; about fifty sail of vessels were taken in this port.

Our loss has not been so great as might have been expected under all the circumstances.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

A CONVENTION agreed upon between Rear-Admiral Freemantle, commanding the British Forces, and Count Nugent, Major-General, and commanding the Austrian Forces before Trieste, on one part, and the Chevalier Rabié, Colonel, Commandant of the Fort, for His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. on the other.

Article I. The fort of Trieste shall be delivered up to the troops of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and Hungary, &c. on the 15th of November next, if it shall not before that time be relieved by the French or allied army.

Answer.—The fort shall be delivered up to the

allied troops on the 5th November, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Art. II. The troops shall march out of the fort with their arms and baggage. They shall take with them two field-pieces, with their caissons, and proceed to Italy.

In this article shall be included the officers in the service of France or her allies, who may be now at Trieste sick, and also the persons employed in the several civil departments, who, from the want of means of removal, have not been able to follow their Chiefs.

Answer.—The troops shall march out of the fort with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms at the entrance of the town, to proceed forthwith to Italy.

In this Article shall be included the French or allied officers who may be in the fort sick, as also the persons employed in the civil departments, who, for want of means of removal, have not been able to follow their Chiefs, and remain in the fort.

The officers will be allowed to keep their swords.

Art. III. Conveyances will be furnished, as well for the field pieces and their caissons, as for the equipages of the officers, and the baggage of the men.

Answer.—Conveyances will be furnished for the equipages of the officers.

Art. IV. On their route provisions shall be supplied to the troops, by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, until their arrival at the advanced posts of the army of Italy.

Answer.—Granted, on condition that they shall be paid for.

Art. V. With regard to the delivering up the magazines of stores and provisions, Commissaries shall be named on each side, to take inventories of them.

Answer.

Answer.—Commissaries shall be named immediately, and the inventories of the provisions and magazines shall be made on the 31st of October, 1813.

Art. VI. The sick who are now in the hospitals, shall be treated in the same manner as the Austrians in the same situation, and, when able to perform the journey, shall be sent towards Italy.

Answer.—Granted, as well as a free passage for the sick and wounded in the fort.

Art. VII. The inhabitants shall not be examined or molested, on account of their opinions, or their attachment to the French government, under the laws of which they found themselves.

Answer.—Refused, as not being within the competency of the Commandant of the fort.

Art. VIII. The cases and casks, containing the papers of the different civil departments, which have not been removed for want of means of conveyance, and which are in the fort, shall be deposited at a Commissary's, to be sent to such place as the French government shall desire, and at its own expence.

Answer.—Granted, on condition that these cases shall not contain effects belonging to the government.

NUGENT, Major-General.  
T. F. FREEMANTLE.

RABBIE.

*The 29th October, 1813.*

*List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded, belonging to His Majesty's Squadron under the Orders of Rear-Admiral Freemantle, at the Siege of Trieste, from the 16th to the 31st of October 1813.*

Mr. Watts, Acting Master of the Wizard, severely wounded.

Mr. Young, Midshipman of ditto, wounded.

Killed—10 seamen and marines.

Wounded—33 seamen and marines.

Total—10 killed and 35 wounded.

(Signed) THOS. F. FREEMANTLE,  
Rear-Admiral.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Milford - -	- 3	- 10
Elizabeth - -	- 0	- 2
Eagle - -	- 4	- 7
Tremendous - -	- 0	- 6
Weazle - -	- 2	- 4
Wizard - -	- 1	- 6
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 35
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 14th,  
1813.

No. XCII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, December 14, 1813.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an extract, has this day been received by Earl Bathurst, from Major-General Taylor, dated the Hague, December 11, 1813.

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the Allies are in possession of the two important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which have been abandoned by the enemy.

From a person who has seen General Benkendorff this morning, I understand that upon the approach of three hundred Cossacks, who had spread the report that they were the advanced guard of ten thousand Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of eighteen hundred men, had marched out, but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, six hundred of the garrison had fallen into their hands.

Genera

General Benkendorff proposed going to Breda himself to-morrow, and will probably carry with him a great proportion of the remainder of his corps. I have not learnt in what direction the garrison retired.

The evacuation of Williamstadt took place last night, in consequence of orders brought by a French General, who had arrived from Antwerp. The garrison, whose numbers are variously stated at from nine hundred to one thousand six hundred, retired in the direction of Bergen-op-Zoom. They left in the place one hundred thousand pounds of powder, one hundred and fifty-two guns mounted and on serviceable carriages, but spiked, and the supply of provisions were small. They had taken measures to destroy the flotilla, but had imperfectly executed the intention; and it was hoped that the corvette, besides other vessels, might be saved. They carried away with them four field-pieces, and are said to have withdrawn the Irish battalion, as soon as they learnt that British troops had landed in Holland.

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#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, December 14, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office from the Marquess of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, the 22d and 28th of November.

*22d November 1813.*

**T**HE rain which commenced on the 11th inst. continued, almost without interruption, till the 19th at night, and has left the roads and country in such a state, as to be at this moment impracticable for any general movement of the army.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill reconnoitred the enemy's posts at the tête-de-pont at Cambo, on the 12th, and again on the 16th; the enemy withdrew from it on the latter day, having blown up the bridge.

Nothing of importance has occurred since, excepting, that on the 18th instant, the enemy reconnoitred Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's advanced posts, on which occasion Brigadier-General Wilson was unfortunately wounded.

Marshal Sir William Beresford, on the same day, drove the enemy's posts across the bridge of Urdains, and established his there. On the following morning, before day-light, the enemy made an attempt to drive them in and destroy the bridge; they failed in both attempts, and the Marshal praises the conduct of the 9th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Sutton, in the first operation, and that of the 11th Caçadores, under Colonel Duersback, in both.

My last reports from Catalonia are dated the 3d of November, and nothing of importance had occurred.

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*28th November 1813.*

NOTHING of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 22d instant.

The situation of our line required that the advanced posts of the light division should be pushed more forward than they were, which was effected on the 23d; but the troops having gone rather more forward than was intended, and having got under the fire of the intrenched camp near Bayonne, it was necessary to withdraw them, in doing which some loss, of which I enclose a return, was incurred, and Captain Hobkirk, of the 43d, was made prisoner.

My



My last reports from Catalonia are of the 18th, at which period no change had taken place.

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*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. on the 23d November 1813.*

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain, 14 rank and file, missing.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total British Loss—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed ; 2 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain, 14 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 rank and file killed.

*Name of Officer killed.*

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Mackay Hugh Baillie.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Alexander Steele, severely.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Sitwell, slightly.

*Name of Officer missing.*

43d Foot—Captain Samuel Hobkirk, wounded and taken prisoner.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 18th,  
1813.

No. XCIII.

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Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1813.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Impregnable, off the Scheldt, the 11th instant.*

SIR,

**I** ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter from Captain Lord George Stuart, of His Majesty's ship *Horatio*, giving an account of the surrender of the French force on the island of Schowen; and of that island being again under the Dutch Government; in which their Lordships will perceive great promptitude of decision in Lord George to storm the batteries, and very spirited preparation for doing so, if the enemy had not immediately surrendered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. YOUNG.

*His*

*His Majesty's Ship Horatio, off Zuderie*  
 SIR, Zee, Island of Schowen, Dec. 8, 1813.

YESTERDAY morning some pilots brought off a letter, from a Gentleman who had been in the British service, requesting aid to drive the French from Zuderie Zee. I lost no time in working up, and anchored just out of gun-shot of a heavy battery, which totally commanded the passage. As it was necessary to pass, in execution of your orders, I made the disposition for attacking it. I therefore collected fifty marines and seventy seamen from the *Horatio*, with the same number from the *Amphion*, with a determination of storming it from the rear, as soon as the tide would answer for the boats to leave the ship, which could not be till nine P. M. During the interval a deputation from the principal citizens came on board under a flag of truce, from the French General, requesting that, in order to save the effusion of blood, and prevent the disorders which were likely to ensue in the city, then in a state of insurrection, terms of capitulation should be granted, by which the French, with their baggage, should be allowed to withdraw and be conveyed to Bergen-op-Zoom; this I peremptorily refused, and sent back the terms herewith enclosed. The thickness of the weather did not enable the deputation to quit the ship before ten o'clock at night, which induced me to extend the time till midnight. I had not proceeded any considerable distance from the ship, before the signal, in token of submission, was made. I landed at the battery, which having secured, I went forward to the town, and found the native French had made their escape. I directed the seamen to remain at the gate, and entered with the marines amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude; proceeding to the town-hall, I was met by the most respectable inhabitants  
 in

in a body, and then having dissolved the French Municipal Authorities, I directed the ancient Magistrates of the city to resume their functions. This morning, in compliance with my directions, the Magistrates of the town of Browsershaven reported their having driven the French from thence, and they received similar injunctions with respect to their Provisional Government. I took possession of a brig of fourteen guns, formerly His Majesty's brig *Bustler*, which the enemy had attempted to scuttle, also a French gun-boat, and a considerable quantity of powder, and have, in the course of this day, brought in twenty prisoners, and more are expected.

I feel happy in having obtained so important an acquisition as the whole island of Schowen, without bloodshed, and facilitating the means of opening a communication with the allied forces in the South of Holland.

In closing this dispatch, I beg leave to recommend to your particular notice the zeal and activity of Captain Stewart, of the *Amphion*, together with Lieutenant Whyte, First of the *Horatio*, with the rest of the officers, seamen, and marines under my command, in this service. I must here beg leave to express how much I am indebted to Captain Hamilton Smith, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, for his advice and assistance, who, from his knowledge of the Dutch language, and of the people, has very much facilitated these operations. I also enclose the list of ordnance, &c. taken.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. STUART.

*Admiral Young, &c. &c. &c.*

*Dated*

*Dated on board His Britannic Majesty's  
Ship Horatio, at half past 7 o'Clock,  
SIR, December 7, 1813.*

WITH a view to spare the effusion of blood, as senior officer in command of His Britannic Majesty's forces, I feel it my duty, after the communication I have received, and the resources which I at present have, to summons you to surrender prisoners of war, with the French officers and troops under your immediate command.

No other conditions will be admitted. I expect a decisive answer by twelve o'clock this night ; my authority will not admit of the suspension of hostilities longer than that period.

If accepted, one gun.

If not, three ditto.

(Signed)

G. STUART.

*To the commanding officer of the French  
troops in the Town of Zuderie Zee,  
Island of Schowen.*

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*A List of Ordnance, &c. taken possession of by His Majesty's Ships Horatio and Amphion, on the Morning of the 8th of December 1813.*

6 iron thirty-six-pounders, 6 iron twenty-four-pounders, 2 brass six-pounders, 2 brass thirteen-inch mortars, and a considerable quantity of shot and ammunition.

(Signed)

G. STUART, Captain and  
Senior Officer.

Mem.—Brass ordnance embarked.

Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1813.

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Young to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Impregnable, off the Scheldt, the 11th instant.*

SIR,

**I** ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter from Captain Lord George Stuart, of His Majesty's ship *Horatio*, giving an account of the destruction of a battery of six twenty-four pounders on the island of Tholen, which would have materially interrupted the progress of the ships to the Keetan.

The preeipitate flight of the enemy prevented the bringing them to action, but takes nothing from the determined spirit with which Lieutenant Whyte, and the officers and men under his command, advanced to attack them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. YOUNG.

*Horatio, off Zuiderie Zee,  
December 10, 1813.*

SIR,

THE thickness of the weather preventing the Tiekler's sailing yesterday, enables me to acquaint you of a brilliant affair by the boats of the *Horatio* and *Amphion*, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Whyte, First of the *Horatio*.

Having received information that the French had augmented their forces in the island of Tholen with four hundred men, and it being necessary to secure the battery at the point of Steavinesse, in order for the ships to pass up the Keetan, I dispatched the boats of the two ships at ten P. M. with the boats

1813.

3 S

crews

crews only, when they landed two miles in the rear of the battery ; immediatly on their approach, the French precipitately fled, and did not enable our brave fellows to oppose them, and we made only three prisoners. The battery consisted of six twenty-four-pounder guns. Lieut. Whyte, with the assistance of Lieut. Champion, First of the Amphion, and the officers and men under their command, dismantled the battery, spiked the guns, destroyed the carriages and ammunition, and returned on board at half past three A. M. Though the enemy did not oppose our force, I hope it will not diminish the merits of the officers and men employed, and that their zeal and activity will merit your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. STUART.

*To William Young, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 21st,  
1813.

No. XCIV.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, December 21, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

My LORD, *Head-Quarters, Montreal,*  
*October 30, 1813.*

**O**N the 8th instant, I had the honour to report to your Lordship that Major-General Hampton had occupied, with a considerable force of regulars and militia, a position on the Chateauguay River, near the settlement of the Four Corners.

Early on the 21st the American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States, surprised a small party of Indian warriors, and drove in a picquet of Sedentary Militia, posted at the junction of the Outard and Chateauguay Rivers, where it encamped, and proceeded in establishing a road of communication with its

last position, for the purpose of bringing forward its artillery.

Major-General Hampton having completed his arrangements on the 24th, commenced on the following day his operations against my advanced posts: at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, his cavalry and light troops were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of *habitans* employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing abatis. Lieut.-Col. De Salaberry who had the command of the advanced piequets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian fencibles, and two companies of Voltigeurs, on the north side of the river, made so excellent a disposition of his little band, that he checked the advance of the enemy's principal column, led by Major-General Hampton in person, and accompanied by Brigadier-General Izard; whilst the American light brigade, under Colonel M'Carty, was in like manner repulsed in its progress on the south side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under Captain Daly, supported by Captain Bruyer's company of Chateauguay chasseurs; Captains Daly and Bruyers being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion of embodied militia; the enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disgrace and defeat; being foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery maintained their position, and screened from insult the working parties, who continued their labours unconcerned.

Having fortunately arrived at the scene of action shortly after its commencement, I witnessed the conduct of the troops on this glorious occasion, and

and it was a great satisfaction to me to render on the spot that praise which had become so justly their due. I thanked Major-General De Watteville for the wise measures taken by him for the defence of his position, the advance, and Lieutenant-Colonel De Salaberry, for the judgment displayed by him in the choice of his ground, and the bravery and skill with which he maintained it; I acknowledged the highest praise to belong to the officers and men engaged that morning, for their gallantry and steadiness, and I called upon all the troops in advance for a continuance of that zeal, steadiness, and discipline, as for that patient endurance of hardships and privations which they have hitherto evinced; and I particularly noticed the able support Lieutenant-Colonel De Salaberry received from Captain Ferguson, in command of the light company of the Canadian Fencibles, and from Captain J. B. Duchesnay and Captain J. Duchesnay, and Adjutant Hebden, of the voltigeurs, and also from Adjutant O'Sullivan, of the Sedentary Militia, and from Captain La Motte, belonging to the Indian warriors.

Almost the whole of the British troops being pushed forward for the defence of Upper Canada, that of the lower province must depend, in a great degree, on the valour and continued exertions of its incorporated battalions and its sedentary militia, until the 70th regiment and the two battalions of marines, daily expected, arrive. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to state to your Lordship, that there appears a determination among all classes of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, to persevere in a loyal and honourable line of conduct.

By the report of prisoners taken from the enemy in the affair on the Châteauguay, the American force is stated at 7,000 infantry and 200 cavalry, with ten field-pieces. The British advanced force, actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy

suffered severely from our fire, and from their own; some detached corps in the woods fired upon each other.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a return of the killed and wounded on the 26th.—I avail myself of this opportunity humbly to solicit from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as a mark of his gràcious approbation of the conduct of the embodied battalion of the Canadian militia, five pair of colours for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th battalions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of His Majesty's forces, in action with the enemy, in advance of Chateauguay, on the 26th October 1813.*

Canadian Fencible Infantry, Light Company—  
3 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

3d batt. Embodied Militia, Flank Company—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Chateauguay Chasseurs—1 captain wounded.

Total—5 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file, missing.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

3d batt. Embodied Militia—Captain Daly, twice wounded, severely.

Chateauguay Chasseurs—Captain Bruyers, slightly.

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adjutant-General.

*Head-Quarters, Montreal,*  
*October 30, 1813.*

MY LORD,

SINCE I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in my dispatch of the 22d of September last, I have received the enclosed communication from Major-General Proctor. I have however been informed from other quarters, that he commenced his retreat from Sandwich on the 24th of that month, having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstburg and Detroit, and totally destroyed the public buildings and stores of every description. That on the 5th of October following, when within a few miles of a strong position, which it was his intention to take up at the Moravian village on the river Thames, he was attacked by so overwhelming a force, under Major-General Harrison, that the small numbers he had with him, consisting of not more than four hundred and fifty regular troops, were unable to withstand it, and consequently compelled to disperse; that he had afterwards rallied the remains of his division, and retired upon Ancaster, on the Grand River, without being pursued by the enemy, and where he had collected the scattered remains of his force, amounting to about two hundred men, and had with it, subsequently, reached Burlington-heights, the head-quarters of Major-General Vincent. Tecumseth, at the head of twelve hundred Indian warriors, accompanied our little army on its retreat from Sandwich, and the Prophet, as well as his brother Tecumseth, were of the most essential service, in arresting the further progress of the Americans; but as to the extent of our loss on this occasion, or the particulars of this disastrous affair, I am, as yet, ignorant; Major-General Proctor, having signified to Major-General De Rottenberg, commanding in the Upper Provinces, that he had sent a flag of truce to General

Harrison, to ascertain the fate of the officers and soldiers who were missing, and requesting his indulgence for a few days until its return, in order to make his official report. I also understand, that the enemy, so far from attempting to improve the advantage they had gained, by pursuing our troops on their retreat to the Grand River, had retired to Sandwich, followed by Tecumseth and his warriors, who had much harassed them on their march. Five or six hundred Indians, belonging to the Eighth Division, are reported to have joined the centre.

I regret to say, that I am still without any official account of Captain Barclay's action on Lake Erie, the result of which has led to our relinquishment of the Michigan territory, excepting Michilimackinac, and our abandonment of the posts in Upper Canada beyond the Grand River.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*Extract of a Report from Major-General Proctor, to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Sandwich, September 21, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the enemy have been reconnoitred at and in the vicinity of the islands, by an officer of the Indian department, in a birch canoe, who has seen seven vessels, some of them large, standing into Carrying Bay, situated between those of Sandusky and Miami, and soon after heard a salute fired of fifteen guns. He also discovered in Put-in Bay, four large vessels with their lower masts in, and two rigged vessels, one of which, a gun-boat, came out, and chased the canoe. We must expect the enemy soon with their increased naval force, which we most unfortunately have not the means of opposing  
with

with effect. Your Excellency will perceive that the enemy, having the command of the waters, would be able to cut off my supplies, and my retreat, were I to remain in my present extensive position. I have therefore determined to fall back, and to make a stand on the Thames. I have succeeded in bringing the Indians; I am in expectation that the principal part of them will accompany us. Many are arrived at this side of the Straight with their families. The enemy is on the advance, and in very considerable force, accompanied by their small vessels and gun-boats. It would be too hazardous to fight them on the other side, as our retreat might be cut off so easily.

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*Head-quarters, Montreal, 31st*  
*October, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Lordship the arrival in the River St. Lawrence, of the troop-ships named in the margin,\* having on board the two battalions of Royal Marines, and the two companies of Marine Artillery attached to them, from Halifax, in consequence of a representation which I had made to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, requiring this reinforcement on account of the disaster that had befallen our fleet on Lake Erie, and the danger to which the right division of the army in Upper Canada was exposed by that circumstance.

By the latest accounts from Major-General De Rottenburg, dated at Kingston on the 28th inst. I am informed that the enemy still menaced that post, but no attack had actually taken place.

The American Armada, under Major-General Wilkinson and Commodore Chauncey, was at Grenadier Island on the 28th, within eighteen miles

\* Diadem, Diomede, Fox, Nemesis, Success, *Merriner*. . .  
of



of Kingston, where it had collected, after having been dispersed in its first attempt from Sackett's Harbour to pass over to Kingston.

The state of the weather prevented the attack of Major-General Hampton on the lower province, and that of Major-General Wilkinson on Kingston, from being simultaneous, as was expected. I have reason to hope their enterprise against Kingston will experience a similar fate to that against Lower Canada.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

*Right Honourable Earl Bathurst.*

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*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, November 4, 1813.*

THE loss of our fleet on Lake Erie, which I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship, in my dispatch of the date of 22d September last, together with the increasing sickness among the troops of the centre division, and the diminution of the force in Upper Canada, by the different actions which had taken place, induced me to send an officer express to Halifax, with directions for the embarkation of the second battalion of marines, and the artillery company attached to it, which sailing from thence with a fair wind, and being much favoured by the weather, arrived in the St. Laurence at the same time with the other battalion, as I have already had the honour of reporting to your Lordship.

I have now the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that both battalions, together with the two companies of artillery and a rocket company, having been disembarked at Quebec, proceeded to this place, where part of them have already arrived.

I have

I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship the arrival at Quebec of the Eolus, with three hundred seamen, and my intention of having them immediately forwarded from thence in the steam-boat, that I may, if possible, get them to Kingston before the navigation of the river closes. I have also received a report of a part of the 70th regiment being in the St. Lawrence, together with a fleet, having on board the remainder, which I cannot but consider as a peculiarly fortunate circumstance.

In my former dispatch I communicated to your Lordship the movement and disposition of the enemy's flotilla and force, upon their quitting Sackett's Harbour, on the 18th ultimo, and of their being on Grenadier-island, on the 28th; I have now to inform you, that on the 29th, a part of this force was sent to Gravelly-point, where it was observed, on the 30th, to be employed in constructing huts; but it is not improbable it may have had some other object in view, perhaps to proceed down the river, and by landing at Gananoqui, to aid in a combined attack on Kingston, which Major-General De Rottenberg still thought on the 30th, the date of his last dispatches, was likely to take place. General Hampton's army has altogether quitted the Lower Province, and from the reports of the different parties hanging on its rear, is retiring to its former encampment at the Four-Corners.

I am happy to tell your Lordship, that the sickness amongst the troops is diminishing, and the convalescents numerous. The Lake fever has been the most prevalent disorder, and has affected the officers more than the privates.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 25th,  
1813.

No. XCV.

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*Foreign-Office, December 25, 1813.*

**C**OPY of a dispatch from his Excellency Sir Henry Wellesley to Viscount Castlereagh, dated

MY LORD, *Chiclana, November 30, 1813.*

**T**HE Cortes closed their Sessions at the Isla yesterday, and have fixed the 15th of January for their meeting at Madrid.

I understand that the Regency will commence their journey for the capital about the middle of December.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, December 23, 1813.*

**M**AJOR Alexander Maedonald has addressed to Earl Bathurst a letter and its inclosure, of which the following are copies, dated

*Oliva, near Danzick,**December 1, 1813.*

MY LORD,

MY letter of the 21st ultimo will have informed your Lordship that the batteries of the first parallel, containing seventy-four pieces of ordnance, of various calibres, were opened against the works of the Bischof's-berg on the 17th, and that nearly the whole of the granaries of that part of Danzick called the Speicher Island, containing, it is supposed, from a thousand to twelve hundred lasts of corn and rice, had been burnt by the fire of the batteries established above the suburb of Oliva.

I have now the gratification further to inform your Lordship, that articles of capitulation for the surrender of the important fortress of Danzick (of which I inclose a copy) were signed on the 29th ultimo.

I have great pleasure in being able to assure your Lordship, that the troops composing this division of the allied army have distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct as often as opportunities have offered. It is but justice also to acknowledge that the defence which has been made by the enemy has been judicious, and that he has disputed every inch of ground which could be at all advantageous to him, and from which he was only driven by superior numbers.

I have, &amp;c. &amp;c.

(Signed)

ALEX. MACDONALD, Major  
Royal Horse Artillery.

**CAPITULATION** of the place of Danzick, under special conditions, concluded between their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Borozdin, the Major-General Weljaminoff, exercising the functions of Chief of the Staff, and the Colonels of Engineers Monfredi and Pullett, furnished with full powers by his Royal Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg, Commander in Chief of the troops employed in the siege of Danzick, on the one part, and their Excellencies the Count d'Heudellet, General of Division, the General of Brigade d'Hericourt, Chief of the Staff, and the Colonel Richemont, likewise provided with the full powers of his Excellency Count Rapp, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, Commander in Chief of the 10th corps d'Armée, Governor-General, on the other part.

Art. I. The troops composing the garrison of Danzick, and occupying the forts and redouhts dependent thereon, will march out of the town, with their arms and baggage, on the 1st January, 1814, at ten o'clock, *a. m.* by the gate of Oliva, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of Gottes Engel, if before that period the garrison of Danzick is not relieved by a body of troops equivalent in numbers to the besieging army, or if a treaty concluded between the belligerent powers shall not have before that period determined the fate of the town of Danzick. The officers shall retain their swords. From a consideration of the vigorous defence and distinguished conduct of the garrison, the detachment of the Imperial Guard, and a battalion of six hundred men shall retain their arms, and they shall take with them two six-pounders, as well as the ammunition waggons thereunto belonging. Twenty-five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms.

Art.

Art. II. The fort of Weichselmünde, the Holm, and the intermediate works, as well as the keys of the outer gate of Oliva, shall be given over to the combined army on the morning of the 24th December, 1813.

Art. III. Immediately after the present capitulation shall have been signed, the fort Lacoste, that of Neufahrwasser, with its dependencies, and the left bank of the Vistula, as far up as the redoubt Gudin, and the line of redoubts situated on the Zigankenberg, as well as the Möwenkrugschanze, shall be delivered up in their present state, to the besieging army. The bridge which now communicates from the tête-de-pont of Fahrwasser to the fort of Weichselmünde, shall be drawn back, and placed at the mouths of the Vistula, between Neufahrwasser and the Möwenkrugschanze.

Art. IV. The garrison of Danzick shall be prisoners of war, and be conducted to France. The Governor, Count Rapp, formally pledges himself that none of the officers or soldiers shall serve, until they have been regularly exchanged, against and of the powers now at war with France. An exact return shall be drawn up of all the Generals, Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers composing the garrison of Danzick, without any exception whatsoever. A duplicate shall be made of this return. Each of the Generals and officers shall sign an engagement, and shall give his parole of honour, not to serve against Russia or her allies until their exchange. An exact return shall likewise be drawn up of all the soldiers under arms, and another of those who are wounded or sick.

Art. V. The Governor, Count Rapp, engages to accelerate as much as possible the exchange of the individuals composing the garrison of Danzick, man for man, against an equal number of prisoners belonging to the coalesced powers; but if, contrary to

to expectation, this exchange could not take place for want of the necessary number of Russian, Austrian, and Prussian prisoners, or others belonging to the Allied Courts, or if the said Courts should oppose any impediment, then, at the expiration of one year and one day, commencing from the 1st of January, 1814, new stile, the individuals composing the garrison of Danziek shall be relieved from the formal obligation contracted by article 4th of the present capitulation, and they may be again employed by their government.

Art. VI. The Polish and other troops belonging to the garrison shall have full and entire liberty to share the fate of the French army; in which case they shall be treated in the same manner, excepting, however, such troops whose Sovereigns might be allied to the powers coalesced against his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, which shall be put in march towards the dominions or the armies of their Sovereigns, and follow the orders they will receive from them, and which they shall send officers to solicit accordingly, immediately after the signing of these presents.

The Polish and other officers shall give each their parole of honour in writing, not to serve against the allied forces until their regular exchange, conformably to the explanation contained in Article V.

Art. VII. All the prisoners, of whatever nation they may be, belonging to powers at war with France, and who are at present in Danziek, shall be at liberty, without their being exchanged, and shall be sent to the Russian advanced posts by the gate of Petershagen, on the morning of the 24th December, 1813.

Art. VIII. The sick and wounded belonging to the garrison shall be treated in the same manner, and with the same care as those of the allied powers; they shall be sent to France, after being perfectly re-



re-established, under the same conditions as the rest of the troops composing the garrison of Danzick. A Commissary of War, and Medical Officers, shall be left with those sick, to take care of them, and claim their return.

Art. IX. As soon as a certain number of individuals belonging to the allied powers shall have been exchanged against an equal number of individuals belonging to the garrison of Danzick, in that case the latter may consider themselves relieved from the engagement formally contracted by them through Article IV. of the present capitulation.

Art. X. The troops of the garrison of Danzick, excepting those who, by the terms of Article VI. are to follow the orders of their Sovereigns, shall march by fixed journies in four columns, at two days distance one from the other, and according to the marching route hereunto annexed; and they shall be escorted to the advanced posts of the French army. The means of subsistence for the garrison of Danzick shall be furnished to them on their march, conformably to the annexed return.

The first column will begin its march on the 2d of January 1814; the second will depart on the 4th, and so on.

Art. XI. All the French non-combatants, and who do not bear arms, may follow, if they chuse, the troops of the garrison; but they cannot claim the rations fixed for the military. They may further dispose of the property which shall be recognised as belonging to them:

Art. XII. On the 24th December 1813, there shall be delivered up to the Commissary appointed by the besieging army, all the cannon, mortars, &c. &c. arms, ammunition, plans, drawings, designs, the military chests, all magazines of whatever description they may be, the pontoons, all effects ap-  
 1813. 3 T per-

pertaining to the corps of engineers, to the marine, the artillery, the train, waggons, &c. &c. without any exception whatsoever, and a duplicate inventory shall be made thereof, and delivered to the Chief of the Staff of the combined army.

Art. XIII. The Generals, Officers of the Staff, and others, shall retain their baggage, and the number of horses fixed by the French regulations, and shall, consequently, receive forage during the march.

Art. XIV. All details relating to the means of transport to be granted, either for the sick or wounded, or for the officers, shall be regulated by the Chiefs of the respective Staffs.

Art. XV. The Senate of Danzick reserve the right of presenting to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon their claims to the liquidation of all debts that may have been contracted on both sides ; and his Excellency the Governor-General places himself under the obligation to cause vouchers to be given to those with whom such debts may have been contracted ; but under no pretence can hostages be detained for these debts.

Art. XVI. Hostilities of every description shall cease on both sides from the signing of the present treaty.

Art. XVII. Any Article that may be deemed doubtful shall be construed in favour of the garrison.

Art. XVIII. Four true copies shall be made of the present capitulation, of which two shall be in the Russian, and two in the French language, to be delivered in duplicate to the two Generals in Chief.

Art. XIX. After the signing of these official documents, it shall be permitted to the Governor-General, Count Rapp, to send a courier to his go-

vernment, who will be accompanied by a Russian officer as far as the French advanced posts.

Le Lieutenant-General et Chevalier  
BOROZDIN, 1st le Fonction de Chef  
de l'Etat Major.

Le General Major WELJAMINOFF.

Le Colonel de Genie MONFREDI.

PULLETT, Colonel de Genie.

Le General de Division D'HEUDELET.

Le General D'HERICOURT.

Le Colonel RICHEMONT.

Seen and approved,

ALEXANDRE DUC DE WURTEMBERG,  
General de Cavalerie et General en  
Chef des Troupes Combinées devant  
Danzick.

Seen and approved,

Ctc. RAPP.

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ADVICES have been since received from Lord Cathcart, dated Frankfort 12th December 1813, stating, that His Imperial Majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Danzick should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

*Admiralty-Office, December 25, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office from Admiral Young, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*Impregnable, in the Roompot,  
December 19, 1813.*

**C**APTAIN Owen having landed on South Beveland with the marines, I enclose for their Lordships information his account of the manner in which he was received by the inhabitants.

*Ter Goes, in South Beveland,  
December 17, 1813.*

SIR,

I PROCEEDED with the earliest light this morning with the parties of the royal marines, you did me the honour to place under me, and landed at the entrance of the haven, about three miles from Ter Goes. -

The peasants flocked to me from every quarter: the flag of the Dutch nation appeared borne by crowds on every side, and our march to Goes was covered by the multitude of these flags which gathered round us, whilst the cry of Orange Boven resounded on every side.

The scene was the most animating and the most interesting that I ever witnessed; the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange was read, as well as one from the Magistrates, from the windows of the Stadt-House, and was followed by the most enthusiastic cheers and acclamations.

The intention of the enemy, in the requisition he had ordered for the garrison of Flushing, has been defeated, and the Dutch flag is flying upon every steeple near the western shore.

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The conduct of the parties of the royal marines, in the midst of this intoxicating scene, and the kindness showered upon them by the inhabitants, has been marked with regularity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. C. R. OWEN,  
Captain of H. M. S. Cornwall.

*Admiral Young.*

*Impregnable, in the Roompot,  
December 20, 1813.*

I REQUEST you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Captain Owen reports, that he was on the 18th at Borselen, in South Beveland. Information having reached him, that the enemy were actually levying at Krabben-dyke the supplies for Batz, for which requisition had been made, he sent Major Bartleman to interrupt them, and his men cut off their knapsacks, and pursued the enemy, but did not arrive in time.

Captain Owen found at Borselen two capital batteries, one of ten iron guns, and two brass mortars; the other of six or eight guns, and two mortars. All the guns were spiked; he ordered two of them to be cleared, proposing to occupy with a small detachment the tower of Borselen, where there is a tolerable barraek, and to land a small quantity of powder, to interrupt a little the enemy's communication by the river.

Captain Owen found, on his arrival at Goes, that the Dutch had already formed there three companies of national guards, the officers of which have strictly adhered to Captain Owen's wishes in every thing, and attended him for the purpose of organizing six troops of cavalry, of sixty men each, and six companies of infantry, of one hundred each. Of the former force, much is already arranged, the inhabitants eagerly offering themselves, and their

horses. Large parties are on duty, and patrols and guards are established on the roads and principal points of the shore.

Information having been brought to me yesterday evening, of the enemy having landed a force of five hundred men at Borselen, I sent immediately to reinforce Captain Owen; but I have not to-day had any report from South Beveland. I have no doubt of some French having landed, though I think it probable the number of them was increased by the apprehensions of the people who sent the report.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. YOUNG.

*Impregnable, in the Roompot,  
December 21, 1813.*

I request you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Captain Owen reports that the French corps, which landed at Borselen, was immediately repulsed; all the inhabitants flew to arms, and every person who could find a weapon of any description, joined the small party of royal marines who were near Borselen, and marched against the enemy, who embarked as soon as he discovered their approach. Captain Owen speaks in the highest terms of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and of the alacrity and good conduct of the marines.

*Admiralty-Office, December 25, 1813.*

THE under-mentioned letters have been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, viz.

From Captain Godfrey, of His Majesty's sloop *Emulous*, dated at St. John's, N. B. 19th October, reporting the destruction, in Passaniaquaddy Bay,  
of

of two American privateers ; one a schooner, called the Orion, of one gun and sixteen men, and the other a row-boat, carrying seventeen men, with small arms.

From Captain Lawrence, of His Majesty's sloop Fantome, dated off the Islands on 24<sup>th</sup> Miccas, 5th October, stating his having captured the American privateer schooner Portsmouth Packet, (late the English privateer Liverpool Packet) carrying five guns, and forty-five men, out the day before from Portsmouth.

From Captain Handley, of His Majesty's sloop Arab, dated off Cape Sambro, 3d November, stating the capture of the American privateer schooner Industry, of five guns, and twenty six men, fourteen days from Marblehead, without making any capture.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 28th,  
1813.

No. XCVI.

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Foreign-Office, December 27, 1813.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Sir Charles Stuart,  
K. B. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Lisbon,  
December 11, 1813.*

**T**HE General Order, of which I enclose a copy, was addressed to the Portuguese army by Marshal Beresford shortly after the assault of the French works on the 11th of November.

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*Head-Quarters, Ustaritz,  
November 28, 1813.*

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

MARSHAL Beresford, Marquess of Campo Mayor, never fails to feel satisfaction, when any opportunity presents itself of noticing the good conduct of the army of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the face of the enemy. His Excellency congratulates the Portuguese nation on the increase of glory acquired by their fellow-country-

countrymen in arms in the battle of the 10th instant, when the allied army, under the most Illustrious and Excellent Marshal General Duke of Vittoria, expelled the enemy from the position and entrenchments which they had occupied upon their own frontier, the brave soldiers of His Royal Highness sharing with those of His Britannic Majesty (between whom there is, and has ever been, such strict and perfect harmony, as well in marching united against the enemy, as in mutual admiration and exchange of friendly offices in all circumstances) the honour and glory acquired by the Anglo-Portuguese in this exploit. The enemy was driven from positions, impregnable against the attacks of any other army; but the impulse with which the Allies carried them was irresistible. His Excellency will have great pleasure in acquainting His Royal Highness with the merits of his army upon this occasion.

The Marshal, besides having already forwarded to His Royal Highness the names of the Officers and inferior Officers who have been particularly recommended by their respective Commanders, in preferring them to His Royal Highness's notice, cannot refrain from evincing his pleasure at the good conduct of the division under the command of Lieutenant-General John Hamilton; and he begs to assure Brigadier-Generals A. Campbell and John Buchan, of the 4th and 2d brigades, and the Officers, inferior Officers, and soldiers of the division, of his entire satisfaction. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tulloch merits the approbation of His Excellency, for the great service rendered by the artillery under his command, in which is comprehended the brigade of nine-pounders, commanded by First Lieutenant Jozc Joaquim Barreiros, of the regiment of artillery No. 4.

Major-General Manly Power and the 8th brigade will accept the testimony of His Excellency,

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in having evinced their accustomed good conduct; as also the Colonel Joze de Vasconcellos, and the 9th brigade under his orders, and he pays a high compliment to these two brigades, in assuring them that they have kept pace with their former reputation.

Major-General Manly Power notices particular Licutenant-Colonel Durzbach on this and many other occasions. Colonel Joze de Vasconcellos also particularly mentions Major John Scott Lillie.

His Excellency observed the firmness, regularity, and excellent discipline of the 6th Brigade, which being posted in reserve, had no opportunity of fighting; but its conduct is worthy of his Excellency's approbation, and of which he begs Colonel John Doyle will assure the officers, inferior officers and soldiers.

Nor can the Marshal omit expressing his approbation of Major-General Charles Frederic Lecor, who commanded on that day the 7th Division of the Allied Army, acting under the immediate eye of his Excellency, and who himself bears witness to the talents, and zeal he displayed in this command. The Marshal has great pleasure in manifesting his satisfaction at the conduct of Colonel John Douglas, the Regiment of infantry No. 12, and the Battalion of Caçadores No. 9, which formed that part of the 7th Brigade which was engaged in the contest; and he owes, as a duty to this brigade, his complete approval, thus publicly stated, of their behaviour in two former actions fought by them in front of Ordaz, with a valour worthy the Portuguese nation. The Battalion of Caçadores No. 9, knows how to acquire the esteem of its Generals.

His Excellency acknowledges his obligations to the regiment of infantry No. 17, and the battalions of Caçadores Nos. 1 and 3, forming part of the light division, for its good conduct in the battle.

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The Marshal praises the activity and good dispositions of Dr. M'Lagum, Surgeon-Major of the 9th Brigade, manifested in the promptitude and zeal displayed in his care of all the wounded, in having them accommodated, attended to, and their cases treated on the spot.

Under existing circumstances, the Marshal cannot conclude without thanking the Portuguese army, not only for their conduct in the battle, but also for having done away the necessity of his exhortations, in even deserving his particular approbation for their regular deportment in quarters, and towards the inhabitants. The Portuguese soldiers have no less shewn to the French army their inferiority in the field and in military qualifications, than evinced to the French nation how much they excel their troops in point of morals, humanity, and good behaviour. By these means as well as by their discipline and valour, have the Portuguese forces so greatly augmented their country's honour, and established their claim to the particular thanks of their august Sovereign, who is at once the example and the rewarder of all virtues.

Europe will perceive and honour the virtues of the Portuguese nation, as set forth by their army.

Adjutant-General MOZO.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of  
DECEMBER 30th, 1813.

No. XCVII.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, December 29, 1813.*

MAJOR Hill, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, has arrived with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. dated

MY LORD,      *St. Jean de Luz, Dec. 14, 1813.*

SINCE the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place, the right rests upon the Adour, and the front in this part is covered by a morass, occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the River Nive. The left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front

front of Anglet and towards Biaritz. With their left they defended the River Nive, and communicated with General Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port, and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franche and Mouguerre.

It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it.

I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month, but the state of the weather and roads, having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should pass on the 9th, at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir William Beresford should favour and support his operation, by passing the 6th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, at Ustaritz; both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division, and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country.

The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franche by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Douglas, and the 9th Caçadores, under Colonel Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried this village and  
the

the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up, and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the intrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biarritz and Anglet. The light division, under Major-General Alten, likewise moved forward from Bassusarry, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's intrenchments.

Sir John Hope and Major-General Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the entrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Urcuray with Colonel Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe



observe the movements of the enemy's division under General Paris, which upon the passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th in the morning the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the picquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about five hundred prisoners.

The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major-General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged, and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who, with the General and Staff Officers under his command, shewed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day.

Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.

After the action was over, the regiments of  
Nassau

Nassau and Frankfort, under the command of Colonel Kruse, came over to the posts of Major-General Ross's brigade, of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the center.

When the night closed, the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the picquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, the ridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and about three in the afternoon, they again drove in Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed, with considerable loss.

The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; the first division, under Major-General Howard, having relieved the fifth division; and the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the intrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 10th.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General Archibald Campbell; and of Major-General Robinson's, and Major-General Hay's brigade of the 5th division, under the command of the Honourable Colonel Greville. He mentions, particularly, Major-General Hay, commanding the 5th division, Major-Generals Robinson and Bradford, Brigadier-General Campbell, Colonels De Regoa and Greville, commanding the several brigades, Lieut. Col. Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed, Lieutenant-Colonels, Barnes of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th, Captain Ramsay

Ramsay of the Royal Horse Artillery, Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, Assistant Adjutant-General, attached to Sir John Hope's corps, and the officers of his personal staff.

The 1st division, under Major-General Howard, were not engaged until the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

The enemy having thus failed in all their attacks, with their whole force, upon our left, withdrew into their intrenchments, on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir W. Beresford to reinforce the Lieutenant-General with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight on that morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3d division.

The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Lieutenant-General great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command, had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road, from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied-de-Port. Major-General Barne's brigade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade, under Brig. Gen. Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal del Campo Don F. le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and Major-General Pringle's brigade, engaged with the

enemy in front of Ville Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major-General Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who being beaten at all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their intrenchment.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, commanding the 2d division; Major-Generals Pringle, Barnes, and Byng; Mariscal del Campo Don F. Le Cor, and Brigadier-Generals Da Costa, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and the Portuguese artillery, under Colonel Tulloch, distinguished themselves; and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieutenant-Colonels Bouverie and Jackson, the Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quarter-Master General attached to his corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Goldfinch, of the Royal Engineers, and from the officers of his personal Staff.

The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir R. Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy

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Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Officers of my personal Staff.

I send this dispatch by Major Hill, Aide-de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

I enclose the returns of the killed and wounded.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Operations connected with the Passage of the River Nive, on the 9th day of December 1813.*

General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 5 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 21 rank and file, wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 20 rank and file wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35

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- rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
- 32d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
- 34th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.
- 36th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.
- 38th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeantst, 37 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.
- 39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file wounded.
- 42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant killed; 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file wounded.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.
- 50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
- 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.
- 61st Foot, 1st Batt.—2 captains, 4 rank and file, wounded.
- 71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.
- 79th Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.
- 84th Foot, 2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 36 rank and file, wounded.
- 91st Foot, 1st Batt.—7 rank and file, wounded.
- 92d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file, wounded.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.
- 95th Foot, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants,



jeants, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file, wounded ;  
1 rank and file missing.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Battalion King's German's Legion—3 rank and file killed ; 1 lieutenant, 34 rank and file, wounded.

2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—2 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick Oels—2 rank and file killed ; 1 rank and file wounded ; 1 rank and file missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Operations connected with the Passage of the River Nive, on the 10th day of December 1813.*

General Staff—1 general, 1 captain, wounded.

Royal Artillery—2 horses killed ; 6 rank and file, 1 horse wounded.

12th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—4 horses killed ; 3 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded ; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, missing.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 64 rank and file, wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—6 rank and file killed ; 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, wounded.



- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—11 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, missing.
- 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—12 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 49 rank and file, missing.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.
- 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 4 serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file missing.
- 62d Foot, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.
- 76th Foot—1 drummer killed; 15 rank and file wounded.
- 84th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 50 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file missing.
- 85th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file wounded.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file wounded; 1 ensign, 19 rank and file missing.
- 95th Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 11 rank and file missing.
- 95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 21 rank and file wounded.
- Brunswick Light Infantry—1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the  
Army, under the Command of His Excellency  
Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G.  
in the Operations connected with the Passage of the  
River Nive, on the 11th December 1813.*

General Staff—1 captain wounded.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 90 rank and file, wounded.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—14 rank and file killed; 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 72 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file missing.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

84th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick Light Infantry—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the army under the command of His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the operations connected with the passage of the river Nive, on the 12th December 1813.*

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 7 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—2 horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, missing.

16th Light Dragoons—1 horse, wounded.

7th Hussars—1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

1st Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 6 serjeants, 50 rank and file, wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file, wounded.

3d Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—1 staff, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 9 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHEM, Adj. Gen.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K.G. in the operations connected with the passage of the river Nive, on the 13th day of December, 1813.*

General Staff—1 general, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 4 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

13th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 3 rank and file, 4 horses wounded.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 9 lieutenants 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 69 rank and file wounded.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 86 rank and file wounded.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file wounded.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—5 rank and file wounded.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 ensign; 14 rank and file wounded, and 1 rank and file missing.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—20 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 3 drummers, 77 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, and 7 rank and file missing.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 7 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 109 rank and file wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded, 1 lieutenant and 1 serjeant missing.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 serjeants, 57 rank and file wounded; 1 staff missing.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 2 lieutenants, 7 rank and file killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 93 rank and file wounded, ; 2 serjeants, and 8 rank and file missing.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file killed ; 1 major, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants 136 rank and file wounded, and 1 serjeant missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

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Total British killed—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 250 rank and file, 12 horses killed.

Total British wounded—2 general-staff, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 67 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 1 staff, 131 serjeants, 20 drummers, 1904 rank and file, 40 horses.

Total British missing—1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 3 drummers, 188 rank and file, 1 horse.

Total Portuguese killed—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 339 rank and file, 1 horse.

Total Portuguese wounded—2 general staff, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 8 majors, 34 captains, 22 lieutenants, 33 ensigns, 8 staff, 84 serjeants, 5 drummers, 1488 rank and file.

Total Portuguese missing—1 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, 279 rank and file.

Total Spanish—5 rank and file killed ; 21 rank and file wounded.

*General Total.*

Killed—2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 Majors, 9 captains, 13 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 599 rank and file, 13 horses.

Wounded—4 general staff, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 14 majors, 64 captains, 89 lieutenants, 45 ensigns, 9 staff, 215 serjeants, 25 drummers, 3434 rank and file, 21 horses.

Missing—1 colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 6 drummers, 467 rank and file, 1 horse.

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*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command of Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, from the 9th to the 13th December.*

*British Officers killed.*

*9th December.*

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain G. Stewart, Lieutenant James Stewart.

*10th December.*

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant P. L. Lemesurier, Ensign George Bolton.

84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Lloyd.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Hopwood.

*11th December.*

84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Yates Johnson.

*12th December.*

1st Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain S. Coote Martin (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenant Charles Thompson (Captain).

3d Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain Henry Robert Watson, Adjutant.

*13th December.*

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Andrew Sankey, Ensigns William Johnson and John S. Pode.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major M. M'Kenzie (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenants W. Campbell and Charles Henderson.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Duncan M'Pherson, Thomas Mitchell, and Allan Macdonald.

*Officers wounded.**9th December.*

9th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm, A. Q. M. G. slightly.

4th Foot—Brevet Major Robert Anwyl, (B. M.) slightly.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Brev. Major Aug. Heisse, (A. A. G.) severely.

16th Light Dragoons—Captain William Pearse, Lieutenant W. Nepean, slightly.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Fraser, severely.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Dolphin, slightly.

23th Foot, 1st Batt. — Captain W. Taylor, severely.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain W. Taylor, severely, Lieutenants Edward Hopper, Robert Wilcocks, slightly, and George Frier, severely.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain F. Fuller, slightly, Lieu-



- Lieutenants J. B. Brohier, S. Stewart, Alexander Campbell, L. Carmichael, P. O'Hara, severely, Ensign W. H. Hill, severely.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenant H. Dickson, slightly.
- 61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains W. Greene, slightly E. Charlton.
- 79th Foot, 1st. Batt.—Lieutenant A. Robertson, severely.
- 84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain D. Urquhart, Lieutenant R. B. Warren, severely, Ensign J. Jervise, severely.
- 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant G. Elderhorst, slightly.
- 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain F. Wynecken, slightly; Lieutenant G. Meyer, severely; Ensign A. M'Bean, slightly.
- 10th December.*
- 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Major-General F. P. Robinson, severely; Captain George Decken, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, severely.
- 1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Alexander Macdonnell, slightly.
- 4th Foot, 1st Batt. — Captain Timothy Jones (Major), severely; Lieutenants Edward Guichard and Frederick Hyde, severely.
- 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Benjamin Siborn, severely; Lieutenants Edward Watkins and Dallas, severely; Lieutenant Robert Brookes, slightly.
- 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant A. Mahon, severely; Ensign James Ewing, slightly.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Wm. Mein (Lieut.-Col.), Captain Graham Douglas, and Ensign F. Radford, severely.
- 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major F. W. Hoysted and Captain W. Wilkinson, severely.

84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Jenkin, slightly ;  
Lieutenant Joshua Homes, severely.  
85th Foot—Lieutenant H. Belsted, slightly.  
Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain Lyzneusky.

*11th December.*

Captain Thomas Napier, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, severely.  
4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major John Piper, severely, (Lieutenant-Colonel) ; Lieutenants John Stavelly and C. H. Farrington, slightly ; Lieutenant William Clarke, severely ; Lieutenants Edward Rawlins and J. Sutherland, slightly ; Lieutenant James Marshall, and Ensign Gardner, severely.  
9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensigns David Holmes, and Robert Story, severely.  
59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Francis Fuller, severely ; Lieutenant Æneas MacPherson, severely.  
84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Richard Cruise, slightly.  
Brunswick Light Infantry—Lieutenant V.D. Heyde, slightly.

*12th December.*

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Thomas Stretfield, slightly ; (Captain) Ensign James Oliver Latour, severely.  
3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Hugh Seymour, and Francis Holborne, slightly ; Ensign Hugh Barnet Montgomery, severely.

*13th December.*

Major-General Edward Barnes, severely.  
4th West India Regiment—Captain Andrew Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Barnes, severely ; Lieutenant James Hamilton, slightly.  
1st Guards—Captain Carey Le Merchant, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, severely.

- 52d Foot—Lieutenant Lord Charles Speneer, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, severely.
- 3d Foot—Captain N. Thorn, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, slightly.
- 3d Guards—W. Clitherow, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Byng, slightly.
- 3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Charles Cameron, slightly; Captain W. A. Hamilton, severely; Lieutenant S. Wright, slightly; Lieutenant James Fielding, severely; Lieutenant R. Haughton, slightly; Lieutenants H. Gillman, W. Woods, J. Home, J. Twigg, R. Murphy, and R. Blake, severely (leg amputated); Ensign Thomas Everdern, slightly.
- 28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Edward Wolfe, severely; Lieutenants J. Clarke Nelson, and W. Kepp, severely; Ensign J. T. Scott Waring, severely.
- 31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Leith, slightly; Ensign James Hardy, severely (right thigh amputated).
- 39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign John Burns, slightly.
- 50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain R. North, severely; Captain W. Bowen, slightly; Lieutenants R. Keddle, and W. Nowland, severely; Lieutenant R. Jones, slightly; Lieutenants Holman Custanee, and P. Plunkett, severely; Lieutenants J. W. Plunkett, and C. Brown, slightly; Ensigns W. Freebairn, and Hugh Johnstone, severely.
- 57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Francis G. Keogh, J. Meyers, and Thomas Dix, severely; Ensign W. Bartlett, severely.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Ensign W. Rutledge, severely.
- 66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain A. Bulstrode, severely.
- 71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Nathaniel Peacocke, slightly; Captain Rob. Barclay,

clay, severely; Captain W. A. Grant, slightly; Lieutenants W. Long and W. E. Torriano, slightly; Adjutant J. M'Intyre, slightly.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major J. Macpherson, severely; Captains G. W. Holmes, Ronald Macdonald, and Donald Macpherson, severely; Lieutenants J. J. Chisholme, Rob. Winchester, and Ronald Macdonald, severely; Lieutenants J. Cattanagh and G. Mitchell, slightly; Ensign W. Fraser, severely.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer W. Baxter, severely.

*British Officers missing.*

*10th December.*

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant John M'Killigam.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant R. M'Donell.

84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain William Piggott, Lieutenant Lloyd.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Second Lieutenant James Church.

*12th December.*

14th Light Dragoons—Major Thomas William Brotherton, the Hon. Arthur Southwell.

*13th December.*

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenant R. Van Dieck.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Adjutant T. Harvey.

*Return of Portuguese Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 9th December 1813.*

*Killed.*

9th Caçadores.—Captain Joao Mellish Harrison.

*Wounded.*

*Wounded.*

- 1st Reg. of the Line—Ensign Cartano Gomes de Silva, slightly.
- 8th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant Mattheus Jose Roxo, Ensign Joao Antonio de Carmo, Adjutant Luiz Ignacio de Gouvea, severely.
- 12th Reg. of the Line—Captain Antonio Jose Carneiro, severely.
- 24th Reg. of the Line—Ensign Nicoloa Lopes, slightly.
- 1st Caçadores—Major Antonio Lobeo Teixaro de Barros, Captain Martenho de Magalhães Peixoto, Adjutant Manuel Baptista Lisboa, slightly.
- 4th Caçadores—Captain Caetano Alberto Canavarro, slightly; Lieutenant Antonio Vicente Queiros, severely; Ensign Luiz de Vasconcellas, slightly.
- 6th Caçadores—Captain William H. Temple, severely.
- 8th Caçadores—Lieutenant Domingos de Sa Pereira Farinha, slightly; Ensign Rodrigo Navarre, severely.
- 9th Caçadores—Captain Joaquim de Pinho e Sousa, Lieutenant Joaquim Ezeguiel da Cunha, severely.

*Missing.*

- 8th Caçadores—Captain Antonio Carlos.

ED. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen..

*Names of Portuguese Officers killed, wounded, and missing, December 10, 1813.*

*Killed.*

- 1st Reg. of the Line—Captain Jose Colaco da Silva, and Lieutenant Domingos Vicente de Trietas.
- 3d Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Luiz Diego Pereira Forjaz.

24th Reg. of the Line—Major Joaquim Anableto Ferreira de Costa, and Captain Joaquim Antonio Calado.

4th Caçadores—Ensign Jose Maria.

5th Caçadores—Captain Francisco de Paulo Airaes.

*Wounded.*

1st Reg. of the Line—Captains Joaquim Ferreira dos Santos, Jose Soares Barras, and Victorino Jose d'Almeida, slightly; Lieutenant Sebastian Gustavo Pinto, Ensigns Antonio Felix de Mattos, Francisco Maria Jordao, Anselmo Jose Mendes, and Adjutant Jose Fernandez da Silva, severely.

3d Reg. of the Line—Major Joaq. Rabello da Fonseca Rezado, slightly; Lieutenants Amaro dos Santos Barroso, Ignacio da Cunha Gasparinho, and Antonio Bernardo da Cunha, severely; Lieutenant Jose Maria Crivas, slightly; Ensigns Joaquim de Sousa, and Antonio Coelho Seabra, severely.

13th Reg. of the Line—Captain Antonio Carlos de Mendonza, slightly; Ensign Francisco de Paulo Salama, slightly; Adjutant Jose Climaco Brancamp, severely.

16th Reg. of the Line—Captain Charles Lampriere, severely, since dead; Lieutenant Aurelio Jose de Moraes, severely.

24th Reg. of the Line—Ensign Nicolao Lopez, severely.

5d Caçadores—Major Manoel Caetano, severely; Captain Daniel Kirk, severely, since dead; Ensign Manoel Martin, severely.

4th Caçadores—Captain Jose Maria da Cunha, severely; Ensign Jose Cordoso, slightly.

5th Caçadores—Captain Thomas Bunbury, severely; Captain Manoel Joaquim de Menezes, slightly; Lieutenant Jose Carrasco, Ensigns Joaquin da Nogueira and Antonio Augusto, severely.

*Missing.*

1st Reg. of the Line—Major Walter O'Hara.  
 16th Ditto—Colonel Francisco Homem Pizarro ;  
 Captain Jose Bruno Pereira ; Joaquin José Xá-  
 vier ; Ensign Fernando Tellas da Silva Penialva.  
 4th Caçadores—Captain Jase Bernardini de Faria ;  
 5th Ditto—Ensign Francisco Neri Caldiera.

*Names of Portuguese Officers killed and wounded,  
 11th December 1813.*

*Killed.*

5th Caçadores—Lieutenant Luiz Pedro.

*Wounded.*

General-Staff—Captain Rainey, 55th rég. Aide-de-  
 Camp to Major-General Bradford, severely ;  
 3d Regt. of the Line—Lieutenant Alexander Camp-  
 bell, severely ; Adjutant Antonio Franco da Roza,  
 slightly.  
 13th Reg. of the Line—Captain Joaquim Antonio  
 da Almeida, Captain Antonio Francisco da Paulo,  
 and Adjutant Diago Ignace da Souza, slightly.  
 15th Reg. of the Line—Captain Joao Correa Gue-  
 das, slightly ; Lieutenant Jose Antonio Franco,  
 severely ; Lieutenant Joao Sepulveda, Ensign  
 Jose Maria Collado da Oliveira, and Ensign  
 Antonio Peita, slightly ; Ensign Jeronimo Cas-  
 tano da Almeida, severely,  
 24th Reg. of the Line—Captain Luiz Manoel de  
 Leros, Ensign Francisco Pinto, and Ensign An-  
 tonio Caetano, severely.  
 1st Caçadores—Lieut.-Colonel Snodgrass, slightly ;  
 Ensign Pedro Osorio, severely.

E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.



*Names of Portuguese Officers killed and wounded.**13th December, 1813.*

10th Reg. of the Line—Captain Luis Ml. de Carvalho, Lieutenant Antõ. de Abren.

14th Reg. of the Line—Captain Urbano Xavier.

18th Reg. of the Line—Major Mathias Jose.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

General Staff—Brigadier-General Charles Ashworth, severely; Marechal de Campo Carlos Frederico Le Cor, slightly.

Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Tulloch, severely.

2d Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Joao Gomersall, and Captain Manuel Alexandro, slightly.

4th Regiment of the Line—Captain Angus M'Donald, Captain Dom. Carra d'Mesqta, slightly; and Ensign Bernardo de Senna, severely.

6th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Grant, Captain Joao Joaquin. Pereira de Lago, Captain Manuel Jose de Penho, Captain Joao Pereira de Menezes, and Captain George Phelan, severely; Captain John Sutherland, Captain Jose Cardoro de Menezes, and Captain Francisco Pento Henriques, slightly; Lieutenant Fran. Jose Sanhuda, and Ensign Manl. Antonio, severely; Ensign Feliciano da Silva, and Adjutant Manuel Joaquim Moniz, slightly.

10th Reg. of the Line—Captain Manoel Marteniano Gerao, severely; Captain Pedro Pinto de Moraes, slightly; Ensign Antonio de Padua, severely; Ensigns Antao de Sa Valente and Pedro Paulo Ferreira, slightly.

14th Reg. of the Line—Major Jacintho Alexandre, Lieutenant Daniel Domewer, Ensigns Joao Lampreia

priea and Jose Cezario Penis, and Adjutant Thomas Antonio Cabriera, severely.

18th Reg. of the Line—Captain Hugh Lumley, slightly; Captains Manoel Caetano de Sa Tinoca, Manoel Ferreira Aranha, Ridge, and Luis Appelius, severely; Ensigns Luis da Silva Coimbra, Joaquin Jeronimo da Cunha Reis, and Joaquin Cezar de Araeyo, slightly.

6th Caçadores—Licutenant-Col. Fearon, slightly; Captain Brunton, and Ensign Melchior Pereria, severely.

10th Caçadores—Captain Frederick Armstrong, slightly; Lientenant Miguel Correa de Mesquita, severely; Licutenants Jose Alao Correa, and Jose de Souza Serines, Ensigns Jose Maria de Souza, and Antonio de Souza Serines, slightly.

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### MEMORANDUM.

When Major Hill left the army, on the 18th instant, the right wing occupied a position between the Adour and the Nive, commanding the navigation of both those rivers : the centre to the left of the army were posted between the Nive and the sea.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN 1813.



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